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A

NEW SYSTEM

OF

GEOGRAPHY:

IN WHICH IS GIVEN,

A General Account of the SITUATION and LIMITS, the MANNERS, HISTORY, and CONSTITUTION, of the ſeveral KINGDOMS and STATES in the known World;

And a very particular Deſcription of their *Subdiviſions* and *Dependencies*; their *Cities* and *Towns*, *Forts*, *Sea-ports*, *Produce*, *Manufactures* and *Commerce*.

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Carefully Tranſlated from the laſt Edition of the GERMAN Original.

To the Author's Introductory Diſcourſe are added three *Eſſays* relative to the Subject.

Illuſtrated with Thirty-ſix *Maps*, accurately projected on a new Plan.

IN SIX VOLUMES.

VOLUME the SECOND.

CONTAINING,

HUNGARY, TRANSYLVANIA, SCLAVONIA, DALMATIA, TURKEY in EUROPE, PORTUGAL, SPAIN and FRANCE.

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HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE
DIEU ET MON DROIT

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the KINGDOM of
HUNGARY,
& its Incorporated Countries, &c.
for Busching's Geography.
By Thos. Kitchin Geogr.
HUNGARY
TURKEY
EUROPE
CROATIA
SERVIA
BOSNIA
DALMATIA
THE ADRIATICK SEA
ITALY
British Statute Miles 69 to a Degree
German Miles 15 to a Degree
Hungarian Miles 13 1/3 to a Degree
Longitude East from Ferro


A N D
POCUTIA
Suiatyn
MOLDAVIA
TRANSYLVANIA
WALACHIA
BULGARIA
Danube R.
Widin
Kovar
Bistritz
Bethlen
Csik Szereda
S. Miklos
Sombro
Zabola
Papolz
Zagon
Almas
Marienburg
Zaiden
Rosenau
HERMANNSTADT
Reißmark
Mullenbach
Kronstadt
Fogaras
Medgyes
Schelkburg
Mardsina
Alauta R.
Carmasina
Varhely
Hatzag
Deva
Boos
Lugos
Orsova
Temesvar
Arad
Weissenburg
Karlsburg
Klausenburg
Thorenburg
Bistritz
Kolosmonostor
Szamos R.
Maros R.
Erlau
Kaschau
Tokay
Munkatz
Huszt
Szigeth
Szatmar
Debreczin
Grosswardein
Temeswar
Belgrade
Sophia
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THE KINGDOM OF HUNGARY,

In the *Hungarian* language, MAGYAR ORSZAG,

AND ITS

INCORPORATED COUNTRIES.

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE KINGDOM OF HUNGARY,

In the *Hungarian* language, MAGYAR ORSZAG,

AND ITS

INCORPORATED COUNTRIES.

§. 1. AMONG the numerous maps of *Hungary*, which are owing to the frequent wars with *Turkey* during the two laſt centuries, and of which this kingdom was the theatre, one of the beſt is that of captain *Mullen*, performed by order of the Revenue-chamber of *Hungary*, and made public in 1709, with a Dedication to the Emperor *Joſeph*, and reprinted afterwards by *Homann* on four large ſheets. *Haſen's tabula Hungariæ ampliori ſignificatu—ex recentiſſimis pariter et antiquiſſimis relationibus et monumentis concinnata*, &c. publiſhed by *Homann's* heirs in 1744, is a work of the greateſt attention and moſt critical exactneſs; and exhibits both the modern and ancient ſtate of this kingdom: But in the latter it is more perfect and unexceptionable than in what relates to the former. *Homann's Danube* repreſents not only *Hungary*, but includes alſo *Turkey* in *Greece*.

§. 2. The ancient name of *Hungary* was *Pannonia*, which it received from the *Pannonians*, who are deſcendants of the *Slavi*, and arrogantly ſtiled themſelves *Panovæ*, *i. e.* Lords; from the *Sclavonian* word *Pan*, a Lord; whence foreigners have accordingly called them *Pannonians*. But the ancient *Pannonia* did not include all the preſent kingdom of *Hungary*,

nor does modern *Hungary* comprehend all the ancient *Pannonia*. That part of modern *Hungary* betwixt the *Carpathian* mountains, the *Danube* and the *Theiſs*, was by the Ancients termed *Jazygum Metanaſtarum regio*. They were called *Metanaſtæ* as being emigrants hither from other places: But the origin of the word *Jazyges* is uncertain. The appellation of *Hungary* is derived from the *Hungarians*, a race of the *Huns* who, in the ninth century, as ſhall be ſhewn hereafter, took poſſeſſion of theſe countries.

§. 3. The word *Hungary* is taken both in a limited and extenſive ſenſe. In the former it is bounded on the ſouth by *Servia* and the river *Drave*, which ſeparates it from *Sclavonia*; to the eaſt by *Walachia* and *Tranſylvania*; to the north by the *Carpathian* mountains, which ſeparate it from *Poland*; and weſtward by *Moravia*, *Auſtria* and *Stiria*. But in its more extenſive ſenſe, it comprehends *Sclavonia*, *Dalmatia*, *Boſnia*, *Servia* and *Tranſylvania*; and even *Moldavia* and *Walachia* are included in it.

§. 4. *Hungary* lies in the northern temperate zone. Its northern parts indeed are mountainous and barren, but healthy: the ſouthern, on the contrary, are level, warm and fruitful; but, by reaſon of the many ſwamps and moraſſes not ſo wholeſome as the northern. The moſt common diſtempers in *Hungary* are the gout in its ſeveral ſpecies, and the fever; the laſt of which is even called the *Hungarian* ſickneſs, and is ſo deſtructive to foreigners as to have given riſe to the common ſaying, *Hungary* is the *German* ſoldiers grave. The firſt ſymptoms of this diſtemper are nodes or tubercles on the hands and arms, which, if rubbed in time with vinegar, ſalt and garlick till they diſappear, a ſtop is thereby put to the progreſs of the diſtemper. The chief cauſes of theſe diſeaſes are intemperance in eating and drinking, together with the alternative of very hot days and as cold nights, by which, without more than ordinary care, colds are ſoon contracted. The plague comes from *Turkey*, and ſpreads here by contagion. *Hungary* has ſuch a ſuperfluity of the neceſſaries and enjoyments of life, that a traveller has ſaid of it, *Extra Hungariam non eſt vita, et ſi eſt, non eſt ita*: *i. e.* Out of *Hungary* there is no living, or if there be living it is not life. The level country produces the following vegetables; graſs, eſculent plants, tobacco, ſaffron, aſparagus, melons, hops, corn, pulſe, millet, buckwheat, delicious wine, fruits of various kinds, peaches, mulberry-trees, cheſtnuts and wood. Of minerals, here are gold, ſilver, copper, iron, lead, quickſilver, cinnabar, antimony, auripigmentum or yellow orpiment, ſulphur, vitriol, marcaſite, ſalt native and factitious, ſaltpetre, magnets, aſbeſtos, or earth-flax, marble of ſeveral colours, alabaſter and gems, though the latter indeed are very different from the oriental. Of animals, fine horſes, moſtly mouſe-coloured, and of which incredible numbers are exported, buffaloes, horned cattle, aſſes, mules, ſheep, goats, ſwine, and many ſpecies of wild beaſts, birds and fiſhes, ſtags, deer, chamois, bears, lynxes, partridges, wood-cocks, moor-fowl, pheaſants, bees, *&c.* The

mountains, with which *Hungary* is environed on all ſides, have eminences producing excellent wine, and others contain valuable minerals.

§. 5. *Hungary* has alſo divers kinds of ſprings: namely, warm baths; as thoſe of *Erlau*, *Buda*, *Beimotz*, *Eiſenbach*, *Peſt*, *Ribat*, *Raitz*, *Zips*, *Sklen*, *Stubna*, *Gran*, *Trentſchin* and *Waradin:* acid ſprings; as thoſe of *Novigrad*, *Saroiz*, *Szulad*, *Trentſchi*, *Altheuſel*, &c. Mineral ſprings; as the *Neuheuſel* in *Herren-grund*, and the *Schmolnitz*, which contains *àqua fortis:* likewiſe lethiferous ſprings in the Geſpanſchaft or Palatinate of *Altheuſel:* petrifying ſprings in the Geſpanſchaft of *Liptauer*; and freezing ſprings in that of *Torn*.

§. 6. The chief mountains in *Hungary* are the *Carpathian* (*Tatra*) the weſtern boundaries, and running northward. In the county of *Zipſer* they are higheſt, and in clear weather command a view both of *Erlau* in *Hungary* and *Cracow* in *Poland*. At the root they are overgrown with common trees, higher up with large ones, and at a greater interval, which makes as it were the third region, with bruſhwood. The ſummit is a chaos of frightful crags and precipices continually covered with ſnow, and lakes of very tranſparent water lie betwixt them. *Fatra* in the Geſpanſchaft of *Liptau*, *Matra* in that of *Heve*, and *Bacony* foreſt.

§. 7. The chief rivers are

The *Danube*, *Danubins*, the ſource of which lies in the principality of *Furſtenberg*, near *Don Eſchingen* in *Swabia*, runs eaſtward through *Germany*, *Hungary* and *Turkey*; and after receiving ſixty navigable rivers, and, including the ſmaller, above one hundred and twenty in the whole, diſcharges itſelf, by ſeveral outlets, with ſuch violence into the *Black-ſea*, that both the ſtream and water are perceptible in it for ſeveral miles diſtance. Concerning the diſputes about the origin of this large and celebrated ſtream, I refer the reader to Mr. *Hauber*'s hiſtorical account of the maps of the circle of *Swabia*. The courſe of the whole river, with all the adjacent countries and towns, are delineated on twenty-eight ſmall maps, with an account of them in a little work entitled, *Der Wegen des hochſt-tapferen Kaiſer-adlers heldenthaten Siegberuhmte Donau fluſs*, i. e. *The Danube, famous for the heroic atchievements and ſignal victories of the intrepid Imperial eagle*, *Nurnberg*, 1687, ſmall quarto: alſo to *Sigmund von Birken neu vermehrten Donau ſtrand-mit landcharten and vielerſtadte Kupern, in* 12*mo.* i. e. *Sigmund von Birken*'s *Danube ſhore enlarged and embelliſhed with Maps and Plans of ſeveral towns, duodecimo.* This river, after paſſing the frontiers of *Germany*, was anciently called the *Iſter*.

The *Morau*, *Marus*, or *Marcus*, ſeparates *Auſtria* and *Moravia* from *Hungary*, falling into the *Danube* ſome miles from *Preſburg*. But we reſerve a fuller deſcription of this river for the article *Moravia*.

The *Wag*, *Vaguſs*, *Cuſus*, iſſues from the *Carpathian* mountains and runs into the *Danube*.

The

The *Gran*, *Granna*, *Granus*, alſo has its ſource in the *Carpathian* mountains and joins the *Danube*.

The *Theiſs* or *Teys*, *Tibiſcus*, *Patiſcus*, *Tiſſus*, riſes in the *Carpathian* mountains, and whilſt among them has a rapid and clear ſtream, but afterwards becomes ſlow and turbid. It receives the ſmaller rivers of *Bodroch*, *Hornat*, *Szamos (Samoſius)* *Koros (Chryſius)* and *Maros (Maruſius)* and four miles above *Belgrade* falls into the *Danube*. No river in *Europe* equals it in plenty of fiſh, the *Theiſs* ſwarming in a manner with the multitude of them: But both in this and other rivers of *Hungary* this abundance varies, the fiſh often removing from one river to another.

The *Temes*, *Temeſſus*, riſes in the *Trongate* mountains of *Tranſylvania*, waters *Karanſebes*, *Lugos* and *Temeſwar*, afterwards divides itſelf, and having produced ſeveral marſhes falls into the *Danube* not far from *Panezorſa*.

The *Drave*, *Dravus*, iſſues out of *Stiria*, ſeparates *Hungary* and *Sclavonia*, and at laſt falls into the *Danube* near the town of *Darda*.

Araba, commonly called the *Raab*, iſſues in *Stiria*, and joins the *Danube* near *Raab*.

Leitha, *Litaha*, a ſmall river betwixt *Auſtria* and *Hungary*, falls into the *Danube* near *Altenburg*.

Here are alſo two remarkable lakes, both abounding with fiſh; namely, *Balaton* or *Plattenſee*, in the Palatinate of *Simigen*, eight miles long and in ſome places two broad; and *Neuſiedlerſee*, *lacus Peiſonius*, lying betwixt the Palatinates of *Oldenburg* and *Wieſſelburg*. By this river the *Oedenburghers* pretend to foretel whether it will be a good year for wine or not, as when full of water it is ſaid to portend a bad vintage, whereas a ſmall quantity betokens plenty and excellence of wine. Among the *Carpathian* mountains are four lakes.

§. 8. The inhabitants are of different origins. The true *Hungarians* are deſcendents of that fierce people called by the ſame name, who by dint of arms ſeated themſelves here in the year 888; and, though much more civilized than their anceſtors, yet ſeveral traces of a *Scythian* extraction are ſtill viſible among them. The *Jaſigi* and *Cumani* are alſo included in their number. Of the former mention has been made above. The latter were driven out of their ſettlements by the *Tartars*, and in 1234 entered *Hungary*, in the reign of King *Bela* the fourth, who beſtowed on them the fertile country betwixt the *Teys* and *Temeſwar*. They formerly enjoyed great privileges, but in 1638 theſe were revoked. Among the titles of the Governor of the Kingdom is that of *Judex Cumanorum*. Another part of the inhabitants are of *Sclavonian* extraction, and this includes the *Bohemians*, *Croats*, *Servians* or *Ratzians*, *Ruſſians* and *Vandals*. Theſe inhabit the eaſt and northern parts of *Hungary*, as the Geſpanſchafts of *Preſburg*, *Neutra*, *Trenſi*, *Arva*, *Lipto*, *Thuro*, *Altheuſel*, *Barſe*, *Novegrad*, *Han*, *Gomo* and *Oedenburg*.

Oedenburg, and are likewiſe found diſperſed all over *Hungary*. They ſeem to have been ſettled here from remoteſt antiquity. The *German* nations are, the *Auſtrians*, *Stirians*, *Bavarians*, *Franks*, *Swabians* and *Saxons*. Theſe ſeem to have entered *Hungary* much about the time when the *Saxons* ſeated themſelves in *Tranſylvania*, namely under the Kings *Geyſa* the ſecond and *Andrew* the ſecond. But in proceſs of years war, commerce, and the fruitfulneſs of the country drew hither other *Germans*, who are alſo conſiderably increaſed ſince the ſovereignty of the houſe of *Auſtria*. The *Walachian* or *Olachi*, who inhabit the country next to *Tranſylvania* and *Walachia* are to all appearance deſcendants of the *Romans* that ſettled in *Dacia*. In the deſcription of *Tranſylvania* we ſhall give a further account of them. Among the foreigners in *Hungary* are the *Greeks*, who removed hither for the ſake of a more advantageous commerce; the *Jews*, the number of whom was formerly much greater there than at preſent; the *Turks* and *Zigduns*, *Zingari* or *Czigani*, a wandering people and of very uncertain origin. Many of theſe are Smiths and Muſicians. The *Hungarians* (among whom are included the *Slavi)* and the *Germans*, who in the public acts of the Kingdom were alone ſtiled *Regnicolæ* and *States* of *Hungary*; whereas all the reſt were called *Externi*, *Extranei* and *Forenſes*. From what has been ſaid, it appears, that the inhabitants muſt neceſſarily have been formed at firſt of different diſpoſitions, though by frequent intercourſe they now reſemble one another greatly. They are for the moſt part of a ſanguine choleric temper; the nobility are numerous, and both in their dreſs and tables affect great pomp and magnificence, yet apply themſelves notwithſtanding to learning and rural improvements, but more to war, hunting and martial exerciſes. The *Hungarian* Habit is quite different from that of all other *European* nations, and may be ſaid to be both convenient and graceful.

§. 9. In *Hungary* are four common languages; the *Hungarian*, which is that of the proper *Hungarians*, is of *Scythian* origin, without the leaſt affinity to any of the *European* tongues, and of one unvaried dialect. In writing, the *Hungarians* uſe the *Roman* characters; the *German* has its different dialects according to the different nations of the *Germans* ſettled here. The *Sclavonian*, which derives its origin from the *Sarmatian*, is divided into the *Bohemian*, *Croatian*, *Vandalian*, *Ratzian* and *Ruſſian* dialects. The *Walachian* tongue is allied to the *Italian*, and formed by a mixture of *Latin* and *Sclavonic:* Laſtly, the *Latin* is not only ſpoken by the literati and gentry, but alſo by the commonality, though theſe often break *Priſcian*'s head. The *Cziganians* have a ſpeech compoſed of a corruption of the *Walachian*, *Sclavonic*, *Hungarian* and other languages.

§. 10. This country, it is highly probable, was bleſſed with the knowledge of Chriſtianity ſoon after our Saviour's time, the Apoſtle *Paul*, in his Epiſtle to the *Romans*, ch. xv. v. 19, ſaying that *he had preached the Goſpel from Jeruſalem to Illyricum.* Now *Illyricum* containing a great part of the

modern *Dalmatia*, *Croatia* and *Sclavonia*, doubtleſs ſome account thereof muſt have reached *Pannonia*, as it bordered on the confines of the former. In the fourteenth century *Sermia* had biſhops, as likewiſe the *Goths* in *Dacia*. But it was the tenth century before chriſtianity was thoroughly eſtabliſhed in *Hungary*, when, in the year 969 or 975, *Deyſa*, Prince of the country, was baptized; and it ſtill made a farther progreſs under his ſon and ſucceſſor *Stephen*, whoſe zealous endeavours gained him the title of Apoſtle and Saint. In 1523 the Reformation began here by *Martin Cyriacus*, a native of *Leutſchau*, who firſt preached the pure doctrine of the Goſpel in this country; but it had made its way before, into *Tranſylvania*, in 1521, by means of ſome *Lutheran* writings. From that time great numbers of *Hungarians* went to ſtudy in *Germany*, and, at their return into their country, were looked upon as diſciples of *Luther*. *Zwinglius*'s doctrine concerning the Sacrament had been made known in *Hungary* a little before or immediately after 1530 by *Matthias Devay*; and before the year 1557 *Calvin*'s doctrine had alſo been heard of, and embraced by great numbers. But from the time the Jeſuits got footing in *Tranſylvania*, and afterwards in *Hungary*, the Proteſtants underwent many ſevere trials, eſpecially in the beginning of the ſeventeenth century. Under *Ferdinand* the third the Proteſtants were deprived of ſeveral churches, and of more under the Emperor *Leopold*, in whoſe time, at the diet of *Sopron* or *Oldenburg* it was enacted that the Reformed ſhould not poſſeſs above two churches in each Palatinate. Nor could their enemies reſt here till they had driven them out of all the churches which had not been expreſly mentioned in the twenty-ſixth article of the diet of *Sopron*; and accordingly above three hundred were actually taken from them and ſhut up. Of all theſe Palatinates the greateſt ſufferer was that of *Eiſenburg*, which in many parts has not a place of public worſhip within ten miles or more. The *Vandals* too had ſix churches, and now are without ſo much as one place where worſhip is performed in their own language. Travelling for improvement in knowledge is, in a great meaſure, prohibited the Proteſtants: Their ſchools are alſo confined to the Syntax, and no teachers of the Sciences allowed among them, excepting that ſince 1751 they have been indulged with a college at *Oedenburg*, and a gymnaſium at *Eperies*. A ſuccinct hiſtory of the Proteſtant church in *Hungary* may be read in the following piece, *Kurze und zuverlaſſige Nachricht von dem zuſtande der proteſtantiſchen in dem Konigreiche Ungaren, beſonders von den gegenwartigen gefahrlichen Umſtanden derſelben*, 1743, in 8vo. 5 *Bogen*: i. e. *A ſhort and authentic account of the ſtate of the proteſtant churches in the Kingdom of Hungary, and particularly of their preſent dangerous ſituation*, in octavo, five ſheets. Though the Roman Catholics ſcarce make a fourth part of all the inhabitants of *Hungary*, and do not pay above a ſixth to the public contributions, yet their Religion has notwithſtanding the aſcendant at preſent. At the head of it are two archbiſhops

biſhops and nine biſhops, who, as well as the Probſts and archdeacons, are nominated by the King, but confirmed by the Pope. The papal power, however, in *Hungary* is not at that height it is in other kingdoms. No appeals are to be made to the Pope. He can alſo only confirm, but not diſpoſe of, any eccleſiaſtical poſſeſſions: All that the proteſtants enjoy, however, is a toleration under their ſuperintendants and elders. In *Dalmatia*, *Croatia* and *Sclavonia*, the Roman-catholics only are qualified to hold lands. The *Ratzbians*, *Ruſſians* and *Walachians* profeſs the *Greek* church, which has been privileged ſince the year 1690 by the Emperor *Leopold* and other Kings: Part of them have entered into a coalition with the *Romiſh* church, and are therefore called *Eccleſia redunita*; but the reſt, who ſtill perſevere in the ſeparation, are diſtinguiſhed by the appellation of *Eccleſia diſſentiens*. The former have two biſhops, namely, of *Buda* and *Muncats*; the latter three, *viz.* of *Buda*, *Neu-azad* and *Peterwaradin*, who are ſuffragans to the archbiſhop of *Carlowitz*. The Anabaptiſts and Memoniſts are chiefly ſettled in the neighbourhood of *Preſburg*; but the *Jews* are diſperſed in moſt of the conſiderable towns, though under the burthen of double taxes of all kinds, which were firſt impoſed upon them by *Rodolph* the ſecond.

§. 11. Learning among the Roman-catholics is principally cultivated by the Jeſuits, who in the univerſities of *Tirnau*, *Buda*, *Raab* and *Caſchau* are the profeſſors of divinity, philoſophy, mathematics, rhetoric and other ſciences; as alſo in ſeveral colleges. But the *patres piarum ſcholarum* only teach the belles lettres. The Benedictines, Paulines, and other orders, apply themſelves after their manner to learning in their ſeveral convents. The Lutherans and Calviniſts, having laid the foundation of the ſciences in their ſchools and gymnaſiums, go, if licence can be obtained, to the univerſities in *Germany*, *Holland* and *Switzerland*. But it has been obſerved, in §. 10. that very narrow bounds have lately been preſcribed to their ſtudies. The oriental chriſtians of the *Greek* church alſo begin to ſhow a diſpoſition for ſtudy beyond what they were wont. The law was formerly taught only in private, but at preſent there is a public profeſſor appointed for it in the univerſity of *Tirnau*, and even a particular college erected for that purpoſe at *Erlau*.

§. 12. The burghers follow arts, handicrafts and trade, but the laſt is almoſt wholly engroſſed by the *Greeks*. From *Hungary* is exported wine, ſaffron, oil, metals, minerals, cattle, leather, wool, tallow and wax; and its imports are ſpices, tin, ſilk and other foreign goods. The pieces of coin current in *Hungary* are, a heller * (babka) an Ungriſch (penz Kralovſzky) which in *Upper Hungary* goes for the ſixth part of a groſch †, and in *Lower*

* The Heller, according to *Paraire*'s table, is an imaginary coin uſed in the dutchy of *Holſtein* and electorate of *Saxony*, worth about $\frac{7}{96}$ of our money.

† The Groſch, or, as it is pronounced, Groſh in *Hungary*, is worth, according to the above cited author, $\frac{7}{10}$ *Engliſh*.

Hungary for the fifth, and the hundredth part of a *Rheniſh* gulden; a groſchel (pataz) the fourth part of a groſch; a Kreutzer (kreytzar) a *German* coin, the third part of a groſch and the ſixtieth of a *Rheniſh* gulden; the pulgrotz (paltura) half a groſch and the fortieth part of a gulden; a groſch (garas great) in *Upper Hungary* worth ſix and in *Lower Hungary* five ungriſch and the twentieth part of a gulden; ſiebner (hetes ſzedmak) worth ſeven kreutzers; a ſiebentehner (ſcſztak marias) worth ſeventeen kreutzers; a halbergulden (pul zlaty) the half of a * guld; an ungriſch gulden (wherſzky zlaty) ſeventeen groſchen and an half; a *Rheniſh* gulden (nemeczky zlaty) twenty groſchen, or in *Upper Hungary* is worth one hundred and twenty, and in *Lower Hungary* one hundred, ungriſch, a thaler is equal to two *Rheniſh* guldens. The ducats are of two ſorts: The *Kremnitz* ducat is worth four †guilders four groſchen, but a *Tranſylvanian* goes only for three guilders.

§. 13. With reſpect to the hiſtory of the country, it appears, from the records of paſt ages, that the ancient weſtern inhabitants of *Hungary* were called *Pannonians*; the northern, *Jazygians*. (§. 2.) The *Romans* reduced *Pannonia* and kept it almoſt four hundred years, till in the fourth century the *Vandals* drove them out of it, and held it forty years; but in the year 395, when they advanced towards *Gaul*, the *Goths* took poſſeſſion of their ſettlement; but theſe were alſo, in their turn, obliged to reſign their new poſſeſſions to the *Huns*, who had likewiſe driven them from their ancient habitations. The *Huns* appear from all circumſtances to have been a people of *Scythia*, but whether the ſame with the *Avareri* or *Abareri*, or diſtinct from them, hiſtorians are not agreed, ſome aſſerting the former, and others being as poſitive with regard to the latter; theſe alledge the *Huns* invaded *Hungary* but twice, whilſt the others labour to prove three ſeveral incurſions. The firſt was about the year 376, when they paſſed the *Tanais* and drove out the *Oſtrogoths* and other nations. But in the beginning of the fifth century, when headed by *Attilah* the *Dacian*, not to mention the more extenſive progreſs of their arms, they ſubdued all *Pannonia*, the two *Thracias*, part of *Niſia*, and the country of the *Metanaſtic Jazygians*. After the death of *Attila*, the *Gepideri* and *Goths*, with the aſſiſtance of the *Romans*, among other advantages, wreſted *Dacia* and *Pannonia* out of the hands of the *Huns*. About the year 564, the *Avari*, a people of the eaſtern parts of *Scythia*, having ſhaken off the *Turkiſh* yoke, entered *Pannonia* under the command of *Shagun*, diſpoſſeſſed the *Goths*, and over-run the country. Their firſt ſettlement was at *Sirmium*, but they were afterwards frequently defeated by the *Bulgarians* and the Emperor *Charles* the great, who made uſe alſo of many endeavours for the propagation of chriſtianity among them. Thoſe who hold the *Huns* and *Avari* to be one people, look on this as the

* Two ſhillings and four pence *Engliſh*. See *Paraire*'s table.
† The *German* guilder is two ſhillings and four pence *Engliſh*.

ſecond

ſecond invaſion of *Pannonia* by them. In the year 888, the *Huns*, under the name of *Hungarians*, made a ſecond irruption into *Pannonia*, as auxiliaries to *Arnulph*, Emperor of the weſt, and *Leo*, Emperor of the eaſt, againſt the *Bulgarians* and *Sclavonians*, whom they reduced. They had ſeven commanders; and *Germany* and *Italy* afterwards felt the terrible effect of their ferocity. By degrees their manners took a more civilized turn, and eſpecially when in the latter part of the tenth century their Prince, *Geyſa*, embraced the chriſtian religion. His ſon *Stephen*, in 997, became the firſt native King of *Hungary*, completed the eſtabliſhment of the chriſtian religion, erected biſhoprics, abbeys and churches, annexed *Tranſylvania* as a province to *Hungary*, and at his death was canonized. After him followed a ſucceſſion of twenty Kings, natives of the country, of whom the ſecond, by name *Peter*, put himſelf and kingdom under the protection of the Emperor *Henry* the third. The eighth, *Ladiſlaus* the pious, enlarged his dominions with *Sclavonia*, *Croatia* and *Dalmatia*, and was greatly eſteemed by his people. The tenth, named *Stephen* the third, by his marriage with a *Poliſh* Princeſs, added the diſtrict of *Zip*. The twelfth, *Geyſa* the ſecond, in 1154, invited the *Saxons* into *Tranſylvania*. The ſeventeenth, *Andrew* the ſecond, conferred great privileges on the nobility, and even empowered them to oppoſe the King, if he ſhould attempt any thing againſt the laws of the Kingdom. And this was not repealed till the year 1688. The nineteenth, *Stephen*, compelled the *Bulgarians* to pay him tribute: And the laſt, *Andrew* the third, died in the year 1301. On this followed a ſucceſſion of twelve foreign Kings, of whom *Lewis* the firſt, in the year 1356, reunited to the Kingdom the whole Province of *Dalmatia*, which had been ſo often attacked by the *Venetians*. In 1390 *Sigiſmund* rendered *Walachia* and *Moldavia* tributary to him, but mortgaged to *Poland* thirteen towns of the Geſpanchaft of *Zip*. *Matthias* conquered *Sileſia* and *Moravia* from the *Bohemians*. Under *Uladiſlaus* the ſecond, the *jus conſuetudinarium*, called *tripartitum*, took place; and *Lewis* the ſecond, the laſt of theſe Kings, in 1526, fell in an unſucceſsful battle againſt the *Turks* near *Mohats*. The Kingdom devolved next to the houſe of *Auſtria*, in which it continues to this day. The firſt King of this family, *Ferdinand* the firſt, brother to *Charles* the fifth, had ſo powerful a competitor in *John Zapolya*, that after a long ſtruggle he was obliged to yield up *Tranſylvania* and ſome lands in *Hungary* to him, which ceſſion was alſo confirmed by his ſon and ſucceſſor *Maximilian* the ſecond. *Radolphus* the ſecond, during his life, was compelled, by the concurrence of the *Hungarians*, to reſign the crown to his brother *Matthias*. He was ſucceeded by *Ferdinand* the ſecond, grandſon to *Ferdinand* the firſt, who, in the year 1620, was diſpoſſeſſed of the Kingdom by *Bethlengabor*, Prince of *Tranſylvania*; but in the following year he too was obliged to quit it. *Ferdinand* the third was

alſo engaged in a war with *George Rakotzy*, Prince of *Tranſylvania:* His ſon, *Ferdinand* the fourth, had been elected and crowned King of *Hungary*, but died before his father; and *Leopold* his brother, in 1654, ſucceeded to the crown. In this reign it was that the religious feuds broke out into a very bloody inteſtine war; and though Count *Teckeley* brought the *Turks* into the country, it was attended with little advantage to him. *Tranſylvania* was again united to the Kingdom. The *Hungarian* malecontents afterwards found a proper head in *Francis Rakotzy*, under whom, after the death of the Emperor *Leopold*, they continued the war againſt his ſucceſſor *Joſeph*, till they were reduced to obedience in 1712. The ſame year died *Joſeph*, and to him ſucceeded his brother *Charles* the ſixth, who at the peace of *Paſſarowitz* acquired the whole Bannat of *Temeſwar*, part of *Walachia*, the moſt conſiderable portion of the Kingdom of *Servia*, with *Belgrade* its capital, and a part alſo of *Croatia* and *Boſnia*. But in 1739 the *Turks* recovered *Belgrade* with all *Servia*, *Auſtria* and *Walachia*, the iſland and caſtle of *Orſava*, Fort *St. Elizabeth* and the fortreſs of *Sabatz*. In 1722, in a Diet held at *Presburg*, the hereditary ſucceſſion in *Hungary* was ſecured to the houſe of *Auſtria*, that in caſe of failure of male heirs females ſhould be capable of the crown. Accordingly, the Emperor *Charles* the ſixth dying in the year 1740, his eldeſt daughter, *Maria Tereſa*, aſcended the throne and was crowned in 1741. Her Majeſty is conſort to the preſent glorious Emperor *Francis Stephen*, whom the States of the Kingdom, in 1741, inveſted alſo with the joint ſovereignty.

§. 14. The King of *Hungary*, by the laws is to be ſtiled Catholic, to which is added the title of Apoſtolic, on account of the zeal which *Stephen* the firſt ſhewed in the converſion of the *Hungarians*. The regalia, namely, the golden crown made in the eleventh century, the ſceptre, King *Stephen*'s ſword and mantle, gloves and ſhoes, with the ſilver croſs, the mark of the Apoſtolic function, are kept in the caſtle of *Presburg*; and in this city is performed the coronation of the King by the archbiſhop of *Gran*. The arms of the Kingdom are a ſhield longitudinally divided; the right field gules, divided by four bars argent: the left quarter is alſo gules with an archiepiſcopal croſs argent, ſtanding on a triple hill vert.

§. 15. Since the year 1687, *Hungary* is become an hereditary Kingdom to the Archducal houſe of *Auſtria*; and by an act of the Diet of *Presburg*, in 1723, the Princeſſes alſo ſucceed; by which means, on the extinction of the *Caroline* ſucceſſion, the crown falls to the *Joſephina* branch, and, on failure of them, to the offspring of the Princeſs *Leopoldina* in *Portugal*. The firſt hereditary Prince was ſtiled Duke of *Hungary*, but at preſent his title is that of Archduke of *Auſtria*.

§. 16. The States of *Hungary* are divided into four claſſes, which in the laws are comprehended under the collective word *Populus*.

To the firſt belong the prelates, who direct all religious matters, and have precedence of all the others, except that the governor of the Kingdom gives place only to the Archbiſhop of *Gran*. Theſe are

The Archbiſhops of *Gran* and *Kolocza*. The former is primate of *Hungary*, chief Secretary and Chancellor, *Legatus natus* of the papal ſee, and Prince of the holy *Roman* Empire. He alone crowns the King, is perpetual Count of the Geſpanchaft of *Gran*, creates even noblemen, and never takes an oath himſelf, but his official ſwears in his ſtead, *&c.* Under him are the ſix biſhops of *Erlau*, *Nitra*, *Raab*, *Vatz*, *Fünfkirchen*, or *Fivechurches*, and *Veſzprim*; to whom alſo may be added the *Greek* biſhops of *Buda* and *Muncatz*, who are united to the *Roman* church. Next to him is the Archbiſhop of *Kalocza*, with the following ſuffragans, *viz.* the biſhop of *Bats*, which is annexed however to the archbiſhopric of Great *Waradin*, *Cſanad*, *Zagrab*, *Sirmia*, *Boſnia*, *Tranſylvania* and *Bakow* in *Walachia*.

The biſhops beforementioned: Theſe are of a double character, temporal and ſpiritual, being, *Bats* only excepted, perpetual Counts of the Geſpanchafts, in which they reſide, and having alſo a ſeat in the council of Diet. The foregoing account ſhews them to be nine in and four out of *Hungary*.

The Abbots, who are ten in number; and of theſe the chief is the Abbot of *St. Martin*'s, that abbey having *St. Stephen* for its founder. This abbot depends immediately on the Pope, without any ſubjection whatſoever either to biſhop or archbiſhop. He has alſo his ſuffragans, the abbot of the foreſt of *Bacony* and the abbot of *Tihany*.

The nine Probſts, *præpoſiti*; as the probſt of the chapter of *St. Martin* on the hill near the caſtle of *Scepus*; the probſt of *Presburg*; the probſt of the order of the *præmonſtratenſes* at *Leleſtz*; the probſt of Great *Waradin*, &c. Theſe, in conjunction with the chapters, have a vote in the Diet. But the probſt of *Stuhlweiſſenburg*, or *Alba regalis*, is on a level with the *Hungarian* biſhops.

Obſ. The Jeſuits *Paulini* and *præmonſtratenſes* alſo make a part of the ſtates, and ſit and vote in the diet,

To the ſecond claſs belong the Magnates, or Barons, of the Kingdom, who are

The principal Barons, and, by way of eminence, are ſtiled the Great Barons of the Kingdom, of which they alſo held the chief offices: namely, the Statholder, or *Palatinus regni*, who is the principal and in the moſt weighty concerns of the Kingdom acts as ſovereign; the Court Judge, *judex curiæ regiæ*; the Ban, or Viceroy, *prorex*, of *Dalmatia*, *Croatia* and *Sclavonia*; the Woywode of *Tranſylvania*, which laſt poſt is now aboliſhed, *Tranſylvania* being governed at preſent by a Statholder; the Treaſurer, *magiſter Tavernicorum regalium*; the great cup-bearer, *magiſter pincernarum*; the Steward of the houſehold; *magiſter dapiferorum*; the Maſter

of

of the horſe, *magiſter agaſonum*; the Lord Chamberlain, *magiſter cubiculariorum*; the Captain of the yeomen of the guards; *magiſter janitorum*; and the Grand Marſhal of the court, *magiſter curiæ*. See *Car. Andr. Bely commentatio de archiofficiis regni Hungariæ: Hungari Baronatus vocant Lipſiæ*, 1749, 4to. i. e. *Char. Andr. Belius's Account of the chief offices of the Kingdom of Hungary, Lepſic*, 1749, in quarto; which the *Hungarians* call Baronies.

The inferior Bans, or Counts and Barons.

To the third claſs belong the Gentry, ſome of whom have noble manors, and others only the privileges of nobles: The former are ſtiled *Nobiles poſſeſſionati*, the latter *Armaliſtæ*.

To the fourth claſs belong the royal free cities, *civitates liberæ atque regiæ*, which are ſummoned to the Diet, and are not ſubject to the Counts, but hold immediately of the King, and have a council of their own, in which a city judge and burgomaſter uſually preſide. Theſe are of two kinds.

Firſt, ſuch as are ſubordinate to the Lord-treaſurer, and meet by themſelves: all proceſſes againſt them muſt be brought before him. Of this kind are *Bartfu, Karpona, Caſchau, Comorra, Debretz, Eiſenſtrdt, Eperies, Gunz, Leutſchau, Modra, Oedenburg, Buda, Peſt, Preſburg, Raab, Szathmar-Nemethi, Szakoltza, Szeged, Tirnau* and *Zagrab* in *Croatia*. Second, ſuch as are ſubject to the *perſonalis præſentiæ regiæ*; and theſe are, *Altſohl, Baka-banya*, or *Neuſtadt, Gran, Reſmark, Konigſberg, Leutſchau, Libeth, Nagy-banya, Neuſohl, Ruſt, S. George, Schemnitz, Stuhlweiſſenburg, Trentſchin* and *Zeben* in *Hungary:* in *Croatia* and *Dalmatia, Caproneza, Kreutz, Varaſdin, Zength*. Some among theſe royal free cities are mine-towns, and under the *Auſtrian* government, having formerly been mortgaged to the houſe of *Auſtria* by the Kings of *Hungary*; as *Cremnitz, Schemnitz, Neuſohl, Libeth, Bela-banya, Baka-banya* and *Konigsberg*; ſeparate from which are *Konigsberg* and *Felſo-banya*, in the Geſpanſchaft of *Szatinmer*.

The next are the ſmall free towns, *oppida libera*, among which are ſome under *Poliſh* juriſdiction; as, beſides the caſtle of *Lublyo* and the little town and caſtle of *Podolin*, which are mortgaged to the *Poles*, and committed to the government of a Count, there are *Bela, Laibitz, Menhardſdorf, Deutſchendorf, Michelſdorf, Neudorf, Riſtdorf, Vallendorf, Fulk, Varollia, Matzdorf, Georgenberg, Durandſdorf*, to which the little town of *Knieſen* has lately been added. The *Heyduck* towns, *oppida Haidonicalia*, which have particular privileges; namely, *Vamac, Pertz, Hathuz, Boſzormeny, Dorog, Nanas, Szoboſzlo, Polgard*. The metal towns, *oppida metallica*, as, *Schmolznitz, Schwedler*, &c. which depend on the Treaſury. The *Huſſar*, or military towns, *oppida militaria*, of the *Servians* or *Ratzians*, in the Geſpanſchafts of *Batſch, Podrog* and *Temeſwar*. Theſe are under the board of war.

The archiepiſcopal and epiſcopal gentry, who are ſtiled *prædialiſts*, enjoy the ſame privileges as the *Hungarian* nobility. Among theſe the Gentle-

men Vaſſals of the Archbiſhop of *Gran* are divided into two ſeats of juſtice, that of *Vaik* and *Verebel*. They are independent of the juriſdiction of the Geſpanſchaft, and with reſpect to the governor, and likewiſe to the viſcount and judge of the nobility, have their diſtinct magiſtrates.

§. 17. *Hungary* is governed by the King and States through the channels of the Diet, the *Hungary*-office, the Royal Council, the Exchequer, the Geſpanſchafts and Senates of the royal towns. The Diet, *comitia regni*, *diæta*, are ſummoned by writ from the King, every three years, to meet whenever the ſovereign's ſervice or the public welfare requires it. Accordingly, on the day appointed, the Lords ſpiritual and temporal perſonally appear in the Chamber of the Magiſtrates; but the towns and gentry ſend two deputies, who meet in the States Chamber. The States lay their repreſentations before the King, who alſo refers to them ſuch articles of publick concern as require their aſſent.

The *Hungary*-office is at *Vienna*, with a Secretary of ſtate at the head. It expedites the royal edicts in municipal, religious and juridical affairs for *Hungary* and the incorporated Kingdoms of *Croatia*, *Dalmatia* and *Sclavonia*. To this office belong all matters relating to the King, and wholly dependent on his pleaſure: all who ſtand in need of a perſonal audience of the King muſt firſt acquaint this office with it. Excluſive of this, it has very little connexion with the Kingdom, its principal buſineſs being to execute the King's pleaſure.

The Statholder's council, *conſilium regium locumtenentiale*, reſides at *Presburg*, and, beſides the Statholder, who is preſident, conſiſts of twenty-two counſellors, whom the King chuſes at pleaſure from among the prelates, nobility and gentry. The Emperor *Charles* the ſixth firſt erected it in 1723. In *Hungary* and the incorporated countries it ſuperintends the civil concerns of the towns as regulated by the laws of the land, or conformably to them. It is ſubject to no court-office, but when it has any thing to lay before the King applies immediately to him.

The royal Schatzkammer, or Exchequer, is divided into the *Hungarian* and mine chambers, and takes care of the royal eſtates, incomes and dues. The chamber of *Hungary* ſits at *Presburg*, has a preſident and eighteen counſellors, and looks to the royal demeſnes, regalia, eſcheats, cuſtoms and ſalt-duties. Under it is the office at *Caſchaw* beſides eight provincial commiſſaries for collecting the contributions. The mine-chamber is held at *Cremnitz*, and manages all affairs in the mine-towns appertaining to mines and coinage. It receives orders from the Treaſury at *Vienna*, and under it are the mine-chambers of *Schemnitz*, *Neuſohl*, in the Geſpanſchaft of *Zip* and at *Konigsberg*. The *Hungarian* Geſpanſchafts, *comitatus*, are ſmall provinces ſubdivided into diſtricts, with their Counts, Viſcounts and Aſſeſſors, who in the King's name hold provincial aſſemblies, or diets, for the conducting, in the beſt manner, for the King and Kingdom, matters civil and œconomical. All theſe Geſpanſchafts receive their names from their ſeveral caſtles: the *Hungarian* name of them, *Varmegye*, ſignifying properly the juriſdiction

juriſdiction or diſtrict of a caſtle. But in *Hungary* a difference is made betwixt a fort, *arx*, a fortification, *caſtrum*, and a caſtle, *caſtellum*: The two laſt properly denoting the place of a nobleman's reſidence.

§. 18. The public revenues conſiſt of contributions, cuſtoms, mines and minerals, ſalt-works, which belong to the crown, royal demeſnes and eſcheats: Theſe abundantly anſwer the expences of the court and defence of the frontiers.

§. 19. The Kingdom of *Hungary* can eaſily raiſe an army of one hundred thouſand men, of which fifty thouſand are in pay, and a like number is furniſhed by the provinces. The infantry are called *Heyducks* or foot Huſſars, and the cavalry Huſſars.

§. 20. Juſtice is adminiſtered in civil affairs in the King's name, after the manner preſcribed by the laws and cuſtoms of the Kingdom. Suits are carried from the courts of the ſmaller towns either to the court of the Geſpanſchaft when a free town, or to the lord of the manor when belonging to any particular lordſhip. In the royal free cities the firſt hearing is before the judge of the town, the ſecond before the council, from which there is an appeal either to the treaſurer or *Perſonalis preſentiæ regiæ* as he is ſtiled, who has alſo the title of preſident of the *tabula regia*. The Mine-court in the free mine-towns is diſtinct from the Town-court, and takes cognizance only of matters relative to the mines: The mine-judge preſides, but an appeal lies from him to the Commiſſion-court of the mine-towns. The inferior noble courts are held in each Geſpanſchaft by the lord of the manor for determining cauſes relating to the commonality; and where noblemen are concerned by the court-judges, or judge of the nobles, and the Vice-geſpan; but a cauſe may be carried from theſe to the Geſpanſchaft-court, and afterwards to the *Tabula regia & ſeptemviralis*. The Middle noble Court, *forum Nobilium ſubalternum*, meets at *Tirnau*, *Guntz*, *Eperies* and *Depretzen*, and has the trial of all cauſes wherein two or more Geſpanſchafts are concerned, which from thence may be removed to the *Tabula regia & ſeptemviralis*. The Upper noble Court, which reſides at *Peſt*, is divided into the *tabula regia & ſeptemviralis*, and not only decides cauſes brought thither by appeal, but alſo other important ſuits relating to the Nobility. In the firſt preſides the *perſonalis præſentiæ regiæ*, or the King's repreſentative; in the ſecond, the Count Palatine, or, in his abſence, the Court-judge or the Treaſurer. The *Tabula ſemptemviralis* is ſo called becauſe it formerly conſiſted of ſeven perſons, but *Charles* the ſixth has ſince made an addition of eight more. It takes cognizance of ſuch cauſes only as are referred to it from the *Tabula regia*, examining them and making the neceſſary amendments. The eccleſiaſtical courts appointed for the diſcuſſion of eccleſiaſtical affairs, are held in every dioceſe and chapter, but with a power of appealing to the Archbiſhop, and afterwards to the Pope's Legate; and may be carried at laſt to the Papal court at *Rome**.

We now proceed to give an account of

* The author is a little inconſiſtent here with what he ſays in §. 10, page 9; but in ſo long a work the reader, we doubt not, will have the goodneſs to excuſe a ſlip of ſo trifling a nature: —*Quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus.*

PROPER

PROPER HUNGARY.

WHICH all agree in dividing into *Upper* and *Lower Hungary*, though in a different manner. Some give the name of *Upper Hungary* to that part lying beyond the *Danube* towards *Poland*; calling that, which lies below the *Danube*, *Lower Hungary*. But others drawing a meridional line from the Geſpanſchaft of *Zip* to the junction of the Banat of *Temeſwar* and the Geſpanſchaft of *Sirmi*, call that part towards the weſt *Lower Hungary*, making the country which lies eaſt of the Line *Upper Hungary:* And theſe laſt it is whom we ſhall here follow. Secondly, *Hungary* in the *Corp. jur. Hung.* of 1723, artic. 31, conformably to its government, by the great juridical Courts, is divided into four large circles, and fifty-two Geſpanſchafts, *comitatus*, by the *Hungarians* called *Varmegye*.

LOWER HUNGARY;

HUNGARIA INFERIOR,

CONSISTS of the two following circles,

1. The circle beyond the *Danube*, *circulus Ciſdanubianus*, ſtretching through the upper regions of the weſtern parts. *Hungary*, from the *Danube* to the *Carpathian* mountains, contains fourteen Geſpanſchafts, and is inhabited by *Hungarians*, *Bohemian-Sclavonians*, *Germans*, and in one part alſo by *Servians*.

1. The Geſpanſchaft of *Presburg*, or *Poſony Varmegye*, *comitatus Poſonienſis*, lies on the borders of *Auſtria* betwixt the *Danube* and *Moravia*; is twelve miles in length and eight broad. The mountains in it begin the *Carpathian* chain. The country about *Tirnau* is the beſt and moſt fruitful. The ſoil does not indeed want fertility, but ſcarce a year paſſes in which the grain is not damaged by mildew. The large rivers in this Geſpanſchaft are the *Danube*, *Morau* and *Wag*; the ſmaller are the *Dudvag*, *Blawa*, *Tirna*, *Padla-woda*, *Parna*, *Gidra*, *Rudawa*, &c. The air is healthy, particularly on the mountains, but unwholeſome among the ſwamps on the *Danube*. The inhabitants are *Hungarians*, *Germans*, *Bohemian-Sclavonians*, with ſome *Croats*, and great numbers of *Jews*. The dignity of *Palatine*, ſince the year 1599, has been made hereditary in the *Palfi* family. The whole province is divided into five Diſtricts, by the *Hungarians* called *proceſſus*, and each has "a noble judge." Theſe are,

1. The Upper Outward Diſtrict, *proceſſus extraneus ſuperior*, called Outward with relation to the Schutt in which it lies: Beſides fifty-eight market-towns, it contains five royal free cities; namely,

Preſburg, *Poſony*, *Preſporen*, *Poſonium*, *Piſonium*, a royal free city and now the capital of the Kingdom, lies on the *Danube* at the foot of a mountain on which ſtands the caſtle. It is pleaſantly ſituated, and enjoys a better air than moſt other towns in *Hungary*. The cathedral, dedicated to *St. Martin*, is the place where, from the time of *Ferdinand* the firſt, the Kings of *Hungary* have been crowned. Here, ever ſince the year 1723, are held the Diets, the firſt of which was aſſembled by King *Sigiſmund* in 1411. It has alſo been the reſidence of the *conſilium regium locumtenentiale*; and, from the days of *Ferdinand* the firſt, of the Treaſury-office for *Hungary*; and likewiſe, ſince the ſame Emperor's time, of the archbiſhop of *Gran*. Here

are

are likewiſe a chapter of fourteen regular canons, whoſe Probſt is the archdeacon of the Geſpanſchaft; a Jeſuits college with a gymnaſum and church, beſides three other convents and churches, a Proteſtant ſchool and *Lutheran* church. The city itſelf is ill built; the houſes of the town, properly ſo called, not much exceeding two hundred, and the whole ſtrength of its fortifications conſiſts in a double wall and moat: But the ſuburbs are large and handſome, and contain four convents with churches and two hoſpitals. The ſuburb on the ſouth ſide of the city makes a fine appearance, and is famous for the *Koingſhugel*, or *King's-hill*, a place in itſelf but inconſiderable, on which the new elected King, being mounted on horſeback, brandiſhes St. *Stephen*'s ſword towards the four cardinal points, as a token that he will defend the country againſt all its enemies. It lies in latitude forty-eight degrees eight minutes. This city is of great antiquity, and is ſaid to have been founded by the *Jazygians*. Beſides its frequent ſieges it has often ſuffered by fire, as in 1515, 63, 90, 1642.

Tirnau, *Tinawa*, *Nagy-Szombat*, *Tirnavia*, a handſome royal free town on the river *Tirna*, in a pleaſant and fertile country, contains nine churches and as many convents. Here alſo is the archiepiſcopal chapter of *Gran*, which was removed hither when that city was taken by the *Turks* in 1543; an academy of Jeſuits founded in 1635, and the high court of juſtice for the circle beyond the *Danube*. This city has likewiſe a ſtaple-right. It was built betwixt the years 1230 and 1240, but in 1683 laid in aſhes by Count *Tekely*'s men; and, in 1704, Prince *Rakotzi*'s troops were defeated near this city.

Modra, a royal free city, containing about three hundred and fifty houſes, lies in a valley bordering on the *Carpathian* mountains, and is ſurrounded on one ſide with vineyards. In 1619, 20, 63, 82 and 1705 it ſuffered much by war, and in 1729 the greateſt part of it was burnt down.

Bozin, *Boſing*, *Beſineck*, *Bazinga*, *Bazinium*, a ſmall, but pretty, royal free city, on a riſing ground. The inhabitants apply themſelves with great induſtry to the cultivation of vineyards, trade and handicrafts. In 1605, 20 and 55 this place was laid in aſhes.

Sanct George, *Szent Gyorgy*, *fanum S. Georgii*, a royal city, but ſmall and greatly dwindled. It has notwithſtanding a college, *collegium PP. piarum ſcholarum*, and its neighbourhood produces excellent wine. It ſuffered extremely in the wars of *Gaberbethlen* and Prince *Rakotzi*. In 1633 it was ſacked by the *Turks*, and in 1728 deſtroyed by fire.

Five caſtles, of which ſome belong to the abovementioned free towns.

Presburg caſtle ſtands on a pleaſant eminence two hundred paces weſt of the city of *Presburg*, is the reſidence of the Sovereign when here; and in one of its four towers are kept the regalia, among which the ancient golden crown is particularly remarkable, but never ſhewn to any. Below it is a ſmall town, by the *Hungarians* called *Varallja*, by the *Germans*

Schloſsberg; in which are a great many *Jews*, who make alſo the moſt conſiderable part of the inhabitants of *Czuckermandel* a ſmall place in its neighbourhood. To the juriſdiction of this caſtle appertain alſo the two towns of *Samaria* and *Szerdakely* on *Schutt* iſland, and thirteen ſmaller towns.

St. George's caſtle, which ſtood on a hill near the city of that name is now a confuſed heap of ruins, yet has a juriſdiction containing *Menſtift*, a market-town lying below it, the ſeats of *Kyrali Falva* and *Nemet Gurab*; the ſmall towns of *Gruman* and *Crotortok*, and five market-towns or large villages.

Bozin caſtle lies on the north ſide of the town of that name, belongs to Count *Palfy*, and has ſeven other caſtles under its juriſdiction.

Bibersburg caſtle, *Voroſko*, *Cervenny Kamen*, is ſituated on an eminence of the *Carpathian* mountains, and belongs to the *Palfy* family. Under its juriſdiction are the caſtles of *Szuha*, the towns of *Szuha*; alſo *Dios Cſeſzte*, *Ompkithal*, and thirteen large villages.

Szomolon Smolenis caſtle ſtands on a high hill in a woody country, belongs to Count *Erdody*, having juriſdiction over the little town of *Szomolon* and *Felſo Dios*, or *Obernuedorf*, and eight large villages.

Some ſeats, *viz.*

Cſekles, belonging to Count *Eſterhaſi*.
Magyar-Bal, to the *Cſaky* family.
Nemet-Gurab, to Count *Palfy*.
Szuha, to the Count of the ſame name.
Vodrod, to Count *Zichy*.
Briſſer, the name of two caſtles near each other.

Privileged towns, *viz.*

Poſoni Varallja, mentioned at *Presburg* caſtle.

Ratuhdorf, or *Rathſcherſdorf*, *Retza*, a ſmall town at the foot of a hill, a mile from *Presburg*, belongs to Count *Palfy*, and is noted for its good wine. The greateſt part of this town was deſtroyed by fire in 1732.

Landſitz, *Cſekles*, a ſmall town on an eminence near the abovementioned ſeat of the ſame name.

Wartberg Semptz, *Sentz*, an old but handſome and populous town belonging to Count *Eſterhaſi*.

Grun-an, *Grinava*, a ſmall town in a pleaſant country remarkable for its excellent wine.

Cziffen, in a large plain, and formerly a place of note, has ſeveral owners.

Szuha, a ſmall town not far from the ſeat of that name. The inhabitants apply themſelves to tillage and the cultivation of vineyards.

Cſeſzte, a ſmall town, near *Bibersburg* caſtle, on a pleaſant eminence.

Ompital, a ſmall well built town at the foot of a mountain.

Windiſch, or *Unter-Nurſdorf*, *Alſo-dios*, *Oreſany*, a town belonging to Count *Palfy*.

Obernurſdorf,

Obernurſdorf, *Felſo-dios*, *Horne-oreſſany*, a ſmall town, famous for a generous and wholeſome kind of wine.

Szomolan, a ſmall town under the caſtle of that name.

Spatza, *Diete* and *Boleraz*, ſmall towns reſembling each other.

2. The Lower Outward Diſtrict, *Proceſſus inferior extraneus*, which, beſides forty-ſix large villages, contains

The two ſeats of *Galantha*, both which belong to Count *Eſterhaſi*, *Koſſuth*, alſo the property of the ſame nobleman; *Vizkelith*, which is alſo the name of two other ſeats, one belonging to Count *Eſterhaſi*, the other to the family of *Samogy*; *Hodi*, belonging to the *Andraſi* family, as *Neboyſza* does to the *Vitzai*, and *Gany* to that of *Farkaſi*.

The town of *Galantha*, a moſt charming delightful place in a fruitful country.

Szered, a ſmall town on the *Wag* famous for its annual fair, and particularly its beaſt market. It lies near *Szempeh*, which belongs to the Geſpanſchaft of *Nutra*.

3. The Upper Diſtrict of the *Schutt*, *proceſſus inſulanus ſuperior*. The *Schutt*, which ſignifies an iſland in a river, *inſula cituatum*, or *cituorum*, by the *Hungarians* called *Cſallokz*, is formed by the *Danube*, which divides it alſo into three parts; one of which, called *Vitzkoz*, belongs to the former Diſtrict; the ſecond lies betwixt the two large arms of the *Danube*, is twelve *Hnngarian** miles in length, and goes by the name of *Nagy Sziget*, or Great Iſland; and the third, containing a ſpace of about ſix miles, is called *Sziget Koſs*. This iſland abounds greatly in fruits and herbage, but the grain is frequently deſtroyed by mildew. It has plenty of game, wood and fiſh of all kinds. The *Huns* were driven out of it by *Charles* the Great. Its Upper Diſtrict, beſides ſixty-eight large villages, contains

Eberhard Fort, an old building lying in a plain and moated.

The ſeats of *Puſpoky*, *Cſakany*, *Gomba*, *Illyeſhaza*, *Nagy-Szrva*, *Uſzor*, *Kiralyfalva*.

The privileged towns.

Puſpoky, *Biſchdorf*, or Biſhop's Village, well built and belonging to the Archbiſhop of *Gran*.

Samaria, *Somorja*, *Sumarein*, *Schomerin*, an old place, the capital of the iſland, and ſeat of the provincial court; enjoying alſo a great trade, but frequently deſtroyed by fire, belongs to the juriſdiction of *Preſburg* Caſtle.

Cſotortok, *Leoper's dorf*, in the records *Leopold's dorf*.

Nagy-magyr, large and populous.

4. The Lower Diſtrict of the *Schutt*, beſides ſixty-five villages, contains

The ſeats of *Bar* and *Boos* belonging to Baron *Amade*; *Suly*, Baron *Maholany's*; *Beket Falva*, belonging to one of the Counts of *Eſterhaſi*; and *Sipos*, to the family of *Somogy*.

* The reader will remember that 13⅓ *Hungarian* miles make one degree on the equator.

The town of *Szerdahely*, ſo called becauſe ſituated in the middle of the iſland, is well built, and under the juriſdiction of *Presburg* Caſtle.

5. The Diſtrict beyond the beginning of the *Carpathian* mountains is about ſeven miles in length, but of an unequal breadth, and beſides thirty-ſix large villages contains

The caſtles of

Deven, *Deben*, ſituate on a hill at the conflux of the *Morau* and *Danube*, and belonging to the family of the *Palfy*.

Boroſtyanko, *Ballenſtein*, ſtanding on a ſteep rock of the *Carpathian* chain, and belonging to the ſame family.

Detreko Blaſenſtein, *Plaveer*, delightfully ſituated, the property alſo of Count *Palfy*.

Eleſco Scharfenſtein, having under its juriſdiction the ſeat and ſmall town of *St. John* with ſeven large villages.

The famous Eremite convent of *Marienthal vallis Divæ Mariæ*, *Cenobium B. Virginis Mariæ*, in great repute and much reſorted to by pilgrims on account of an image there of the Virgin *Mary*, ſtands in a healthy and pleaſant ſituation.

The ſeats of *Stompha*, *Detreko*, *Malatzka*, all three belonging to the *Palfy* family; *Levard*, in the town of *Nagy-Levar*, appertaining to that of the *Kollonitz*; St. *John*, *Deven-Ujfaln* and *Deven*, both belonging to the *Palfy*.

The privileged towns.

Deven, below the ſeat of the ſame name.

Stompha, *Stamphen*, *Stupawa*, belonging to Count *Palfy*, and containing the abovementioned ſeat.

Malatzka, a pretty populous town with a *Franciſcan* convent, to which numerous pilgrimages are made four times a year, lies near the caſtle of the ſame name.

Gajar, in a level country at the conflux of the *Rudau* and *Morau*.

Nagy-Levard, *Levary*, *Groſsſchutzen*, peopled by a colony of Anabaptiſts and belonging to the *Colonitz* family.

Sanct Johannes, a handſome well built place with two ſeats.

The *Vaik Tribunal* conſtitutes a particular republic with the Archbiſhop of *Gran* at the head of it; has alſo its own Statholder, vice-counts, noble judges, prothonotary and treaſurer. The gentry are termed predialiſts, as has been mentioned in §. 16 of the Introduction to this diviſion. This territory lies on the *Schutt*, is divided into the Higher and Lower Diſtrict, and contains

Vajka, a large town, concerning the inhabitants of which ſeveral ridiculous ſtories are told.

Doborgas, a large village.

Bacsfalva, a large village celebrated for its convent, which is much reſorted to by pilgrims.

Five other large villages.

2. The Geſpanſchaft of *Neutra*, *comitatus Nitrienſis*, about twelve miles in length, and in ſome places above ſix in breadth, in others ſcarce two, and in others ſtill leſs; very mountainous but plentifully watered by the *Wag*, *Nitra*, *Zitwa*, *Livina*, *Dudvag*, *Blawa*, *Holeſchka*, *Mijawa*, *Chwoynitzre*, &c. It has alſo a very cold ſpring, the water of which is famous for creating an appetite; a ſulphureous and mineral ſpring, ſome warm baths, good vineyards, and in ſeveral parts alſo fine corn-land and other advantages. Its inhabitants conſiſt of *Hungarians*, *Bohemians*, *Sclavonians* and *Germans*. The palatine, or ſuperior court, of this Geſpanſchaft is the biſhop of *Nitra*. It is divided into the five following Diſtricts, *viz.*

1. The Diſtrict of *Nitra*, *Proceſſus Nitrienſis*, in which are

A few caſtles; namely,

Nitra, *Nitria*, a fortification of conſiderable ſtrength on a river of the ſame name. Mention is made of it ſo early as the ninth century. In it is the epiſcopal palace, the cathedral, and a chapter houſe for twelve canons. The town, which lies under it, is divided by the river into two parts; is well peopled but meanly built, and, which is worſe, the water is not wholeſome; yet the *P P. piarum ſcholarum* have a college and gymnaſium here. It was erected into a biſhoprick many years before the coming in of the *Hungarians*. St. *Stephen* indeed enlarged it, and *Geyſa*, in the year 1150, endowed it with revenues and annexed a chapter to it. Its Dioceſe comprehends not only a conſiderable part of this Geſpanſchaft, but the whole of that of *Trentſchi*. Both town and caſtle were taken in 1619 by *Bethlengabor*, and in 1623 given up to the *Turks*, but recovered again the following year.

Neuhauſel, *Ujar*, *Nowe-zamki*, *Ujvarinum* on the river *Nitra*, firſt fortified in the year 1573, and famous for ten ſieges, but in 1724 and 1725 demoliſhed by the Emperor's order, inſomuch that the town is now an open place, and the inhabitants of it ſubſiſt by tillage and graziery.

The caſtle of *Ghymes*, belonging to Count *Forgatſch*, ſtands on a high and rocky mountain.

Schempte, *Schintawa*, *Schintavia*, a caſtle belonging to the *Eſterhaſi* family near the town of *Szered*, which makes part of the Geſpanſchaft of *Preſburg*.

The towns.

Nitra and *Neuhauſel*, already taken notice of among the caſtles.

Suran, formerly a famous ſtrong town, but now defenceleſs.

Sclye, an old town on the *Wag*. The Jeſuits have a college and ſchool here. It is ſubordinate to the Probſty of *Thurotz*, which belongs to the Jeſuits of *Tirnau*, and was formerly fortified.

Urmeny

Urmeny ſtands very pleaſantly in a high country, and is one of the beſt towns in this Diſtrict.

Schempte, an open town, mentioned in hiſtory, and ſtanding on the river *Wag*. The inhabitants apply themſelves with great induſtry to tillage and the cultivation of vineyards. This place belongs to the *Eſterhaſi* family.

Mocſonok, a mean town ſubſiſting by tillage.

Komjathy, formerly ſtrong and conſiderable, now ſmall, and indebted for all its ornament to two ſeats belonging to Count *Forgatſch*, and under the juriſdiction of the caſtle of *Ghymes*.

Ujlak, a mean town, the inhabitants whereof ſubſiſt by tillage.

Ghymes, belonging to Count *Forgatſch*, a ſmall place but enjoying good corn-land.

About one hundred large villages.

2. The *Baimotz* Diſtrict, *proceſſus Baimotzenſis*, which, beſides ninety-one large villages, contains

Two caſtles; namely,

Baimotz, pleaſantly ſituated on a hill and pertaining to the *Palfy* family. Near it, on the river *Nitra*, lies alſo a middling town of the ſame name, in which is a probſty of St. *Antony*. It has alſo a warm bath of a very good contrivance.

Keſrello-ko lies on a rocky mountain, and belongs to the family of *Maytheny*.

The towns of

Baymotz, mentioned with the caſtle.

Privigye, *Priwitz*, *Priwiza*, *Prividia*, a pretty good town, chiefly inhabited by clothiers and ſhoemakers. It has two pariſh churches, a college, *P P. piarum ſcholarum*, and belongs to the lordſhip of *Baymotz*.

Nemet prona, *Nemetzke-prawno*, an old town, but the country around it fruitful.

Sambokret, formerly a conſiderable place, but at preſent in a very low condition.

Szacſany, a wretched place belonging likewiſe to the biſhop of *Nitra*.

3. The *Bodok* Diſtrict, *proceſſus Bodoikenſis*, in which, beſides a hundred and one large villages, are

Bodok, a caſtle, belonging to the counts of *Vereny*, but ill fortified.

Nagy-Tapolcſan, *Great Tapoltſchan*, *Welikae*, *Topolcſani*, a large well-built town. Tillage the chief occupation of its inhabitants. Near it ſtands *Tovarnok*, a ſeat of Count *Bereny*, with a lordſhip belonging to it.

Bayna, a town, the inhabitants of which are principally farmers and huſbandmen.

Radoſchyn, *Radoſnya*, belonging to the biſhop of *Nitri*.

4. The *Ujbely* Diſtrict, *Proceſſus Ujbelienſis*, in which, beſides eighty-two large villages, are the following towns and caſtles, *viz.*

Neuſtadle

Neuſtadle on the *Wag-Ujhely*, *Nowe Meſto Ujhelinum*, a place which would have made a good figure had not its houſes, which were handſome, been ſo often burnt down. It lies indeed in the juriſdiction of *Bezko*, but is privileged by the King and has an opulent probſty. The red wine, which it produces, is held in great repute. This unfortunate place was deſtroyed by the *Turks* in 1550, 1599, 1620, 1624, 1663.

Cſiete Czachtitze, an old caſtle on a hill, having the town of *Cormano* lying under it, the inhabitants of which are all wine-dreſſers and huſbandmen.

Wrdau, *Wrbowo*, *Verbovia*, a handſome populous town in a pleaſant and fruitful valley. Thoſe of the inhabitants who do not follow tillage and dreſſing of vineyards are handicraftſmen. Here are, in particular, great numbers of taylors who make coarſe winter cloathing for the common people.

Poſteny, *Pieſtyani*, a ſmall town belonging to the juriſdiction of the *Galgots*, is divided between the Counts *Erdody* and *Forgatſch*. By the *Wag*'s ſide are famous warm baths without any regular ſprings, being only pits dug along the ſhore, nearer or farther, according as the river increaſes or decreaſes: and theſe ſerve for occaſional baths. They caſt indeed a great heat, which may be perceived even in the ſoil of the river when ſtirred with the feet.

Vittenz, *Chtelnicza*, a pretty large town, ſubſiſting by grain and wine, and belonging to the juriſdiction of *Joko* and the Counts *Ardody* and *Czobo*.

Joko, a caſtle ſituate on a rocky hill.

Leopolſtadt, *Leopodopolis*, a regular fortification on the *Wag*, ſtanding in a level marſhy place, and built in 1663 for the defence of the country inſtead of that of *Neuhauſel*, which had been demoliſhed. This is the only place in the country capable of making head againſt an enemy.

Galgotz, *Freyſtud*, a caſtle on the *Wag* belonging to Count *Erdody*, was taken in 1663 by the *Turks*, who quitted it the following year. Below it, on the river, lies a town which, beſides a church, has alſo a *Franciſcan* convent. The chief employment of its inhabitants is tillage and vine-dreſſing.

Temetveny, a caſtle on a very ſteep hill belonging to the family of *Cſaky* and *Sando*.

Ujvaros, *Neuſtadl*, *Meſtecſko*, a ſmall town cloſe by *Leopoldſtadt*, in the Diſtrict of the caſtle of *Galgotz*.

Koſztolan, a good town, wholly ſupported by agriculture, which turns to very good account.

O Tura, i.e. *Old Tura*, a ſmall town whoſe inhabitants ſubſiſt by graſing.

Brezowa, a very populous town, the inhabitants of which follow agriculture and handicrafts.

5. The *Szakoltz* Diſtrict, *Proceſſus Szakolſenſis*, in which, beſides forty-eight large villages, are

Urmeny ſtands very pleaſantly in a high country, and is one of the beſt towns in this Diſtrict.

Schempte, an open town, mentioned in hiſtory, and ſtanding on the river *Wag*. The inhabitants apply themſelves with great induſtry to tillage and the cultivation of vineyards. This place belongs to the *Eſterhaſi* family.

Mocſonok, a mean town ſubſiſting by tillage.

Komjathy, formerly ſtrong and conſiderable, now ſmall, and indebted for all its ornament to two ſeats belonging to Count *Forgatſch*, and under the juriſdiction of the caſtle of *Ghymes*.

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Brezowa, a very populous town, the inhabitants of which follow agriculture and handicrafts.

5. The *Szakoltz* Diſtrict, *Proceſſus Szakolſenſis*, in which, beſides forty-eight large villages, are

Skakoltz, the only royal free city of this Geſpanſchaft, lying on the borders of *Moravia*, and having five churches and four convents with a college of Jeſuits. This place has ſuffered too much by war to be able to make any conſiderable figure.

Holitſch, a town, caſtle and lordſhip on the *Morau*, belonging at preſent to the Emperor *Francis*, who has alſo by purchaſe annexed to it the lordſhip of *Cogniotzo*.

Eikbel, a ſmall town with a ſulphureous ſpring.

Schaſſin, *Sas-Var*, a town and caſtle on the river *Mijawa*, remarkable for an image of the Virgin *Mary*, which draws hither great numbers of pilgrims.

Radoſchatz, *Radoſchawtza*, a ſmall town ſituate in a pleaſant fruitful plain.

Szenitza, inhabited by a great many gentry, and lying on the river *Chwoyintze* in the juriſdiction of *Berintſch*.

Szabatiſtye, a town on the *Chwoyintze* with a ſeat and colony of Anabaptiſts.

Berentſch, an ancient caſtle now in ruins.

Karlatko, an old inconſiderable caſtle.

Sandorf, a ſmall town in the juriſdiction of *Karlatko*.

Eleſko Caſtle, a heap of ruins.

3. The Geſpanſchaft of *Trentſchin*, *Trentna*, *Varmegye*, *Trenetrinieneis* lies on the river *Wag*, and extends to the frontiers of *Moravia* as far as *Sileſia*. The inhabitants *Bohemian-Sclavonians* with ſome *Hungarian* gentry: contains

Trentſchin, a royal free city on the *Wag*, having a Jeſuits college and ſchool. Its caſtle, which ſtands on a ſteep rock, belongs to the juriſdiction of *Illyeſhaty*.

Fetſkaw, a walled and populous town on the *Wag* under ſeveral proprietors. Its caſtle was anciently called *Bolondotz*.

Itava, a middling town with a caſtle on the *Wag*.

Ugrotz, *Zai-Ugrotz*, an ancient caſtle with a ſmall town, belonging to the *Zajani* family.

Rajetz, a middling place, ſupported by handicrafts and tillage.

Letava and *Lednitze*, two towns and caſtles ſtanding high and having lordſhips.

Puchau, a town noted for its cloth.

Vag-Beſtertza, *Beſtritza*, *Biſtricra*, a large town on the *Wag*, with a caſtle facing it which ſtands on a high rock on the oppoſite ſide of the river.

Silain Zilina Solna, a ſpacious town, with fruitful environs, has a college and ſchool of Jeſuits.

Kiſzutza-

Kiſzutza-Vihely, *Nowe-Meſto Ujtulinum*, a conſiderable town on the river *Kiſzutza*, from which it receives its name by way of diſtinction from *Neuſtadl* on the *Wag*,

4. The Geſpanſchaft of *Arva*, *Arva Vatmegye*, *Arvenſis comitatus*, lies betwixt *Sileſia* and the *Carpathian* mountains, and extends as far as *Poland*. The inhabitants *Sclavonians* and *Poles*. Here are

Welicona, a large town but in a barren country.

Reubin, called alſo *Zubin*, ſmall, and the country around it unfruitful.

Arva Drawa, a fort on a high hill and under ſeveral lordſhips, derived from the family of the counts of *Thurzo*, now extinct.

Twrdoſſin, a mean town in a barren neighbourhood which, together with the other ſmall places thereabouts, belong to the Diſtrict of *Arva*.

5. The Geſpanſchaft of *Lipto*, *Lipto Varmegye Liptovienſis Comitatus*, is about ſeven *Hungarian* miles in length, one or two broad, and every where full of mountains, which are not only ſaid to be higher than the *Alps*, thoſe of *Switzerland*, and the *Tyraleſa*, but alſo to ſurpaſs them in curioſities and ſubjects of admiration. Its rocks are indeed aſtoniſhing, particularly thoſe of *Deminfalo*; of which one called *Benikova* is perpendicular, and the height three thouſand paces. In theſe rocks are ſeveral vaſt natural caverns, with multitudes of ſtrange figures formed by the petrified water. Bones of an uncommon ſize are alſo found here differently ſhaped and even larger than thoſe of horned cattle or horſes. The chief rivers are the *Wag* and *Biela*. There are a multitude of freſh ſprings in this Diſtrict and ſome mineral and medicinal, among which that of *Boſſi* is particularly worth notice, together with other remarkable waters of different kinds. The exhalations from thoſe of *Szentivan* and *Stamkowan* ſuffocate birds in their flight over it; and in the cavities of the latter is ſometimes found a reſin reſembling amber. The nature of the country admits of very little tillage, and the agriculture is alſo inconſiderable, though its cheeſes are very famous. On the other hand, this Geſpanchaft abounds greatly in metals, particularly the *Botſa* mountains, containing both gold and ſilver mines; the former of which are eſteemed the beſt in *Hungary* and not inferior to the *Arabian*. It affords alſo ſome iron, with antimony, nitre and other minerals. The inhabitants are *Bohemian-Sclavonians* intermixed with *Hungarian* gentry. This territory conſiſts of four Diſtricts.

1. The Eaſt Diſtrict, *Proceſſus Orientalis*, containing

Lipto Ujvar Hradek, a mean caſtle, and the only one in this Diſtrict. It belongs to the exchequer.

St. *Nicholas*, *Scent-Niklos*, *Swaty Nikulaſs*, *Nicopalium*, a ſmall trading town belonging to the *Pongratz* family, and part of it within the *Hradeck* juriſdiction. It is here that the leſſer county meetings are held. It has alſo a Jeſuits ſchool. This place has frequently ſuffered by fire, eſpecially in 1713, 1719, 1724, 1732.

Wrbetza, Verbetza, a poor place near the former, and under the jurisdiction of *Hradeck*.

Gibbae, Geibe, Hybe, a small place within the aforementioned jurisdiction, which, besides the Catholic, has a Protestant *article* church as it is termed.

Botza, a mine-town in a deep vale, consists of three parts, Upper and Lower *Botza*, or *Joachim*'s Vale, and *Bobrow*. The neighbourhood belongs partly to the King, partly to the nobility, and has good mineral waters. The gold of its mines is remarkable for its fineness, but the works themselves are in a very bad condition, and the adventurers, as they are called, at whose charge it is worked, pay only a duty to the King and the gentry.

Thirty-one large villages, among which is *Szent Ivan*, whose noxious spring has been mentioned above. In the church-yards hereabouts corpses are known to lie above one hundred years without decaying.

2. The South District, *Processus meridionalis*.

German Liptsch, Memet-Liptscha, Nemetska-Liptscha, by some conjectured to be a *Leipsic* colony, pretty large, with two churches, and had formerly mines. It is the meeting place of the nobility for changing of the provincial officers, and belongs to the *Likau* jurisdiction.

Twenty-eight large villages, among which is *Dermiaufalva*, which gives name to the famous caverns.

3. The West District, *Processus Occidentalis*, in which are

Lykawa, a castle on a rock, formerly the only defence of almost the whole District, and which was demolished in 1707 in Prince *Rakotzy*'s wars. Both this castle and the whole jurisdiction belong to the exchequer.

Rosenberg, Ruzomberg, a populous town which carries on a great trade in salt brought hither on the *Wag*; has a school of the *P. P. piarum scholarum*, a seat, and belongs to the jurisdiction of *Lykawa*. In this place was held a Protestant Synod in 1607, when four superintendents were ordained.

Trium Szlakes, Try-Slyatze, a small town, dependent on the convent of *Thurotz*, and so called because composed of three villages.

Thirty-eight large villages.

4. The North District, *Processus Septentrionalis*, containing

Szelnitze Selnitza, in the jurisdiction of *Lykaw*.

Trnowetz, Tarnotz, in the same jurisdiction.

Bobrowetz, Bobrotz, small towns.

Thirty large villages.

6. The Gespanschaft of *Thurotzi, Thurotz Varmegye, Thurotsiensis Comitatus*, about five miles in length, and in a few places only three broad, but very pleasant, being a fine level environed with high hills; the soil so fertile, that, in good years, the inhabitants, besides a plenty for home consumption, sell grain to other parts; but, this being seldom the case, if the harvest fail, they are under a necessity of buying. The chief rivers are the

Wag

Wag and the *Thurotz*. *Stubora*, in the juriſdiction of *Hay*, has warm baths; and at *Budicti*, *Dubow*, and other places, are mineral ſprings. The inhabitants are a mixture of *Bohemian-Sclavonians*, *Hungarian* gentry, and *Germans*. It conſiſts of theſe Diſtricts.

1. The *Szlabinya* Diſtrict, *Proceſſus Szlabinyenſis*, and in it are

Szlabinya, a large caſtle on a high mountain, divided into the Upper, Middle and Lower, and belonging to the *Revaji* family.

Szent, *Marton*, *Swiaty*, *Martin*, *Martinopolis*, the county town, ſituate on the *Thurotz*, pretty large and populous. The public meetings of the nobility are held here, as alſo the aſſize for the province. It is within the juriſdiction of the caſtle of *Szklabinya*.

Szutan, a ſcambling town on the *Wag*, ſcarce the ſhadow of what it was formerly.

Turan, a town pleaſantly ſituated in a fruitful country among lofty mountains, belongs to the *Nevagi* family and juriſdiction of *Szklabinya*.

Twenty-five large villages.

2. The *Blatnitza* Diſtrict, *Proceſſus Blatnicenſis*, containing

Blatnitza, a caſtle on a high rock, which belongs to the *Revaji* family.

Twenty-three large villages; among theſe *Netzpal*, which is populous and has three ſeats with an Article-place, as it is called, of the community of the *Augsburg* confeſſion. *Bella* is one of the largeſt in the whole Geſpanſchaft.

3. The *Moſchotz* Diſtrict, *Proceſſus Moſcovienſis*, containing

Moſchotz, *Moſchowtze*, *Moſchovia*, much declined from its former wealth and bigneſs, though yet in ſome repute for its annual fair. Its inhabitants follow tillage and handicrafts. It is under the juriſdiction of *Blatnitza* Caſtle.

Thirty large villages.

4. The Diſtrict of *Znio* contains

Znio, a caſtle antiently called *Thurotz*, which, in 1252, became the reſidence of a probſty of the Bleſſed Virgin. *Ferdinand* II. and III. granted this place to the Jeſuits. Below it lies the mean town of *Znio Varalja*; by the *Sclavonians* called *Klaſhtor* on account of its Jeſuits college and convent or cloyſter.

Tot Prona, *Slowenſke-Prawno*, *Windiſa-Proben*, a ſmall place entirely ſupported by tillage.

Nineteen large villages; one of them, *Budiſch*, is noted for its mineral waters.

7. The Geſpanſchaft of *Altſohl*, *Zolyom Varmegye*, *Comitatus Zolienſis*, is about ten *Hungarian* miles in length, and in ſome places four or five broad, but in others much narrower; the country every where riſes into mountains; but ſeveral of them abound in valuable ores and minerals; ſome even in gold and ſilver and plenty of excellent copper, iron, orpiment, quickſilver, cryſocolla

cryſocolla and terra ſigillata. The rivers are the *Gran*, *Biſtritza*, *Szalatna* and *Carponia* or *Krupenitza*. Among its mineral ſprings the moſt celebrated are thoſe of *Oſztroſk*, half a mile from *Vigles* Caſtle, with the ſprings of *Altſohl* and thoſe near the river *Gran*, with the *Ribar*, *Satſin*, and *Batzuch* waters. But the warm baths are at *Neuſohl* and *Ribar*, and *Herrengrund* yields vitriol. Agriculture is little followed here, but the country abounds in good breeds of cattle, eſpecially multitudes of ſheep. The inhabitants are *Bohemian-Sclavonians*. The gentry are chiefly compoſed of *Hungarians*, and in the towns are great numbers of *Germans*. This province conſiſts of two Diſtricts.

1. The Upper Diſtrict, *Proceſſus ſuperior*, in which are

Three royal free towns.

Neuſohl, *Boſzertze*, *Banya*, *Banſka*, *Biſtritza*, *Neoſolium*, a royal free town, and the beſt of the mine-towns, ſtands on the river *Gran*. It is built pretty much in the *Saxon* manner, has ſix churches, a Jeſuit college and ſchool; is noted for its weekly market and the copper ore in the adjacent mountains. All things are very good and cheap here, except that the ſmelting works give the air an unhealthy taint. In 1500, 1555, 1591 and 1653 it ſuffered greatly by fire.

Libeth, *Libetha*, a royal free mine-town, but ſmall and mean. It had formerly good copper and iron works, but at preſent its principal dependence is agriculture.

Brizna, *Banya*, *Brezno*, the *Bries*, *Britzna*, a royal free town on the river *Gran*, which, by frequent fires, is now reduced to a ſmall inconſiderable place, whoſe principal employment is the breeding of ſheep.

Two caſtles; namely,

Neuſohl Caſtle, a ſtrong place with two churches, lies on a hill on the north ſide of the town of *Neuſohl*.

Liptſche ſtands on a ſteep rock, having a very deep well hewn in it.

Three ſeats; namely, thoſe of *Radbany*, *Meſin* and *Deubravitz*; the laſt in ruins.

Three ſmall towns.

Radbani, on the river *Gran*, near *Neuſohl*, ſupported by handicrafts and a ſmall trade, and belongs to the *Radbanſky* family.

Tot-liptſche, a royal privileged but mean town, lying below *Liptſche* Caſtle, ſubſiſting chiefly by tillage.

Ponek, formerly a copper-town with great privileges, but at preſent produces only iron-ore. The adjacent plain terminates in a ſtately amphitheatre of hills.

Twenty-five large villages; among which

Herrengrund, *Schtania Dolina*, *Vallis dominorum*, having the appearance of a town, lies among the tops of the mines, and all its inhabitants are miners. It is famous for its vaſt copper works, and its vitriol, by which iron is apparently turned into copper. This vitriol is ſaid to have been diſcovered in

in 1605. Here are twenty odd churches, in ſome of which it exudes from the ſides, and in others oozes out of the earth. Several hundred weight of iron are thus changed every year into copper; but formerly the quantity was greater than at preſent. The vitriol indeed does not properly change the iron, but inſinuates into it the copper particles with which it is ſaturated. This tranſmutation requires a fortnight or three weeks, but if the iron be ſuffered to lie too long in this vitriolic liquor, it becomes at laſt reduced to a cupreous powder. Here is a ſociety of Jeſuits.

2. The Lower Diſtrict, *Proceſſus inferior*, in which are

Two royal free cities; namely,

Altſohl, *Zolyom*, *Zwolm*, *Vetuſohlium*, the chief town of this Diſtrict, yet in itſelf but an inconſiderable place, ſtands high and pleaſant, with the rivers *Gran* and *Szalatna* running nigh it. In 1708 it was ſet on fire by Prince *Rakotzy*'s troops.

Corpona, *Krupina*, *Karpfen*, of ſmall account, but delightfully ſituated among vineyards. Has itſelf a great many fine fruit gardens and a gymnaſium *P P. piarum ſcholarum*. In 1407 it was deſtroyed by the *Huſſites*, afterwards by the *Bohemians*, and in 1708 laid in aſhes by Prince *Rakotzy*'s men.

Three caſtles.

Zolyum, joined to the town of *Altſohl*, but ſtanding higher and fortified, belongs to the *Eſterhaſi* family.

Vigles was formerly a frontier fortreſs ſtands on a high rock, and belongs to the ſame family.

Dobroniwa, *Dobrona*, ſtands on a rock, but in a bad condition.

Four ſeats; namely,

Kiraly-Falva, *Garam-Szog*, *Hajnik* and *Oſtroluka*.

Six ſmall towns; namely,

Nagy-Szalatna, a ſmall place on the river *Szalatna*, within the juriſdiction of the caſtle of *Vigles*.

Otſchowa, ſomewhat more populous than the former, but rather meaner, tho' ſituate in a good corn ſoil. The native place of Mr. *Matthias Bel*, whoſe celebrated work of *Hungary* is of great uſe to us.

Dobrona, *Dobring*, *Dobroniwa*, populous and lying near the caſtle of the ſame name. It enjoyed indeed formerly royal privileges, but is now under the juriſdiction of the caſtle of *Altſohl*.

Babaſek, *Babina*, ſtands in as good a ſoil as the former, and belongs to Count *Bereny*.

Szaſz, or *Nemet-Pelſotz*, ſituate in a fruitful country, and belongs to the juriſdiction of the caſtle of *Zolyom*.

Pelſotz, *Plieſſowitz*, *Tot-pelſotz*, as well as the preceding, pays no tithes.

cryſocolla and terra ſigillata. The rivers are the *Gran*, *Biſtritza*, *Szalatna* and *Carponia* or *Krupenitza*. Among its mineral ſprings the moſt celebrated are thoſe of *Oſztroſk*, half a mile from *Vigles* Caſtle, with the ſprings of *Altſohl* and thoſe near the river *Gran*, with the *Ribar*, *Satſin*, and *Batzuch* waters. But the warm baths are at *Neuſohl* and *Ribar*, and *Herrengrund* yields vitriol. Agriculture is little followed here, but the country abounds in good breeds of cattle, eſpecially multitudes of ſheep. The inhabitants are *Bohemian-Sclavonians*. The gentry are chiefly compoſed of *Hungarians*, and in the towns are great numbers of *Germans*. This province conſiſts of two Diſtricts.

1. The Upper Diſtrict, *Proceſſus ſuperior*, in which are

Three royal free towns.

Neuſohl, *Boſzertze*, *Banya*, *Banſka*, *Biſtritza*, *Neoſolium*, a royal free town, and the beſt of the mine-towns, ſtands on the river *Gran*. It is built pretty much in the *Saxon* manner, has ſix churches, a Jeſuit college and ſchool; is noted for its weekly market and the copper ore in the adjacent mountains. All things are very good and cheap here, except that the ſmelting works give the air an unhealthy taint. In 1500, 1555, 1591 and 1653 it ſuffered greatly by fire.

Libeth, *Libetha*, a royal free mine-town, but ſmall and mean. It had formerly good copper and iron works, but at preſent its principal dependence is agriculture.

Brizna, *Banya*, *Brezno*, the *Bries*, *Britzna*, a royal free town on the river *Gran*, which, by frequent fires, is now reduced to a ſmall inconſiderable place, whoſe principal employment is the breeding of ſheep.

Two caſtles; namely,

Neuſohl Caſtle, a ſtrong place with two churches, lies on a hill on the north ſide of the town of *Neuſohl*.

Liptſche ſtands on a ſteep rock, having a very deep well hewn in it.

Three ſeats; namely, thoſe of *Radbany*, *Meſin* and *Deubravitz*; the laſt in ruins.

Three ſmall towns.

Radbani, on the river *Gran*, near *Neuſohl*, ſupported by handicrafts and a ſmall trade, and belongs to the *Radbanſky* family.

Tot-liptſche, a royal privileged but mean town, lying below *Liptſche* Caſtle, ſubſiſting chiefly by tillage.

Ponek, formerly a copper-town with great privileges, but at preſent produces only iron-ore. The adjacent plain terminates in a ſtately amphitheatre of hills.

Twenty-five large villages; among which

Herrengrund, *Schtania Dolina*, *Vallis dominorum*, having the appearance of a town, lies among the tops of the mines, and all its inhabitants are miners. It is famous for its vaſt copper works, and its vitriol, by which iron is apparently turned into copper. This vitriol is ſaid to have been diſcovered in

in 1605. Here are twenty odd churches, in ſome of which it exudes from the ſides, and in others oozes out of the earth. Several hundred weight of iron are thus changed every year into copper; but formerly the quantity was greater than at preſent. The vitriol indeed does not properly change the iron, but inſinuates into it the copper particles with which it is ſaturated. This tranſmutation requires a fortnight or three weeks, but if the iron be ſuffered to lie too long in this vitriolic liquor, it becomes at laſt reduced to a cupreous powder. Here is a ſociety of Jeſuits.

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Dobrona, *Dobring*, *Dobroniwa*, populous and lying near the caſtle of the ſame name. It enjoyed indeed formerly royal privileges, but is now under the juriſdiction of the caſtle of *Altſohl*.

Babaſek, *Babina*, ſtands in as good a ſoil as the former, and belongs to Count *Bereny*.

Szaſz, or *Nemet-Pelſotz*, ſituate in a fruitful country, and belongs to the juriſdiction of the caſtle of *Zolyom*.

Pelſotz, *Plieſſowitz*, *Tot-pelſotz*, as well as the preceding, pays no tithes.

This town, together with *Szaſz Dobrona* and *Babaſek*, have the *jus gladii immediatum*, which empowers them to appeal to the *Perſonalis preſentiæ regiæ*.

Thirty-ſix large villages, among which that of *Ribar* is celebrated for the warm baths in a hill near it; and their external appearance is no leſs extraordinary than their virtues. About ſix hundred paces from it towards the ſouth, in a fine meadow, which makes part of a ſmall delightful valley, is an aperture long noted for its noxious effluvia, which ſeem to be ſulphureous, and kill both beaſts and birds. A ſtream guſhes out here with great impetuoſity; which is afterwards notwithſtanding abſorbed in the aperture. Not far from it is a mineral ſpring. Thoſe effluvia, however lethiferous, are not poiſonous; for the water may be drank, and the dead beaſts and fowls killed by it ſafely eaten. See Mr. *Bel*'s account in the *Hamburgh* Magazine, Vol. iv. P. 69.

8. The Geſpanſchaft of *Bars*, *Bars Vermegye*, *Comitatus Barſchienſis*, is about ſeven miles long, and from two to three broad. Among ſeveral others here is the famous *Cremnitz* gold mine. Its chief rivers are the *Gran*, *Nitra* and *Sitva* or *Zitawa*. Here are not only the mineral ſprings of *Bukow* and *Ebedertz*, but alſo the hot baths of *Glaſs-hutner* or *Sklenne*, together with thoſe of *Eiſenbach* or *Wihna*, eſteemed ſome of the moſt famous in all *Hungary*. This country affords a good wine, and the level parts alſo good grain. The *Cremnitz* and *Konigsborg* gold mines are far from being ſo rich as formerly. There is little cattle bred in the mountains, ſheep excepted; nor are the vallies more remarkable for graziery. The inhabitants conſiſt of *Hungarians*, *Bohemian-Sclavonians* and *Germans*. The Province contains the following Diſtricts.

1. The Diſtrict of *Oſzlan*, *Proceſſus Oſzlanenſis*, in which are

Two royal free towns, namely,

Cremnitz, *Kremnitza*, *Kormotz*, the principal mine-town, lying in a deep valley betwixt high mountains, ſo as not to be ſeen, till one is juſt upon it. The town of itſelf is but an inconſiderable place, containing two churches, one *Franciſcan* convent, not above thirty houſes and a caſtle; but the ſuburbs are much larger, and theſe conſiſt of nine ſtreets with an alms-houſe and a church. In this town the King has a revenue-office, with a director, receiver, book-keeper and other officers. Here is alſo the mint to which all the other mine-towns bring their gold and ſilver. It is computed to coin every year about one hundred thouſand ducats, and every ducat to ſtand the crown in twelve guilders: which great deficiency muſt be compenſated by the richneſs of the other ores. The gold mine country hereabouts is divided into the after and fore mint. The former contains ſeven mines, and the latter two. But all the nine belong to the King. There are alſo mines appertaining to the town in general,

general, and to private perſons; but at preſent, theſe, like the others, are ſo exhauſted, that the gold got from them ſcarce anſwers the expence. On a hill near the town is a caſtle with a church. The unwholeſomneſs of the air and water occaſions a great deal of illneſs among the common people. Both the mines and towns ſuffered extremely in the diſturbances raiſed by Prince *Rakotzy* and Count *Tekely*; but in 1751 it was honoured with the preſence of the Emperor *Francis* I. who, in the garb of a miner, went down a very deep ſhaft, and is the only inſtance of ſuch venterous curioſity in a Prince.

Konigsberg Uj-banya, Nowa Banya, Nova Todina, i. e. 'the new mine,' is a mine-town, to which the mountains ſurrounding it ſerve for a wall. It has but few houſes, and thoſe as mean as the ſituation is bleak and diſmal. It is however not without two churches, one of which belongs to the hoſpital. The ancient gold mine work of this place, which was once of ſuch conſiderable value, is now at an end, in ſo much that the whole ſubſiſtence of the place depends upon tillage, glaſs-works and brewing of beer.

Small towns and caſtles, namely,

Oſzlany, a ſmall town pleaſantly ſituated; but the ſoil not the moſt favourable for tillage. In 1662 and 83 it was laid in aſhes by the *Turks*.

Holy-croſs, Szent-kereſzt, Swaty-kritz, Fanum ſcantæ crucis, a ſmall town on the *Gran*, in a high and pleaſant country, with good corn lands, paſtures, and a ſeat. This place has been ſeveral times burnt, particularly in 1726.

Zarnotz Zernovitza, a town on the *Gran*, the neighbourhood pleaſant and fruitful; is noted for good bread, which is carried from thence to the neighbouring towns, and belongs to the revenue-chamber at *Cremnitz*.

Welka polya, Highmetad, a ſmall well-peopled town in a pleaſant valley, belongs to the *PP. Sancti Pauli* of the Eremites.

Sas-ko, Saxon-Stone, a caſtle on a high and ſteep rock, bolongs, together with its juriſdiction, to the revenue-office at *Schemnitz*.

Rewiſchtye Reve, a caſtle on a high mountain on the banks of the *Gran*, belongs to the revenue-chamber at *Schemnitz*.

A great number of towns; fourteeen belonging to the *Sas-ko*, or *Hladomer* juriſdiction; twelve to that of *Rewiſcht*; above eighteen to that of *Holy-croſs* in the archbiſhopric of *Gran*; twenty-four to ſeveral owners, and ſix to the town of *Cremnitz*. Of all theſe the moſt remarkable are

Skleno or *Glaſshuts*, famous for its excellent warm baths, of which that called the Sudatory is particularly remarkable. On the hill over them ſtands the church, the earth of whoſe burial-place is ſo hot, that in half a years time the bodies are reduced to duſt. This place lies in the juriſdiction of *Sas-ko*.

Alſo-dany, in the *Rewiſchtye* juriſdiction, has a mineral-water.

Nemes-Koſztolany, large, and an article-place of the communities of the *Augsburg* confeſſion, where they have alſo public ſervice; belongs to the family of *Koſztolan*.

Eiſenbach, *Wihnye*, a populous town, belongs to *Schemnitz*, and is famous for its warm baths. The water, which is of a ſurpriſing heat at the ſprings, is conveyed three hundred and fifty paces through pipes into the bathing rooms, where it becomes of a proper warmth.

2. The *Leva* Diſtrict, *proceſſus Levenſis*, in which are

The following towns and caſtles.

Leva, *Lewitze*, *Lewentz*, a little town belonging to Prince *Eſterhaſi*, with a caſtle near it, noted for being frequently beſieged and taken.

Berſenburg, *Tekou*, a very inconſiderable place on the *Gran*, which often overflows the neighbouring plain, gives name to the Geſpanſchaft.

Nagy-Sarlo, *Velike Scharluhy*, a ſmall town with good corn-land, under the juriſdiction of the Archbiſhop of *Gran*.

Fifty-two large villages, among them *Cſeiko* and *Szolos* famous for very good wine.

3. The *Kis-topoltſan* Diſtrict, *Proceſſus Kis-topoltſanenſis*, in which are

The following caſtles and towns,

Kis-topoltſan, *little Topoltſan*, *Male Topoltſchany*, a ſmall town with a ſeat, has good corn-land, and belongs to the *Zchichi* family, and is the uſual meeting place of the ſmall provincial Diets.

Hruſow, a caſtle now lying in ruins, in which the records of the county were formerly kept.

Szent Benedick, *Swaty Benedec*, *Fanum S. Benedicti*, formerly a *Benedictine* Convent, belonging to the chapter of *Gran*, lies on the high ſhore of the river *Gran*, and is fortified, which gives it the appearance of a caſtle: near it is a mean town.

Aranyos, *Maroth*, *Morawetz*, *Morawetze*, a ſmall mean town, but enjoying good corn-land, belongs to the *Paluſky* family.

Fifty ſmall villages.

4. The *Verebely* Diſtrict and ſeat of juſtice, *proceſſus & Sedes Werebelyenſis*, where the gentry, who are called Predialiſts, are ſolely under the juriſdiction of the Archbiſhop of *Gran* as their ſupreme Lord, they have alſo particular palatines and magiſtrates of their own; but the other gentry and peaſants are obliged to apply for juſtice to the county court. The remarkable places in this Diſtrict are

Verebely, *Wrable*, a mean town, on the river *Zſitva*, formerly fortified. To its juriſdiction belong ſix large villages.

Twenty three large villages under ſeveral proprietors.

9. The Geſpanſchaft of *Hont*, *Comitatus Hontenſis*, conſiſts of two parts, betwixt which lies a part of the Geſpanſchaft of *Novogrod* and *Altſohl*.

1. *Nagy-*

1. *Nagy-hont*, *Great Hont*, reaching from *Bela Banya* to *Maros*, is about nine *Hungarian* miles in length; and in the broadeſt parts, betwixt *Varſaney* and *Kovar*, five in breadth; but towards the ſouth terminates as it were in a point. The country is every where mountainous, but the mountains both in the middle of the country and on the frontiers, eſpecially the latter, abound in gold, ſilver and lead. The rivers are the *Danube*, *Gran*, *Ipola*, and ſome other ſmall ones. Near the villages of *Gyogy* and *Szanto* are warm baths; the laſt has alſo a celebrated mineral ſpring, the like of which is found alſo at the villages of *Szalatnya Gyogy* and *Felſo-Palojta*. On the mountain of *Szitna*, the higheſt in the whole Geſpanſchaft, is a ſpring quite cold in ſummer and warm in autumn. Here are alſo ſome medicinal ſprings. The ſouth part of the Geſpanſchaft produces a little grain and a good wine; but the graziery here is inconſiderable, and the air about the mine mountains cannot be ſuppoſed to be very healthy. The inhabitants are *Hungarians*, *Bohemians*, *Sclavonians* and *Germans*. In this province is

1. *Schemnitz* Diſtrict containing

Two royal free and fine towns.

Schemnitz, *Schemnicium*, formerly *Banya* and *Sebnitz* or *Sebenitz*, a pretty large and very populous town in a long valley, the houſes of which ſtand ſcattered a conſiderable way up the acclivity on both ſides. The proteſtant inhabitants, who make above two thirds of the town, are between ſix and ſeven thouſand. In largeneſs and number of mine-works it ſurpaſſes all the other mine-towns in *Hungary*. It has two caſtles, two churches, two chapels, and a college of Jeſuits, with a royal mine-office; and is the reſidence of a chief commiſſioner. The gold and ſilver mines here ſtill produce a conſiderable quantity of ore, and the workmen amount to above five thouſand. But how greatly they are declined appears from this ſingle circumſtance, that at the cloſe of the laſt century, three or four thouſand marks of ſilver were made here every week; whereas now the quantity ſcarce reaches one hundred. The ore here contains more and better gold than that of *Cremnitz*, but the gain attending it is not large. The yearly charges to the crown of the mine-works here amount to above five hundred thouſand guilders.

Bela-Banya, *i. e.* the white mine, *Diln*, formerly *Fejor-Banya*, which name has ſome affinity to the firſt, a mean little town, whoſe mines being exhauſted, the inhabitants apply themſelves to tillage, in which the profit recompences the labour.

The mine-caſtle of *Szitna*, together with its juriſdiction, belongs to the family of *Kohar*.

Three ſmall towns; *viz.*

Szebeklib, founded by a colony of *Saxons*, and, at preſent, the rendezvous of the Diet and the repoſitory of the records of the Geſpanſchaft. This place belongs to the cathedral of *Gran*.

Nemethy, *Nemetz*, in 1731 made a privileged town; follows tillage. The name ſpeaks it a *German* colony.

Saagh, a mean place, was formerly famous as a probſty of the Bleſſed Virgin of the *Præmonſtratenſes*, but at preſent belongs to the Jeſuits college at *Neuſohl*.

Fifty-four large villages, among which is *Szud*, whoſe wine is the beſt in the whole Geſpanſchaft.

2. The *Bath* Diſtrict, *Proceſſus Bathenſis*, contains

Baka-Banya, *Bugganz*, *Bukanetz*, a royal free and mine-town; but inſtead of the gold and ſilver mines, which it was formerly famous for, now ſubſiſts by tillage. In 1664 this town was ſacked and burnt by the *Turks*.

Bath, *Batowtze*, *Fraumark*, a ſmall town, but having good vineyards and corn-land, has alſo a good weekly market, and a very conſiderable fair.

Barſony Pilſen, an old mine-town and colony of *Saxons* who formerly were employed in the gold mines, but now ſubſiſt by agriculture, belongs to the juriſdiction of the Archbiſhop of *Gran*.

Fifty-four villages, and among them

Maros, ſituated on the banks of the *Danube*, and formerly a town.

Szanto has a mineral water ſaid to be like that of *Seltz*.

Magyarad, noted for its warm baths.

3. The Diſtrict of *Bozok*, *Proceſſus Bozokienſis*; in which are

Bozock, *Bzowik*, a ſmall town with a caſtle, had formerly a probſty of *Præmonſtratenſes*, which is now no more, belonging to the *Tirnau* Jeſuits.

Cſabrag, a mine-caſtle belonging to the *Kohar* family.

Dregely, a ſtrong caſtle on a ſteep mountain; was taken by the *Turks* in 1552, from whom it was not recovered again till 1593. In 1649 they took it a ſecond time. At preſent it belongs to the Archbiſhop of *Gran*.

Fifty-ſeven large villages; among which is *Honth*, formerly the capital of the Geſpanſchaft which bears its name.

Kis-hont, *Klein-hont*, is from *Teiſholtz* to *Rimaſzombath*, about three *Hungarian* miles in length; and from *Szuha* to *Tothegymek* at moſt about one mile in breadth. The rivers of this territory, which is wholly mountainous, are *Rima* and *Szuha*. It has but little agriculture and graziery. The air, however, is healthy, and the mountains yield a good iron. It has alſo ſeveral mineral ſprings. The inhabitants are *Bohemian-Sclavonians*, with a mixture of *Hungarians*. It contains

Rima Szombath, *Rimauſka-Szobota*, a ſmall town on the river *Rima*, but well-built and populous. The neighbourhood is level and turns to good account in tillage. This is the place of rendezvous for the county meetings, is moated and walled. The inhabitants, beſides tillage, apply themſelves to trade and handicrafts.

Tiſzoltz,

Tiſzoltz, *Teiſzholz*, *Tiſzownik*, *Taxovia*, a ſmall town, near which are found iron and load-ſtones; it has alſo a mineral ſpring.

Raho and *Oſgyan*, ſeats with villages.

Thirty-two large villages.

10. The Geſpanſchaft of *Neograd*, *comitatus Neogradienſis*, *Nograd Varmegye*, twelve *Hungarian* miles long and from five to ſix in breadth; is mountainous and woody, though with ſome fruitful plains towards the South. Its chief rivers are the *Ipoly* (*Eipel*, *Ipel*) and the *Zagyva*, and its chief medicinal ſprings are thoſe of *Garab*, *Poltar*, *Fileke*, *Eſzurger*, *Kurto*, *Zſalatna*, *Tiſzowna*, *&c.* Here are alſo ſome ſprings, which are cold in ſummer and warm in winter. The ſouthern parts find their account in tillage and vineyards, particularly thoſe at *Koſda*, *Rada*, *Etſeg*, and *Jobbag* which produce an excellent ſort of wine; and in ſome places great advantages are derived from grazing. The inhabitants are *Hungarians*, and *Bohemian-Sclavonians*. This Geſpanſchaft is divided according to the epiſcopal Dioceſes into *Nagy* and *Kis Nograd*, i. e. *Great and Small Nograd*, the former belonging to the Archbiſhop of *Gran*, the latter to the Biſhop of *Vatzi*. By another diviſion it is reduced into four Diſtricts, which are

1. The Diſtrict of *Loſoutz*, *proceſſus Loſoutzienſis*, all over mountainous and woody, and contains

Two caſtles, namely,

Gats Halitſch, a mine-caſtle ſo called from the *Halitſchi* who formerly dwelt in *Red Ruſſia*; ſerves for the county jail, and belongs to Count *Forgatſch*.

Divin, a caſtle on a very ſteep rock, taken in 1576 by the *Turks*, who held it till 1593. In 1674 it was taken from the rebel *Balaſſa*, and deſtroyed, by which means it is now reduced to a heap of ruins. This caſtle belongs to Count *Zichy*.

Three ſmall towns, namely,

Loſouz, *Lucſenetz*, ſituate in a plain ſurrounded by mountains; and, on account of its dirtineſs in rainy weather, jocularly called *Lutetia Hungarorum*. Here all the meetings of the Geſpanſchaft are held. With reſpect to the great numbers of gentlemen who reſide in this town, it may be looked upon as the capital. It has alſo very conſiderable annual fairs.

Gats, a mean place belonging to the juriſdiction of the adjoining caſtle of the ſame name.

Divin has its name from the above-mentioned ruined caſtle, to the juriſdiction of which it belongs. The inhabitants apply themſelves to tillage and hunting.

Fifty-one large villages.

2. The *Filek* Diſtrict, *proceſſus Filekienſis*, in which are

Five caſtles, namely,

Filek, formerly fortified, on a ſteep rock whereon it was built, and divided into three parts; but having been frequently beſieged and taken, it was at laſt blown up by Count *Tekeley*. Its juriſdiction belongs to Count *Kohar*.

Salgo, a ruined caſtle on a ſteep rock, which the *Turks* took by ſtratagem in 1551, and kept till 1593. In 1726 it became the property of Baron *Szluha* of *Iklad*.

Somſko, a caſtle on a high rock, which the *Turks* held from 1576 till 93.

Zagyva and *Baglyas Vara*, caſtles in ruins.

One town, namely *Filek*, under the juriſdiction of the caſtle of the ſame name, formerly a place of ſome conſideration, particularly for being the reſidence of many noble families: But at preſent it is deſerted, and in a very mean and wretched condition. About a hundred paces from hence is an excellent medicinal ſpring.

Sixty-four large villages.

3. The *Szetſeny* Diſtrict, *proceſſus Szetſenienſis*, containing

Six caſtles, namely,

Szetſeny, ſtanding on a riſing ground, and very pleaſantly ſituated. The *Turks* were once in poſſeſſion of it for forty-two years, and afterwards twenty. At preſent both the caſtle and its juriſdiction belong to Count *Forgatſch*.

Holloko, a caſtle on a high, craggy and ſteep rock, taken in 1552, by the *Turks*, who held it forty-one years. Falling again, in 1663, into their hands, they kept it twenty years. It belongs to the families of *Forgatſch* and *Szemer*.

Bujak, a caſtle ſtanding betwixt mountains on a ſteep rock, and belonging to Prince *Eſterhaſi*.

Ecſegh and *Samſon Vara*, or *Fejerko* and *Szanda*, two caſtles lying in ruins.

The little town of *Szetſeny* underwent the ſame fate with the caſtle of the ſame name, under which it lies; and was formerly fortified. In 1719, it was deſtroyed by fire: In it is a *Franciſcan* convent, and the place itſelf belongs to Count *Fortgatſch*.

Sixty-three large villages.

4. The *Kekko* Diſtrict, *proceſſus Kekköienſis*, in which are

Four caſtles, namely,

Kekko, *Modry Kamen*, *Plauenſtein*, formerly a well fortified caſtle ſituate on a rock, and taken in 1576, by the *Turks*, who loſt it again in 1603. Since its being burnt by *Rakotzy*'s men, a part of it only has been rebuilt.

Balaſſa-Gyarmath, *Nograd*, and *Kamor*, caſtles lying in ruins.

Five ſmall towns, namely,

Rekko, lying below the caſtle of the ſame name, irregularly built, but well inhabited. It is under the juriſdiction of *Balaſſa*.

Balaſſa-

Balaſſa-Gyarmath, a mean place.

Nagy-Oroſzy, built by a colony of *Ruſſians*, as appears from the name, the *Hungarians* calling it a *Ruſſian Oroſz*. It belongs to the *Starenberg* juriſdiction.

Nograd, formerly a fine town defended by a ſtrong caſtle, but at preſent only a large village under the juriſdiction of the Biſhop of *Natz*.

Vadkert, belonging to the Archbiſhop of *Gran*, and erected into a town by *Charles* VI.

Fifty-five large villages.

11. The united Geſpanſchafts of *Peſth*, *Pilis*, and *Solth*.

The Geſpanſchaft of *Pilis* was incorporated with that of *Peſth* upon the removal of the King's reſidence to *Buda*, and to that of *Solth*, after the taking of *Alba Regalis* by the *Turks*. The length and breadth of this county is not to be ſtated with any preciſion, the *Cumani* and *Jaſi* having broke off their connection, and the ſeveral frontiers not being yet determined. Amidſt its mountains and woods, however, is a large level lying betwixt the *Danube* and *Theis*, but for the moſt part ſandy and barren. The capital river is the *Danube*, the ſmaller are the *Vajas*, *Theis*, *Zagyva*, *Galga*, *Kakos*, and *Tapjo*. In the mountainous parts the winters are cold, and the ſummers temperate. On the contrary in the large plains the winters are ſevere, and the ſummers intolerably hot, the warm days being alſo ſucceeded by very cold nights; the muſketto's too here are very troubleſome both to man and beaſt, and good water is alſo very ſcarce. In the mountainous parts is produced an excellent kind of red and white wine. In the ſandy ſoil, which every where occurs, no corn can be raiſed; but in other places tillage ſucceeds ſomething better, though not without a great deal of trouble. On the deſert plains is good paſturage for cattle, where they wander at large. The inhabitants are *Hungarians*, *Bohemian-Sclavonians*, and *Germans*, with ſome *Dalmatian* and *Thracian* colonies. The whole Province is divided into four Diſtricts.

1. The *Vatzy* Diſtrict, *proceſſus Vatzienſis*, in which are

Peſth, *Peſtum*, a royal free town in a plain on the *Danube*, over againſt *Buda*, to which in ſummer we go by means of a bridge of boats. Here is the Supreme Court of Appeal, which is divided into the *tabula regia*, or royal board, and the *tabula ſeptemviralis*, or board of ſeven; alſo a large military hoſpital, all of ſtone about two hundred paces ſquare, and three ſtories high; ſix convents, among which is likewiſe a college *P P. piarum ſcholarum*, and ſeveral churches. The town is ſurrounded with a wall and moat. The field *Kakos* near it, on the river of the ſame name, which takes its title from the *ecreviſſes* (*Kak*), is famous for the Diets held, and Kings choſen, there. In 1526, and 41, it was taken by the *Turks*, who held it till 1602, when it was retaken from them by the *Hungarians*, and defended by them againſt a freſh attack of the *Turks*. But in the following

year, being abandoned through fear, it fell once more into the hands of the *Turks*, who in 1684, ſet fire to it and marched to *Buda*. The *Imperialiſts*, upon this, indeed, took poſſeſſion of the town, but abandoned it again, not returning till two years after, when it was reduced to a very poor condition, but was raiſed by the liberality of the Emperor *Leopald*. In 1721, a commiſſion met here to enquire into the religious grievances of the Proteſtants, and was cloſed the following year at *Presburg*.

Vaitz, *Waitzen*, *Vatzia*, *Vatzovia*, a well peopled epiſcopal city on the *Danube*, pleaſantly ſituated, with fruitful corn-lands. The above biſhoprick was founded by *Geyſa* the Great in 1074, or 75, and its annual income is 50,000 guilders. Beſides the houſes belonging to the Biſhop, here are three convents, among which is one alſo belonging to the *P P. piarum ſcholarum*, together with a gymnaſium. The city chiefly owes its proſperous condition to its great annual fair, and beaſt-market. It has been frequently deſtroyed by fires, and ſeveral times taken. In 1535, a peace was concluded here betwixt King *John* and King *Ferdinand*. In 1543, it was taken by the *Turks*, who held it till 1595. In 1597, it was ſet on fire by the *Imperialiſts*; but theſe afterwards ſettled in it again, and fortified it. Not to mention other viciſſitudes of the like nature, in 1619, it fell again into the hands of the *Turks*, and though they were obliged in 1684, to deliver it up to the *Imperialiſts*, theſe relinquiſhed it of themſelves; but in 1685, took poſſeſſion of it again, after it had been burnt by the *Turks*.

Fifty-three large villages, among which *Aſzod* is the moſt remarkable; it was called formerly *Oſthmuch*, and looks like a town. It belongs to a perſon of the name of *Podmanickky*.

2. The *Ketſkemet* Diſtrict, *proceſſus Ketſkemetenſis*, containing

Ketſkemet, a large and very populous town: it is much reſorted to on account of its annual fair, and carries on a lucrative tillage. Beſides a *Franciſcan* convent with a church, and a houſe and church belonging to the *P P. piarum ſcholarum*, it has likewiſe a *Lutheran* church.

Koros, a well inhabited town belonging to Count *Reglewitſch* and ſome other noblemen. The neighbouring country is better adapted to vineyards and paſture than agriculture.

Czigled, a pretty large town in a fruitful country, belonging to the nuns of St. *Clare* at *Buda*. After the battle of *Sicambria* it was the reſidence of the *Zukler* of *Tranſylvania*.

Twenty-ſeven large villages, among which is *Janos-Hidja*, or *Hida*, belonging to the *Præmonſtratenſes*, who call it the probſty of *John's-bridge*.

3. The *Pilis* Diſtrict, *proceſſus Piliſienſis*, is but a barren ſoil, and though properly belonging to the Circle below the *Danube*, muſt be treated of here.

Ofen Buda is the name both of an old and new city. *Old Buda* ſtands in a plain extending itſelf from the ſuburbs of *New Buda* to between the

Pillis

Pilis mountains and the *Danube*, and was formerly called *Sicambria*. At preſent it is a poor mean place belonging to the *Zichy* family. In and about it are to be ſeen the deſolate ruins and the remains of the old city, with ſeveral *Roman* monuments. *New Buda* was built by *Bela* IV. and is a royal free town. It lies on a mountain on the *Danube*, was formerly the capital of the Kingdom, the reſidence of the King, and the largeſt and fineſt of all the *Hungarian* towns, but has been very much reduced by being often beſieged, taken, and deſtroyed. Omitting all mention of its ruined church, that of the Aſcenſion of the Virgin *Mary* is the principal, near which the *Jeſuits* have an academical college and ſeminary. The *Carmelite* nuns of St. *Claire* have convents here, and the *Franciſcans* churches. In the town-houſe is a chapel wherein is kept a conſiderable church-treaſury. The city is ſurrounded with walls and moats, and well fortified. Near it ſtands a ſtrong caſtle. It has three ſuburbs. In the *Waſſerſtadt*, which lies on the *Danube*, are two churches and one convent; in the *Rayenſtadt*, *Thaban*, is a catholic and *Ruſſian* Greek church, and in *Neuſtiſt* is only one church, together with a pillar fifty-two feet high, which in 1690, was dedicated to the Holy Trinity as a thankſgiving for deliverance from a peſtilence which ceaſed in 1715. Here are ſome admirable warm baths called *Gerhardsbad*, *Burgurbad*, *Raitzenbad*, the hoſpital-bath and the Emperor's, together with a pond of mineral water, having this ſurpriſing property, that when the water is wholly turned off, the warm ſprings ceaſe flowing, but when the pond is filled a little above half full they return again. The wine produced on the neighbouring hills is red and of a very good ſort. Here are alſo excellent melons. This famous city was in the hands of the *Turks* from 1529, till 1686, and notwithſtanding all attempts could not be taken from them before the laſt mentioned year, when it was in a very deplorable condition. In 1723, it was almoſt totally deſtroyed by fire. Between this place and *Peſth* is a bridge of boats.

Viſſegrad, *Vicegrad*, *Plindenburg*, *Viſſegradum*, *altum caſtrum*, was formerly a ſtrong caſtle on a high hill, in which the *Hungarian* crown was kept; and below it, on the *Danube*, was a town containing upwards of three hundred and fifty houſes, where the Kings uſed to reſide on account of its wholſome air, fine gardens, and other inducements. But the good fortune of the place laſted no longer than till the death of *Matthias*; whence the caſtle is at preſent become a heap of ruins, and the town a poor village.

Sambek, a caſtle ſituate on a plain amidſt pleaſant mountains, with a ſmall town, belonging to Count *Zichy*.

The iſland of St. *Andrew*, *Ros inſula*, in the *Danube* is about three *Hungarian* miles and a quarter long, and more or leſs in breadth. It belongs, with its villages, to the *Hungarian* crown-lands.

St. *Andrew*, *Szent Endre*, *Fanum S. Andreæ*, on the *Danube*, makes a better figure and is a more populous town than *Buda*; it is a *Raſcian* colony, and belongs to Count *Zichy*.

Twenty-three large villages.

Eugene promontory, or *Eugenius Hyge*, a pleaſant mountain in the *Danube* covered with vines and woods, at the place where an arm of that river forms the iſland *Eſepel*. In this neighbourhood is a pleaſant and fruitful plain about one *Hungarian* mile in circumference, containing beſides Prince *Eugene*'s ſeat ſeveral farm-houſes. Prince *Eugene*, who often made it his place of reſidence, had a breed of *Arabian* ſheep here.

The iſland of *Eſepel* lies a quarter of an *Hungarian* mile below *Buda*, in the *Danube*, and is ſurrounded on both ſides with ſmall iſlands, ten of which are on the left; but thoſe on the right are richer, among which the pheaſant iſland is particularly remarkable, being a thouſand paces long and covered with wood, as alſo *Ujvalviſiſche* iſland, in which is a ruined church, ſaid to have been built by St. *Margaret*; hence it is that ſome geographers have called *Eſepel* iſland that of St. *Margaret*. This iſland is five *Hungarian* miles in length, ſandy, and not very fruitful, abounding, beſides other game, in great plenty of hares. Formerly it was one of the Queen's dower-houſes, and a menagery. In latter times it belonged to Prince *Eugene*, and afterwards to the Empreſs dowager *Elizabeth*. Of the four towns which formerly ſtood upon it, not one now remains.

Katzkeve, a poor little town which takes its name from a *Raſcian* colony, and was formerly a conſiderable place. In 1698 it fell into the poſſeſſion of Prince *Eugene*, who built a ſtately ſeat near it.

The nine large villages of this iſland were formerly fine, but at preſent are very mean. Of theſe we ſhall take notice of *Eſepel* only from which the iſland derives its appellation, and *Tekely* the original place belonging to the family of that name.

4. The *Solth* Diſtrict, *Proceſſus Solthenſis*, containing,

Colocſa, an archiepiſcopal city, which formerly flouriſhed greatly but declined after the death of the Emperor *Lewis*, and together with *Buda* was taken by the *Turks*, in whoſe hands it alſo continued till in 1602 it was deſtroyed by the *Hungarians*, and afterwards further ruined by the *Turks*. In 1686 it became again an Imperial and archiepiſcopal ſee, and now begins to thrive. St. *Stephen* founded a biſhoprick here, and *Geyſa* II. an archbiſhoprick.

Solth, a ſmall town not far from the *Danube*, ſupported by tillage and graziery. The ancient caſtle near it lies in ruins.

Pathay, a large and populous town belonging to the family of *Szarazy*.

Twenty-ſeven villages.

4

12. *Little*

12. *Little Cumany*, *Kis-kunok*, *Cumania minor*, is united with Great *Cumany*, which ſhall be ſpoken of below, and takes its name from the *Cumani*, who probably dwelt betwixt the *Dnieper* and *Black-ſea* in the country now inhabited by *Precopian Tartars*; but being expelled in 1237 by the *Tartars*, came under their King, *Cuthen*, to *Hungary*, where they were favourably received by King *Bela* the fourth, who, out of a deſire of propagating the Chriſtian religion, gave them the beſt places on the *Theis*, and ſtiled himſelf King of the *Cumani*. The province contains three well inhabited towns.

Szent-Miklos, *Kun-Szent-Miklos*, the firſt town of the *Cumani*, ſituate in a level, fertile ſoil.

Szabad-Szalas, *Libera manſio*, the ſecond town of the *Cumani*, populous and lying in an open plain, being ſurrounded with corn-lands and paſtures.

Phulep-Szalas, *Fulep-Szalas*, *Philippi Manſio*, the third town, ſituate in a level and fruitful country.

13. The Geſpanſchaft of *Bats*, *Bats Varmegye*, *Bathienſis Comitatus*, was formerly united with the Geſpanſchaft of *Badrog*, and is ſubject, for the moſt part, to the royal chamber. The inhabitants are *Hungarians*, and among them great numbers of *Servians* and *Raſcians*.

Pandur, a mean *Raſcian* village, but remarkable for the activity of the *Heyducks* againſt robbers infeſting the roads, and from which the *Raſcian* foot in the laſt war took their name. Theſe *Pandours* were firſt known in *Germany* in 1741, when Baron *Trenk* marched a body of theſe irregulars, of about one thouſand men, into *Sileſia* againſt the *Pruſſians*.

Baja, a well peopled town on the *Danube*, in a fruitful country, belongs to the barons of *Vajay*.

Bachmonoſtra, *Bathmunſter*, *Batſmonoſtra*, formerly a famous probſty, of which ſome remains are to be ſeen in the town of the ſame name.

Zombor, a large and populous town in a fruitful country.

Bats, *Bachia*, an Epiſcopal city from which the county takes its name, and formerly famous both as a biſhop's ſee and for the number of its inhabitants, but ſince much dwindled, and with the biſhopric united to *Colocza*.

Szabadka, or *Szent Maria*, *Sancta Maria*, a large and well peopled military town, and *Raſcian* colony, ſituate in a pleaſant country lying on the *Theis*.

Zeuth, a military village on the *Theis*, but remarkable for the important victory which Prince *Eugene* gained near this place in 1697 over the *Turks*, of whom about thirty thouſand were either cut to pieces or drowned.

14. The Geſpanſchaft of *Bodrog*, *Bodrogh Varmegye*, *Bodrogienſis Comitatus*, was in 1747 ſeparated from the Geſpanſchaft of *Bats*, and is, for the moſt part, added to the exchequer. The inhabitants are *Raſcians* with a few *Hungarians*.

Palanka, a village, formerly ſurrounded by the *Turks* with a moat and wall.

Futtak, *Futtakum*, a town in a large plain with good paſtures, and very commodious for a camp, as the *Imperialiſts* experienced in 1736.

Romerſchantz, *Romanus S. Abarius Ager*, extends from the *Danube* to the *Theis* along a ſtrip of land. Some remains of its large works are ſtill to be ſeen.

Peter-Vardein-Schanz, *Petri Varadini foſſatum*, a large *Raſcian* town, ſurrounded with a wall, and the ſee of a *Greek* biſhop. It lies on the *Danube*, over againſt *Peter Vardein* in *Sclavonia*.

Kobila is well known for a *Greek* convent of the order of St. *Baſil*.

Titul, *Titel*, a town ſituate at the conflux of the *Danube* and *Theis*, formerly very rich and conſiderable for its probſty, but at preſent only the ſhadow of its former magnificence.

Betſe, a military town on the *Theis*, near its influx into the *Danube*, and inhabited by *Raſcians*.

Martonos, a *Raſcian* military town on the *Theis*, near the *Roman Vallum*.

II. The circle below the *Danube*, *circulus Tranſdanubianus*. The inhabitants *Hungarians*, intermixed with *Croats*, *Raſcians* and ſome *Sclavonians*. It conſiſts of twelve Geſpanſchafts.

1. The Geſpanſchaft of *Oedenburg*, *Sopron Varmegye*, *Sopronienſis Comitatus*, borders upon *Auſtria*. Its inhabitants are *Hungarians* and *Germans*, with ſome *Bohemian-Sclavonians* and *Croats*.

Eiſenſtadt, *Kis-Marton*, a royal free-town, in which Prince *Eſterhaſy* has a magnificent palace. It lies on the frontiers of *Auſtria*, and formerly alſo belonged to it for ſome time, till, in 1625, at the Diet of *Oedenburg*, and in 1637 and 1638, at that of *Preſburg*, the ſtates of *Hungary* ſollicited the redemption of it.

Oedenburg, or *Edenburg*, *Sopron*, *Sopronuim*, or *Sempronium*, the beſt of all the royal free towns in this Diſtrict. It is not indeed large, but is nevertheleſs well built and populous and has large ſuburbs. The *Hungarian* chronicles derive the *Latin* name from *Sempronius*, but the *Germans* are ſaid to take it from the deſtruction of it by the Emperor *Charles* the Great, or *Henry* the third, after which it was rebuilt and peopled with *Germans*. Here is a Jeſuits college and a *Lutheran* gymnaſium. The inhabitants apply themſelves with great induſtry to the cultivation of vineyards, and the wine is accordingly remarkable for its goodneſs. In 1605 the town held out a ſiege, but in 1619 was taken by *Bethlen Gabor*, and in 1676 the greateſt part of it was deſtroyed by fire. Among the Diets which have been held here, that of 1681 is particularly remarkable for the free exerciſe of religion granted to the Proteſtants by the Emperor *Leopold*.

Nyek, *Neckenmark*, a middling town in a fruitful country.

Lutſmannſburg, *Luitzburg*, *Lotſmany*, a handſome town conveniently ſituated.

Forchenſtein,

Forchenſtein, *Frakuo*, a caſtle on a high hill, with a town at the foot of it; which, with the juriſdiction annexed to it, belongs to Prince *Eſterhaſy*, and was formerly for a long time mortgaged to the houſe of *Auſtria*, till, in 1625, 1637 and 1638, the States of *Hungary* petitioned for the redemption of it.

Lackenbach, *Landſek* and *Roberſdorf* are caſtles and lordſhips.

Hornſtein, *Szaruko*, a caſtle with a lordſhip ſituate on the borders of *Auſtria*.

Kereſztur, *Krentz*, a town ſituated in a pleaſant plain, with a fortified caſtle.

Cſepreg, formerly a populous town, but at preſent a poor place, the inhabitants whereof apply themſelves to tillage.

Rabakoz, *Rabæ inſula*, an iſland formed by the river *Raab*, which, beſides ſpacious and fruitful fields, contains the town of *Cſorna*, *Chorna*, where is alſo a probſty of the order of *Præmonſtratenſes*.

Kapuvar, a caſtle, fortified with a double wall, not far from the river *Raab*, betwixt moraſſes; belongs to Prince *Eſterhaſy*.

Kakos, *Kroiſbach*, a town with a caſtle belonging to the biſhop of *Raab*.

Ruſt, a poor place, but one of the royal free towns, lies on the lake of *Neuſiedler*, and is ſupported by fiſhing, tillage and vineyards.

St. *Margaret*, *Fanum S. Margarethæ*, a walled town in a fine wine and corn country.

Purbach, *Fekete*, *Varos*, a middling town ſurrounded with an old wall and belonging to Prince *Eſterhaſy*.

Bratenbrunn, *Szeles-kut*, a handſome, well inhabited, walled town, in the juriſdiction of the *Eſterhaſy* family.

2. The Geſpanſchaft of *Wieſelburg*, *Moſony Varmegye*, *Moſonienſis Comitatus*. The inhabitants *Hungarians*, *Germans* and a few *Croats*.

Kitze, *Kopfin*, a large town and caſtle ſituate in a ſpacious plain, and belonging to Prince *Eſterhaſy*.

Carlburg, *Oroſvar*, a town and caſtle belonging to Count *Zichy*.

Rajka, *Rackendorf*, a large village having ſeveral noblemens ſeats about it.

Altenburg O-Var, a beautiful town with a caſtle ſtanding on a ſmall branch of the *Danube* and the *Leitha*, and further ſecured by deep and wide moats. This is the chief crown eſtate in this province, and excluſive of its annual fair, which laſts a week, has a ſchool of the *PP. piarum ſcholarum*: The only way through this country from *Hungary* to *Germany*, lies cloſe by its caſtle. In 1529 it was taken by the *Turks*, and ſet on fire in 1605. In 1619 *Bethlen Gabor* became maſter of it; and in 1621 the *Imperialiſts*. In 1663 this was the place of rendezvous for the Emperor's troops.

Wieſelburg, *Moſony*, a ſpacious town in a fruitful country, belonging to the Geſpanſchaft of *Altenburg*.

Halb-

Halb-Thurn, *Fel-Torony*, *Hemipigrum*, a royal ſeat, ſituate in a level country amidſt pheaſant fields.

Galos, *Galoſch*, *Gols*, a large ſightly town, in a good corn country, and almoſt in the centre of the province.

Neuſiedel, *Nezider*, a fine town, in a good corn and wine country, lies on the lake of *Neuſiedler*, and belongs to the lordſhip of *Altenburg*.

Szent Niklos, *Fanum S. Nicolai*, a moated ſeat near a village of the ſame name, lies in an open plain and belongs to Count *Zichy*.

Leben, *Lyben*, a famous *Jacobine* abbey.

3. The Geſpanſchaft of *Raab*. The inhabitants *Hungarians* and *Germans* with ſome *Ratzians* and *Croats*.

Razo, a village with a ſeat lying betwixt ſome arms of the *Danube*, formerly belonged to Count *Caunitz*.

Hedervar, an old caſtle of the family of *Hedervar*, on the iſle of *Schutt*, deſcended by inheritance to Count *Vitzay*.

Raab, *Gyor*, *Jaurinum*, was not a royal free city till 1742, but is an ancient and ſtrong fortreſs, in a pleaſant level country, at the conflux of the *Danube*, the *Raab* and *Rabnitz*, by which it is ſurrounded. Its houſes are all of ſtone, the ſtreets large and ſtrait. It has a biſhop, chapter and univerſity, the profeſſors in which are Jeſuits. It is fortified with ſeven baſtions, and has always a ſtrong garriſon well provided with military ſtores. Here are yet to be ſeen ſome *Roman* antiquities. The fortifications of the city and caſtle are chiefly the works of the Emperors *Ferdinand* the firſt and *Maximilian* the ſecond. In 1529, the garriſon abandoned the city out of fear of the *Turks*, having firſt ſet fire to the caſtle. In 1566 it was burnt down. In 1594 it was by agreement given up to the *Turks*, from whom, in 1698, Count *Adolphus* of *Swartzenburg* recovered it by ſtratagem. In 1749 the churches and ſchools of the *Lutherans* and Reformed were ſuppreſſed.

Martinsberg, *Szent Martin*, *Fanum S. Martini*, the principal Benedictine abbey in *Hungary*, built by St. *Stephen*, the firſt King of that name, in honour of St. *Martin*, on a pleaſant lofty hill of a conſiderable length, who ſtiled it the *Mons Sacer Pannoniæ*. The convent had the appearance of a caſtle, and is ſurrounded by a large level heath, on which ſtood formerly many villages and churches. The abbot holds immediately of the Pope. In 1594 the *Turks* made themſelves maſters of the convent, but in 1597 it was retaken by the *Imperialiſts*.

4. The Geſpanſchaft of *Comorra*, *Comarum Varmegye*, *Comarienſis Comitatus*, is inhabited by *Hungarians*, *Germans*, *Bohemian-Sclavonians* and ſome *Raſcians*.

Gutta, a town on the *Schutt*, at the eaſt arm of the *Danube*. The inhabitants are fiſhermen. In 1624 ſome ſmall fortifications were added to this place.

Comorra,

Comorra, *Comorren*, *Comarom*, *Comarno*, in 1745, made a royal free town, lies below the *Schutt*, betwixt the *Danube* and *Wag*, which join here. In this town is the court-houſe of the Geſpanſchaft with a Jeſuits college and ſchool. Nigh it is an impregnable fortification, ſurrounded to the weſt with deep moats, and on the north and ſouth by the *Danube* and *Wag*, which meet to the ſouthward. It was built by *Ferdinand* the firſt, and the *Turks* have never been able to take it, though they beſieged it in 1594, and in 1663 renewed their attempt.

Tata, *Dotis*, a town ſtanding amidſt waters and ſwamps, had formerly a ſplendid royal caſtle, which was conſiderably embelliſhed by *Matthias Corvinus*, together with a fine garden and abbey of Benedictines; but at preſent is greatly reduced, and its caſtle rebuilt out of the ruins of the former. The adjoining hill, which contains quarries of white and red marble, is an inconvenience to the caſtle, which it commands. In 1543, *Soliman*, Emperor of the *Turks*, ſacked the city, which was, in ſome meaſure, afterwards rebuilt. In 1558 the *Turks* made themſelves maſters of it a ſecond time. In 1566 it was retaken by the *Imperialiſts*, who loſt it again in 1594. In 1597 they recovered it, but held it only ſix months, the *Turks* again becoming maſters of it the following year. But the town has undergone ſtill greater changes. It is now in the juriſdiction of Count *Eſterhaſy*.

Szony, or, according to others, *Sene*, a large town on the weſt banks of the *Danube*, where, in a part by the inhabitants called *Pannonia*, are to be ſeen the remains of the old town of *Bregetium*, which afford many curious antiquities.

Alwos, a populous large village on the ſame ſide of the *Danube*, in the Diſtrict of *Comarro* and famous for an aqueduct made there in the year 1747 by Mr. *Mikowiny*, principal architect to her Majeſty.

Neſzmely, a ſmall place where, in 1439, the Emperor *Albert* died. The inhabitants are almoſt all of the Reformed religion.

5. The Geſpaſchaft of *Gran*, *Eſztergon Varmegye*, *Strigonienſis Comitatus*, lies on both ſides the *Danube*, and is inhabited by *Hungarians*, *Germans* and *Bohemians*.

Batorkezy, a large, well peopled town in the juriſdiction of Count *Palfy*. The country about it abounds in corn and wine.

Purkau, or *Barakau*, formerly a fortreſs on the *Danube*. The *Imperialiſts* beſieged it in vain in 1594, but in 1684 gave the *Turks* a terrible defeat here, and afterwards took the town ſword in hand. It lies directly oppoſite to *Gran*, and is looked upon as a part of it.

Gran, *Eſztergom*, *Oſtrihom*, *Strigonium*, a royal free town on the *Danube*, where the river *Gran* joins it. The neighbourhood delightful. It was formerly the reſidence of the head Archbiſhop and Primate of the Kingdom, and had alſo a chapter; which laſt, ſince 1543, is removed to *Tirnau*,

Tirnau. The Archbiſhop of *Gran* too reſides now at *Preſburg*. This city, notwithſtanding, is ſtill ſtiled a metropolis, and has a Jeſuits college and ſchool. It conſiſts properly of the royal free town, the caſtle ſituate on a high rock, and in which is the cathedral, the *Waſſerſtadt* on the *Danube*, the *Raſcian* town, the *Thomasberg* and the *Jungeſtadt*. All theſe parts are ſo fortified as to be of mutual defence to each other. King *Stephen* was born in this town in the year 909 and buried in the cathedral built by him. In 1543 the city was for the firſt time maſtered by the *Turks*, and in 1595 again wreſted out of their hands. In 1604 it withſtood the efforts of the *Turkiſh* army, but in the following year was obliged to ſurrender. In 1683 it was yielded up to the *Imperialiſts*. Here are natural warm baths.

Balna, a town formerly opulent and famous, but now poor and inconſiderable.

6. The Geſpanſchaft of *Stuhl-Weiſſenburg*, or *Alba Regalis*, *Szeke Fejor Varmegye*, *Albenſis Comitatus*. Its inhabitants are *Hungarians* and a few *Germans*.

Cſoka, *Ko*, *Monedulæ Petra*, anciently a fortified caſtle on a hill, but at preſent a heap of ruins.

Mohr, a large and well inhabited place, having the appearance of a town.

Cſik-var, an old caſtle on the river *Carvitz*.

Stuhl-weiſſenburg, or *Alba Regia*, *Szekes-Fiejer-var*, *Alba Regalis*, a royal free town ſituate in a marſhy ground occaſioned by the river *Sarwitz*. This town is not only ſtrong by its ſituation, but had alſo formerly conſiderable works, which were diſmantled in 1702. From the town run three very large cauſeways or moles, among which are churches, houſes, gardens and meadows; inſomuch that the inhabitants of theſe ſuburbs, as they may be called, are more in number than thoſe of the town itſelf. This was formerly the place for the coronation of the Kings, and generally alſo of their interment; but at preſent its beſt houſes are gone to ruin and the town is extremely decayed: It has, however, ſtill a Jeſuits college and gymnaſium. In 1490 it was taken and plundered by King *Maximilian*. In 1540 the *Imperialiſts* made themſelves maſters of it, and three years afterwards the *Turks*. In 1583, 1598, and 1599 the *Imperialiſts* attempted it in vain; but in 1601 carried it, though the *Turks* in the following year regained it. In 1688 it fell again into the hands of the *Imperialiſts*.

Sar-kereſtztur, a large thriving village in a fruitful country.

Ertſe and *Adon*, two large populous villages ſituate in a rich country on the banks of the *Danube*.

7. The Geſpanſchaft of *Tolna*, *Tolma Varmegye*, *Tolnenſis Comitatus*, lies on the *Danube* and *Sarwitz*, and is inhabited by *Hungarians*, *Raſcians*, a few *Germans* and *Bohemians*.

Simon's

Simon Thurn, Simon Tornya, Simonis Turris, a well peopled town at the conflux of the *Sarwitz* and *Siw*; has a ſtrong caſtle, and is the place of meeting for the Geſpanſchaft. In 1686 it was taken by the *Imperialiſts*.

Foldvar, Fodvar, a pretty good town ſituate on the *Danube*, with an abbey dedicated to St. *Helena*.

Paks, a large place on the *Danube*: Tillage the chief employment of its inhabitants. In 1602 it was taken by the *Imperialiſts* and ſet on fire.

Tolna, a middling town on the *Danube*, which gives name to the Geſpanſchaft, was formerly more conſiderable than at preſent.

Bata, Bata Szek, a place of ſome figure, ſtands in a fruitful country, and adjoins to a ſplendid abbey of St. *Michael* the Archangel.

Szekzard, Sexard, a pretty town on the river *Sarwitz*, with a caſtle and abbey conſecrated to *Chriſt* the Redeemer. The red wine of this place is in great repute.

8. The Geſpanſchaft of *Baran, Barania Varmegye, Baranienſis Comitatus*, lies betwixt the *Drave* and the *Danube*. The inhabitants are *Hungarians*, *Raſcians* and a few *Germans*.

Five Churches, Pets, Quinque Eccleſiæ, an epiſcopal city, deriving its name from five churches which it formerly contained. It is an epiſcopal ſee with a chapter and a Jeſuits college, and moſt delightfully ſituated in a good wine country. It begins to increaſe by degrees. It is not, however, ſo ſtrong, either by nature or art, but that the Emperor *Soliman*, in 1543, made an eaſy conqueſt of it. In 1664 the *Imperialiſts* recovered it by aſſault.

Pets Varadja, Petſvarda, an ancient and rich probſty.

Dombovar, a caſtle lying in ruins and ſituate on a ſmall iſland in the river *Sarwitz*, a ſtream celebrated in the *Turkiſh* wars.

Sikſos, a caſtle, the priſon of the Emperor *Sigiſmund*, which ſtands on a mountain, with a town lying below it, belongs to Count *Bathyani*. In 1543 the *Turks* got poſſeſſion of this place by the cowardice of the commandant, but the *Imperialiſts* recovered it again in 1686.

Mohatz, a ſmall town on the *Danube*, remarkabe for the unfortunate defeat of *Lewis* the ſecond King of *Hungary*, in 1526, when, with twenty thouſand men he engaged three hundred thouſand *Turks* headed by their Emperor *Soliman*; and, after the rout, was ſuffocated by the fall of his horſe in the muddy water of the little boggy brook *Caraſſus*: but better known for the ſignal victory gained there over the *Turks* in 1687.

Darda, Tarda, a town not far from the *Drave*, ſtrengthened formerly with fortifications for the defence of the bridges of *Eſſeck*, but taken by the *Imperialiſts* in 1686.

9. The Geſpanſchaft of *Simegy, Varmegye*, lies betwixt the *Drave* and the lake of *Platten*. Is inhabited by *Hungarians* and *Raſcians*, with a few *Germans* and *Bohemians*.

Platten Lake, *Balaton*, abounds in fiſh, and is ſurrounded, for the moſt part, by fine vineyards. Its length is twelve *Hungarian* miles, and from two to five wide. It abounds alſo in otters and beavers.

Kapos-var, formerly a very ſtrong caſtle on the river *Kapotz*, yet taken in 1555 by the *Turks*, and recovered by the *Imperialiſts* in 1556; was beſieged in vain by the latter in 1599, but taken in 1664 and again in 1686. It is little better at preſent than a village.

Samogy-var Simeginum, or *Simegia*, was likewiſe once a caſtle of note, ſituate on a high mountain not far from *Platten* Lake. The *Imperialiſts* made themſelves maſters of this place in 1605, but at preſent it is a heap of ruins. However it ſtill gives name to the county.

Szigeth, a ſtrong fortification, properly a triple town with a double caſtle, lies betwixt two waters; and, excluſive of its being ſurrounded on every ſide with a moraſs, has moats, walls and baſtions. In 1556 it was beſieged in vain by the *Turks*. In 1566 *Soliman* made a ſecond attempt, and, though he died during the ſiege, the *Turks* made themſelves maſters of the town. The brave governor, Count *Nicholas Zriny*, or *Serini*, with the ſmall remains of his garriſon, made a ſally from the citadel and died ſword in hand. In 1664 the *Imperialiſts* were obliged to draw off their troops from before it: but in 1689 took it by ſurrender.

Babocſa, *Babotſa*, formerly a place of very great ſtrength, but taken by the *Turks* in 1555; and demoliſhed in the following year by the *Imperialiſts*. It was repaired three years after by order of King *Ferdinand*, and loſt by them in 1566; and, in 1595, by the *Turks*, who diſpoſſeſſed the *Imperialiſts*, however, of it in 1600. It has no garriſon at preſent.

Koppan, once a fortreſs, but now diſmantled.

10. The Geſpanſchaft of *Szala*, *Szala Varmegye*, *Szaladienſis Comitatus*, lies on the frontiers of *Styria*, and is inhabited by *Croats*, *Vandals* and *Hungarians*.

Lindva, called *Alſo-Lindva*, *Limbach*, a ſpacious and well built town in a fruitful corn and wine country, belonged formerly to the *Banfiers* of *Alſo-Lindva*, now extinct, and at preſent to Prince *Eſterhaſy*.

Katz-Caniſa and *Deſnia* are two towns ſurrounded with water, by which they are frequently overflown.

Cſaka-Tornya, *Cſack-Thurn*, is a conſiderable fortreſs ſtrengthened with a moat, wall and bulwark, and takes its name from the *Cſaki* family. It is ſituate in the midſt of a peninſula abounding in corn and wine.

Strigova, *Stridova*, a town ſeated in a pleaſant valley betwixt hills which are covered with vines, at no great diſtance from the river *Mur*; is by ſome ſuppoſed to be the ancient *Stridonium*, the place of St. *Jerom*'s nativity.

Orinoſdin and *Palaſtraw* were formerly well fortified towns, ſome remains of which are to be ſeen at preſent on the aforementioned peninſula.

Legrad, *Legradinum*, a ſtrong place near the conflux of the *Mur* and *Drave* upon the *Murakoz*, was erected for the defence of the peninſula, but its fortifications at preſent lie in ruins, inſomuch that it is now but a ſmall open town.

Neu Serinwar, *Novi-Zrin*, a ſtrong place, or rather fort, on the river *Mur*, where it joins the *Drave*, was built in 1661 by Count *Zrini* or *Serini*, by which means the communication betwixt *Caniſcha* and other fortreſſes was entirely cut off; for which reaſon the *Turks* laboured hard to deſtroy it, and in 1663 vigorouſly attempted it, but were repulſed by the brave Count *Nicholas Serini*, who kept poſſeſſion of it till 1664, when it was entirely demoliſhed, inſomuch that a mean village only is now to be ſeen here. It is called *Neu-Serinwar*, and lies over-againſt *Serinwar*, or *Old Serinwar*, a caſtle built of free-ſtone in a moraſs not far from *Caniſcha* on the river *Mur*.

Caniſcha was formerly a ſtrong place, ſituate at a ſmall diſtance from the *Mur* and *Drave* in a deep moraſs, which covers the frontiers of *Styria*. In 1566 it was beſieged in vain by the *Turks*, but in 1600 was taken by them. In 1601 the *Imperialiſts* attempted in vain to take it. In 1603, 1604 and 1660 it was deſtroyed by fire. In 1702 it was diſmantled by order of the Emperor *Leopold*, and is at preſent an inconſiderable little town.

Keſthely, a place of tolerable extent, commodiouſly ſituated at the foot of Mount *Szigligeth* in the territory of *Feſtetitz*.

Szala-var was formerly a ſtrong caſtle giving name to the Geſpanſchaft, but at preſent is only a poor town on the river *Szala*, in which, however, ſome monuments of a *Roman* colony are met with.

Fenek-var, a caſtle ſituate in a low place, where are ſtill to be ſeen the remains of a large *Roman* colony.

Sziligeth, a caſtle not far from the town of *Cſobanz*, ſtanding on a high rock on the *Platten* Lake.

Cſobanz, a town poorly inhabited, with a caſtle ſtanding on a high hill near the *Platten* Lake.

Tapoltza, a town formerly fortified with a double wall againſt the *Turks*, but at preſent an open place.

Sumeg, a tolerable town with a caſtle lying in ruins.

Egerſzeg, by ſome called formerly *Szaladin*, a place of ſome ſtrength, but at preſent a defenceleſs town in which the meeting of the Geſpanſchaft is held.

Sent Grot, *Fanum S. Gotthardi*, is to be diſtinguiſhed from another place of the ſame name in the Geſpanſchaft of *Eiſenburg*.

Kopornak an ancient abbey of *Benedictines*.

Sechi Sigeth, a town ſituate in a good corn and wine country.

11. The Geſpanſchaft of *Eiſenburg*, *Vaſvar Varmegye*, *Caſtriferrei Comitatus*, in the frontiers of *Styria*, is inhabited by *Germans*, *Vandals*, and *Hungarians*. It contains the following places of note.

Rakitſan, a town and juriſdiction belonging to Count *Bottyan*, cloſe by the river *Mur*, ſituate in a delightful plain on the frontiers of Lower *Styria*.

Mura-Szombath, a pretty good town, with a caſtle, ſeated in a level fruitful country, inhabited by thoſe tribes of the *Sclavonians* commonly called *Vandals*.

Upper Lindau, *Felſo-Lendva*, a populous town belonging to Count *Nadaſdy*, lying on the little river *Lindau*, whence it receives its name, and noted for its excellent wines.

Sanct Gotthard, *Szent Groth*, *Fanum S. Gotthardi*, a pretty good town on the river *Mura*, with an abbey founded by *Bela* the third. In 1664 the *Turks* were defeated by the *Imperialiſts* in a bloody battle fought here.

Dobra, a caſtle ſtanding on a very high mountain, with a ſmall town below it.

Rothen Thurn, *Voros-var*, a caſtle in an open plain on the banks of the *Pinka*, belonging to Count *Erdody*.

Monyorokerek, a caſtle and town ſeated on an eminence, and making one of the titles of the *Erdody* family.

Rormend, a town on the river *Raab*, in a plentiful neighbourhood, with a fine caſtle belonging to Count *Bottyani*. During the *Botſchky* wars, in 1605, this place was reduced by famine, but recovered ſoon after and loſt again. In 1621 it was retaken by Count *Bottiani*.

Eiſenburg, *Vas-var*, *caſtrum ferreum*, once a very ſtrong caſtle, and the principal in the whole Geſpanſchaft to which it gave name. But both its fortifications and buildings are demoliſhed, and the county meeting now removed to *Stein Am Anger*.

Gluſſingen, *Nemeth-Ujavar*, a populous walled town with a caſtle ſtanding on a very high rock, which is wholly detached from all the other mountains. This place formerly belonged to *Laurence* Duke of *Sermia*, whoſe large poſſeſſions, upon his deceaſe, devolving to the crown, King *Lewis*, about the year 1523, conferred it on *Francis Bottiani*, then Ban of *Dalmatia* and *Illyria*, in whoſe family it ſtill remains. It is moſt delightfully ſituated among woods, corn-fields and riſing grounds, which are covered with vines.

Pinkafeld, a handſome town with a caſtle ſituate in a pleaſant ſpot on the river *Pinka*.

Boroſtyan, *Boroſtyanko*, a caſtle on a high hill, with a town lying below it on the river *Pinka*.

Steinam Anger, *Szombath Hely*, *Sabaria*, a large populous town, in a delightful plain on the river *Gunz*; built out of the ruins of the ancient *Roman*

man Sabaria, but in a very different manner. In the adjacent country have been found ſeveral rudera and great numbers of old coins. This was the native place of St. *Martin*, biſhop of *Tours*, in *France*; has a chapter, and the provincial meetings are held here.

Rohonz, a populous town belonging to Count *Bottiani*. Its inhabitants follow huſbandry and handicrafts.

Vep, an old caſtle, having a ſtrong wall, belongs to Count *Erdody*.

Monoſtor, *Bors-Monoſtra*, an abbey near *Gunz* belonging to the *Præmonſtratenſes*, and founded by Count *Bors*.

Gunz, *Roſzeg*, *Ginſium*, a royal free town, in a pleaſant fruitful country, on a river of the ſame name, having a caſtle walled and moated after the *Hungarian* manner. It ſtands at the foot of a hill which is covered with vines. Here the high court for the circle below the *Danube* is held. It has alſo a Jeſuits ſchool and college. It continued a long time mortgaged to *Auſtria*. In 1532 it ſuſtained a ſiege againſt *Soliman* Emperor of the *Turks*; and, in 1621, Count *Bottiani* attacked it with as little ſucceſs.

Sar-var, a ſtrong fort lying betwixt the *Raab* and *Gunz*, which unite here. It belonged formerly to Count *Nadaſdy*, but at preſent is the property of Count *Dreſkovitz*.

Szent-Marton, *Fanum S. Martini*, a mean town in the *Bottyani* juriſdiction.

Domolk, a fine abbey of *Benedictines*, with a village at the foot of *Saghill*, a mountain noted for its delicious wines. Here is a celebrated image of the Virgin *Mary*.

12. The Geſpanſchaft of *Weſſzprin*, *Weſprim Varmegye*, *Veſzprimienſis Comitatus*, inhabited by *Hungarians* and a few *Germans*.

Czeſznek, *Tſcheſnek*, a caſtle on a high rock under the woody hills of *Bakoni* foreſt, belongs to Prince *Eſterhaſy*.

Papa, a pretty large and as well inhabited town on the river *Marzal*, with a ſeat on a plain lying near it. This place formerly had a double wall moated as well as its caſtle, which rendered it a good fortification. In 1594 it fell into the hands of the *Turks*, but was again taken from them in 1597 by Duke *Maximilian*. In 1600 the *Turks* laid fruitleſs ſiege to it. In 1702 it was entirely diſmantled.

Devetſer, a large village at the foot of *Somlyo-hill*, which produces fine wine.

Palota, a ſquare caſtle, with a town of the ſame name, in *Bakoni* foreſt, was formerly a pleaſure-houſe; and being fortified with a high wall and a broad moat, in 1565 and 1603, baffled all the efforts of the *Turks*; but, in 1593, was taken by ſurrender and voluntarily quitted again about five years after. The preſent proprietor of it is Count *Zichy*.

Veſſzprim, *Veſprin*, a city ſtanding on an eminence, has a biſhop and chapter; but its fortifications having been razed in 1702, it is now become

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an open place. On the death of *Matthias Corvinus*, in 1490, it was taken by the *Germans*, but, in 1551, beſieged again by the *Turks*, who made themſelves maſters of it. In 1565 the Chriſtians got poſſeſſion of it. In 1593 it was recovered by the *Turks*, who, in 1598, were obliged once more to evacuate it to the Chriſtians. In 1655 the *Turks* attempted it in vain; but, in 1663, they pillaged and ſet fire to it, though in their attack on the caſtle they were repulſed with great loſs.

Vaſony, *Waſchony*, *Nagy Vaſonyko*, a well peopled town, with an old caſtle, built by *Paul Kinis*, and now belonging to Count *Zichy* of *Vaſonko*.

Tihany, a tolerable town, with a caſtle on a ſteep rock, ſtands on a peninſula in *Platten* Lake, amidſt a fine corn and wine country; and has an abbey of *Benedictines*.

UPPER HUNGARY;

HUNGARIA SUPERIOR,

WHICH makes the Eaſt part of the Kingdom, and borders on *Poland*, *Tranſylvania* and *Walachia*, conſiſts of two circles, which are,

I. The circle on this ſide the *Teiſſe Circulus*, *Cis Tibiſcanus*, containing eleven Geſpanſchafts. The inhabitants *Hungarians*, *Bohemians*, *Sclavonians*, *Germans* and *Ruſſians*.

1. The Geſpanſchaft of *Sips*, *Scepes Varmegye*, *Scepuſienſis Comitatus*, is one hundred and ſix *Hungarian* miles in length, ſix broad, and about twenty-eight in circumference, being almoſt every where woody and mountainous, but interſperſed, eſpecially towards the middle, with delightful plains, fruitful fields, paſtures, and rivers which abound in fiſh. The *Carpathian* mountains are here at their greateſt height. Other remarkable mountains too here are the *Ochſenberg*, the *Konigsberg*, or *King's Mountain*, (ſo called from King *Matthias Corvinus*, who dined on the ſummit of it in 1474) the *Magura*, the *Ibla*, the *Reberg* or *Rauberberg*, and the *Branſko*. The foreſt of *Leubitz* alſo is worthy notice. From theſe mountains iſſue the following rivers: The *Popper (Popperad)* which receives its ſource from the *Popper* Lake, in the weſtern part of the *Carpathian* mountains; from whence

whence it runs into the *Dunavetz* in *Poland*. The *Dunavetz*, or *Dunajetz*, riſing in the northern ſummits of the *Carpathian* mountains, and diſcharging itſelf into the *Viſtula*. The *Kundert*, *Hernat*, *Hernadus*, which ſprings at the foot of *Konigsberg*, at the junction of the Geſpanſchafts of *Gomor* and *Lipto*, and runs into the *Teiſſe*. The *Golnitz* has its ſource in the *Ochſenberge*, and falls into the former. Other rivers of leſſer note I omit. If the air be cold here it is yet very healthy; and though no wine be produced in this country, it abounds notwithſtanding in corn, as wheat, and more particularly fine barley, which is the beſt in this part of *Hungary*. It produces alſo excellent peaſe, and the inhabitants raiſe flax with great profit. It abounds likewiſe in good paſturage. The wild beaſts here are bears, linxes, wild boars, ſtags, wolves, foxes, marmottes (*mures alpini*) hares, and particularly chamois; but the catching of the latter is very difficult: martins, beavers and red deer it has none. The inhabitants are but little addicted to mining, agriculture turning out more to their advantage, though ſome copper and iron be dug here. It is peopled by *Germans* and *Bohemian-Sclavonians*, but the gentry are for the moſt part *Hungarians*. We ſhall firſt take notice of

The towns within *Poliſh* lordſhips. Theſe are ſuch as, in the year 1412, were given in mortgage by King *Sigiſmund* to *Uladiſlaus Jagello*, King of *Poland*. The inhabitants are almoſt all *German Lutherans*, and governed by a Vice-ſtaroſt, who reſides at *Lublyo*; but the magiſtrates of theſe cities have the choice of a general preſident, who is dignified with the title of Count, but ſubordinate to the Vice-ſtaroſt.

Lublyo, anciently called *Lublyan*, *Lubowna*, *Lublau*, is a fort on a mountain near the river *Popper*, and the reſidence of the *Poliſh* Staroſt. In 1553 it was deſtroyed by fire, has been ſeveral times beſieged, and particularly in the *Huſſite* war. Beneath it lies a large populous town of the ſame name, the principal indeed of all theſe places, and particularly famous for its weekly markets and fairs. Pilgrimages are made here.

Pudlein, *Podolin*, *Podolinetz*, a pretty good town, with a caſtle, on the river *Popper*, enjoys a good trade, and has a ſchool of the *PP. ſcholarum piarum*. The adjacent country is none of the moſt fertile. On a hill without the town ſtands a chapel, dedicated to St. *Anne*, noted for pilgrimages, and a medicinal ſpring near it.

Knieſen, *Quaſdo*, a ſmall town on the river *Popper*, with pretty good corn land.

Ober-Rauſchenbach, *Felſo-Rusbach*, a town with a petrifying ſpring.

Bela, a pretty large town, in a moſt delightful plain, not far from the *Popper*; but by frequent fires reduced very low.

Laibitz, *Lebitz*, *Lubitza*, a town on a river of the ſame name; formerly four times as large as at preſent, though the houſes ſtill are about two hundred

dred in number. It has ſuffered conſiderably by fire in 1669, 1680 and 1708. The inhabitants follow agriculture and a wood trade.

Matzdorf, *Mattharotz*, *Matejowaicze*, *Matthæi villa*, a middling town on the river *Popper*, in 1718, and at other times, almoſt totally doſtroyed by fire.

Fuleck, *Welka*, a poor town, every day declining though ſeated in a large and fertile country.

Georgenberg, *Szombathely*, *Spiſka Czobota*, *Mons S. Georgij*, a well built town and delightfully ſituated on the river *Popper*. It has been frequently deſtroyed by fire, but is always handſomely rebuilt.

Deutſchendorf, *Poprad*, a pretty large town, in a moſt delightful ſituation, bounded on one ſide by the river of the ſame name, and on the other by a ſpacious plain. Before the fire in 1718 it was much more wealthy than at preſent. The inhabitants apply themſelves chiefly to agriculture.

Michel'sdorf, *Straſa*, from a flouriſhing condition ſunk gradually into ruin.

Menhardſdorf, *Verbowo*, a very mean place in every reſpect.

Duranſdorf, or *Durlſdorf*, *Twarozna*, a town, but having more the appearance of a village, enjoys a large territory with plenty of wood.

Riſdorf, *Ruſzkonotz*, *Ruſkinowce*, a ſmall town, in a barren neighbourhood, the chief employment of the inhabitants is wooden ware.

Neudorf Nowa Weſz, *Iglo*, the beſt built and inhabited of all theſe towns, was formerly fortified with a wall, and lies on the river *Hernath*. Part of the inhabitants follow tillage, and the neighbouring copper and iron mines find employment for the reſt.

Kirhdorf, *Varallja*, *Szepes Varallja*, *Podhrad*, a handſome town below the caſtle of *Scepus*, has a conſiderable fair on *Aſcenſion-day*.

Vallendorf, *Wlaſki*, *Olaſzy*, a town ſituate on the river *Herneth*, was originally a colony of *Italians* or *Latins*, as appears from the name, but its preſent inhabitants are all *Germans*. The country around it is pleaſant and fertile.

2. The towns, caſtles, ſeats and places of the *Lower* or *Greater Sitz*, or *reſidence*, as it is called.

Dunavetz, an old caſtle, ſo named from a river which runs by it, ſtands on a high and ſteep rock. It is the moſt northward of all the caſtles, and is about a cannon-ſhot diſtant from the *Poliſh* caſtle of *Schornſtein*, which lies on the other ſide of the river. It belonged formerly to Count *Zapolia*, but King *John* made a grant of it to *Jerom Laſky*. It has ſince paſſed through ſeveral proprietors to the noble houſe of *Johannelli*. In 1687 this caſtle was taken by *Tekely*.

Altdorf O Faln, a little town, having a good trade, ſituate not far from the borders of *Poland*.

Fridman,

Fridman, a caſtle on the river *Dunavetz*, belonging to Count *Bargotzy*.

Roth Kloſter, a convent of *Antonines*, ſituate on the river *Dunawetz*, formerly belonging to the *Carthuſians*, but at preſent to the *Camaldunenſes*. Near it is the village of *Lechnitz*.

Toportz, a village making a good appearance, with a ſeat of the *Gorgey* family: is an article-place where the Proteſtants are allowed divine ſervice.

Landok, a ſeat of the *Luſinſky* family near the *Carpathian* mountains, having marble and alabaſter quarries near it, and formerly an abbey of the Præmonſtratenſes.

Kaſmark, *Keſmark*, *Keſmarek*, called alſo *Kaiſſerſmark*, a royal free town not far from the *Popper*, ſtrengthened with a wall and towers, and one of the moſt ancient towns in *Hungary*. In it are three churches, and a little way out of the town a proteſtant oratory. The inhabitants are very induſtrious in trade, tillage and handicrafts. *Matthias Corvinus* diſtinguiſhed this town with very ſingular marks of his favour. In the *Huſſite* war, in 1433, it was plundered and laid in aſhes, but in 1436 the *Poliſh* and *Hungarian* nobility had a meeting here. It was frequently taken during the civil wars of the ſeventeenth century; and in 1576, 1720 and 1721, burnt down. The caſtle near it was formerly ſurrounded with a double wall, five ſtrong towers and a moat. In 1702 the inhabitants of *Kaſmark*, having purchaſed it of the *Tekely* family, laid it entirely in ruins.

Nehrer, or *Straſka*, a caſtle on the river *Popper*, belongs to the family of *Horvath Stanſith* of *Gradetz*.

Batisfalva, a town with a ſeat in a fertile plain, at the foot of the *Carpathian* mountains; the original of the ancient family of the *Mariaſi*, and an article-place of the Proteſtants, who exerciſe their religion here without moleſtation.

Gronitz, *Hranovitza*, formerly a mine-town, but at preſent only a large village though called a town, belongs to Count *Nyari*.

Cſawnich, a ſeat and village on the river *Hernath*.

Letanfalva, *Lettenſdorf*, *Letanowtze*, a conſiderable village with a fruitful territory, belonging to the chapter of *Scepus*. Here was formerly a convent of *John* the Baptiſt of *Letſanko*, and afterwards a convent of *Carthuſians*, which being deſtroyed in 1543, the Monks removed to *Leutſchau*.

Leutſchau, *Lotſe*, *Lewotſe*, a royal free town and the capital of the county, ſtands on a hill. Its walls are remarkably thick, and have twelve towers on them. The church is alſo a fine building, and dedicated to St. *James*. Here is likewiſe a Jeſuits college, a gymnaſium and convictorium for noblemen. The inhabitants are moſtly *Germans*, but it retains very little of its former proſperity. It was founded in 1245, and called *Leutſchau*, there being formerly a watch-tower here for *ſchauen dieleute*, *i.e.* to eye the people, or to keep a look-out againſt the plundering *Tartars*, by whom it was deſtroyed in 1285, but ſoon rebuilt. In the years 1332, 1342, 1432, 1441,

1550 and 1599 it was demoliſhed by fire; and in 1600 miſerably ſtripped of its inhabitants by peſtilence. In 1601 it was ſacked by the *Heyducks*, and in 1602 by *Sigiſmund Bathory*. In 1605 *Botſkay*'s *Heyducks* made themſelves maſters of it; in 1619 *Gabor Bethlen*, and afterwards *George Rakotzy*. In 1682 Count *Tekely* took it, and in 1703 *Francis Rakotzy*, from whom it was again recovered in 1710. In 1494 a treaty was concluded here betwixt the Kings of *Hungary* and *Poland*. One of the firſt printing preſſes brought into *Hungary* was erected here by a family of the name of *Brever*.

Markusfalva, *Markſdorf*, *Markuſſowtze*, a town and ſeat belonging to the *Mariaſi* family, who are likewiſe lords of the ſeat and large village of *Sepanfalva Sepenſdorf*, *Scepanowtze*.

Zipſer-haus, *Skepus*, *Szepes-var*, *Spiſky Zamek*, *Scepuſienſis arx*, a caſtle which gives name to the county, ſtands on a high rock, and is fortified both by art and nature; but the walls threaten ruin. Here *John Zapolya* was born. In the *Botſky* wars in 1664 it held out a vigorous ſiege, but in 1703 was taken by *Rakotzy*'s party, who loſt it again in 1710, and at preſent it is the property of Count *Cſaky*. Below it lies the town of *Varalja*, of which mention has been made above; and on a hill near it the chapter of the cathedral of St. *Martin* of *Scepus*, which is built in ſuch a manner that it has the appearance of a ſmall town. In it the Jeſuits have alſo a gymnaſium, and at a ſmall diſtance is a petrifying ſpring. In a mountain alſo near the caſtle is a cavern, in which, during winter, the water is fluid, but ſo frozen in ſummer that quantities of ice are brought from thence for the cooling of their liquors.

Wagendreſſel, a mine-town, in a vale, yielding plenty of iron, lies on the river *Golnitz*, and is the property of the *Mariaſi* family.

Schwedler, a populous mine-town, having a very rich minage of copper, belongs to the treaſury.

Schmolnitz Czomolnock, a mine-town having ſome fine copper works which bring a great deal of gain into the treaſury. The whole metallick Diſtrict about the mountains ſo abounds, both inwardly and outwardly, with ſulphur, that the vitriol, or copperas, not only guſhes out in the mines, but breaks forth alſo from the ſurface of the earth. Its contents are a much richer and finer ore than that in *Herrengrund*. During the *Botſkay* wars, in 1604, this induſtrious place was laid in aſhes by the *Heyducks*.

Stoos, a tolerable mine-town, but deals only in iron.

Jekelfalva, the ſeat of a family of that name, lies on the river *Golnitz*, and has iron mines.

Krompach, a mine-town on the *Hernath*, famous for the excellence of its iron, and belonging to Count *Cſaky*.

Voikotz, a ſmall village, famous for its medicinal ſprings.

3. Count *Cſaky*'s juriſdiction conſiſts of thirteen towns and twelve villages. The towns are

Nagy-Szalak, *Great-Schlagendorf*, a ſmall place on the river *Popper*.

Milenbach, a town pleaſantly ſituated in a fertile territory.

Eiſdorf, *Zakotz*, a ſmall town.

Rabſdorf, or *Kapoſztafalva*, on the river *Hernath*. *Sehmegen*, *Szmiſany*, *Kirn*, *Kuriman*, *Sperndorf*, *Illyesfalva*, *Balenſdorf*, *Harigotz*, *Denſdorf*, *Daniſotz*, all ſmall towns.

Donnerſmark, *Cſotortokhely*, *Stwartek*, *oppidum S. Ladiſlai*, or *Quintoforum*, the original place of the Counts of *Henkel*, has a nunnery.

Velbach, or *Eylenbach*, a pretty good town.

Einſiedle, *Remete*, *Mniſky*, on the river *Golnitz*, has good iron mines.

Golnitz, a metal town lying on a river of the ſame name. Its iron mines of greater repute than the former, and in itſelf ſtill more populous.

Baldotz, a town not far from *Zipſerhaus*, having a warm bath and a mineral ſpring.

4. The places of the Upper *Sit* Reſidence, or, as it is called, the *Reſidence of the ten ſpearmen*, *Sedes decem lanceatorum*, an appellation derived from the ancient tenure by which the nobility in this country held their lands, who were obliged to attend their Kings, armed with lances, whenever the public welfare, or a war againſt any common enemy required. But they never fought under any other than the King himſelf, and, even then, always near his perſon, being, as it were, his body-guards. *Bela* the fourth added to their privileges, by which means they have their Vicecount, and under him a judge of the nobility; but one Præfect, or Count, preſides over this as well as the Larger or Under-reſidence. The ſcattered villages of this reſidence are fourteen, the moſt remarkable of which are the following.

Abrahamſdorf, *Abrahamfalva Abrahamowtze*, a very populous large village in a fruitful ſoil.

Komarotz, a ſingle houſe only, but having an excellent mineral ſpring.

Horka, having alſo a mineral ſpring.

Kiſzots, noted for a ſpring of a petrifying quality.

Bethlehemfalva, anciently one of the titles of the *Torna* family.

2. The Geſpanſchaft of *Saros*, *Saros Varmegye*, *Saroſienſis Comitatus*: The inhabitants *Hungarians*, *Bohemians*, *Sclavonians*, *Germans* and *Ruſſians*.

Makowitza, a caſtle on a high hill on the confines of *Poland*.

Tarza, *Tariſzſza*, a ſeat and large village on a river of the ſame name.

Zborow, a ſpacious town with three ſeats.

Siebenlinden, *Hethars*, *Septemtiliæ*, a pretty large town on the borders of *Scepus*.

Zeben Szebeny, *Sabinow*, *Cibinium*, a royal free town, of no great extent, on the river *Tartſa*. It ſurrendered to the forces of Count *Botſkay* in 1604, and in 1663 to the *Turks*.

Kapi-var, a well peopled town having two ſeats.

Bartfa, *Barthfeld*, *Bardiow*, *Bartpha*, a royal free town on the ſkirts of the *Carpathian* mountains, carries on a large wine trade with *Poland*.

Saros, a well inhabited town ſtrengthened with a fortification and giving name to the county. In its neighbourhood are two lethiferous ſprings.

Sebes, a pretty good town with a ſeat.

Eperies, *Eperjes*, a royal free town on the river *Tartſa*, having, beſides its moats, a wall well fortified with towers. This is the court town for the circle on this ſide the *Theis*, has a Jeſuits college and ſchool with a *Collegium illuſtre* of *Lutherans*, founded by the proteſtant *Lutheran* States, and inaugurated in 1667. It was under a prohibition for ſome time, but in 1751 the Emperor graciouſly ordered it to be reſtored to its ancient privileges. In 1604 this town ſubmitted to *Botſkay*. In 1684 Count *Tekely* was driven out of the country, and the year following the place capitulated to the *Imperialiſts*.

So-var, *Saltzburg*, a pretty good town not far from *Eperies*, and ſo called from its ſalt ſprings, which are much celebrated.

3. The Geſpanſchaft of *Zemplin*, *Zemplin Varmegye*, *Zemplinienſis Comitatus*, inhabited by *Hungarians*, *Germans*, *Bohemian-Sclavonians* and *Ruſſians*.

Sztropkow, a town, near which is a ſtately palace belonging to the *Pethoi* family.

Kraina-Wyſſi, *Ukrainia ſuperior*, a hilly tract adjoining to the *Carpathian* mountains, and inhabited by *Ruſſian* colonies.

Homonna, a town and caſtle in a delightful ſituation on the river *Labortza*.

Vranowo, a pretty good town with two ſeats.

Nagy-Mihalyt, a handſome well built town ſeated in a fertile country.

Kereſztur, a pretty large town in a fruitful country, noted for its excellent wines.

Terebes, a pretty good town belonging to the *Prinis* family, not far from which is a caſtle lying in ruins.

Zemplin, which gives name to the Geſpanſchaft, once a fortified citadel, now only a town on the river *Bodrogh*, and the place where the *Hungarians* firſt ſettled.

Leleſz, a town having a convent and probſty of Præmonſtratenſes, in which the records of the nobility are kept.

Szerdahely, a town with a ſeat.

Uihely, *Sator Ujhely*, a well built town, in a pleaſant ſituation, producing excellent wines.

Tarkany, a town on the *Theis* with a caſtle.

Patak, *Saros-Patak*, a well built town on the river *Bodrog*, where formerly was a famous caſtle belonging to Count *Rakotzy*, which is now diſmantled.

mantled. The Proteſtants have a gymnaſium here, as well as the Jeſuits, founded by *Sigiſmund Rakotzy* on *Comenius*'s plan.

Talya, *Mad*, *Targal*, *Toltſva*, *Benye* and *Satoralja*, are ſix towns on the rivers *Bodrog* and *Theis* noted for their excellent wines, which equal the *Tokay* in goodneſs.

Szerents, a town with a palace and caſtle ſeated in a pleaſant fertile country.

Tokaj, a conſiderable town pleaſantly ſituated near the conflux of the *Theis* and *Bodrog*, had formerly a ſtrong caſtle, which was demoliſhed in the *Rakotzy* war. • Here is a gymnaſium belonging to the *P P. piarum ſcholarum*, but it is more celebrated for the rich wine it produces, which, in flavour and ſtrength, exceeds all other *Hungarian* wines; this character, however, is properly applicable only to the wine produced on the promontory of *Mezes-Male*. In 1527, and 1534, the Emperor *Ferdinand*'s troops took the town. In 1565 it was again maſtered. In 1566 it was beſieged in vain by *John Sigiſmund*, Prince of *Tranſylvania*; and, in 1598, deſtroyed by fire. In 1605 Prince *Botſkay* obliged it to ſurrender, after whoſe death it fell again into the hands of the Emperor *Rodolphus*, who conferred it on Count *George Turzon*. In 1621 and 1624 it ſurrendered to *Bethlen Gabor*, but ſoon fell again into the Emperor's hands. In 1681 it was taken by Count *Tekely*, and in 1703 by *Rakotzy*.

4. The Geſpanſchaft of *Ungh*, *Ung Varmegye*, *Comitatus Unghenſis*, is inhabited by *Hungarians* and *Ruſſians*.

Kraina Nyſſi, *Ukrajnia inferior*, is the name of a hilly tract at the foot of the *Carpathian* mountains, inhabited by a *Ruſſian* colony.

Oroſzveg, a large village on the river *Labortza*, is the reſidence of a *Greek* biſhop united with the *Roman* Catholics.

Vinna, a town having a caſtle on a very ſteep mountain and ſeveral ſeats.

Ungh-var, a ſtrong fort on the river *Ungh*, with a town, in which the Jeſuits have a gymnaſium. From hence the county took its name, and, according to ſome, the *Hungarians* alſo. In 1564 it made a ſtout defence againſt King *John*.

Szeregyna, a town having an old caſtle belonging to the *Barkotz* family.

Palotz, a pretty good town with a caſtle, the property by inheritance of the laſt mentioned family.

Rapos, a well built town.

5. The Geſpanſchaft of *Abaujvar*, *Abaujvar Varmegye*, *Abaujvarienſis Comitatus*, is poſſeſſed by *Hungarians*, *Bohemian-Sclavonians* and *Ruſſians*: The towns moſtly inhabited by *Germans*.

Szepſi, a large town and privileged place formerly ſurrounded with a wall.

Caſchau, *Kaſſa*, *Koſſice*, a royal free town and fortreſs on the river *Hernath*, or *Hundert*, ſurrounded with a triple wall, a moat and bulwark. It

is a well built place, and in it is the royal chamber of *Zip*, a publick ſchool, a ſeminary and noble convictorium of Jeſuits. The wine, beer and air of this place are very bad; the laſt ſo even to a proverb. In 1400 it was beſieged in vain by the *Poles*. In 1535 King *John* took it by ſtratagem, and in 1556 it was deſtroyed by fire. In 1604 its large and beautiful pariſh-church was taken from the *Lutherans*, incenſed at which, and other oppreſſive meaſures, the *Caſchians* took part with *Stephen Botſkay*, who died here in 1606. In 1619 it ſurrendered to *Bethlen Gabor*; in 1644 to *George Rakotzy*; in 1681 to *Tokoly*, and in 1685 to the *Imperialiſts*.

Uj-var, *Aba-Ujvar*, *Arx Nova*, a citadel erected by the Statholder *Aba*; but now a heap of ruins. From this place, however, the Geſpanſchaft takes its name.

Jaſzo, a well built town environed with mountains and a wall. It has a caſtle and a probſty of *Præmonſtratenſes*.

Szeplak was formerly an abbey of *Benedictines*, but at preſent ſerves for the *Tyrnau* ſeminary.

Upper and *Lower Metzenſeif*, *Felſo*, or *Metzenzoſi*, are two large towns poſſeſſed by an ancient colony of *Saxons*, who employ themſelves in minage and agriculture.

Szalonz and *Fozer* are two caſtles ſeated on a high hill, now lying in ruins.

Gonz, a large well built town, having formerly a ſtately caſtle, of which now only the remains are to be ſeen.

Nagy-Ida, a caſtle on an eminence, with a town below it under the juriſdiction of Count *Cſaky*.

Boldog-ko, *Bodoko*, a caſtle demoliſhed in the *Rakotzy* war, and given to the college of Jeſuits at *Leutſchau*. The wine of this place is excellent.

Szikſzo, a town famous for a good annual fair and two defeats here of the *Turks*.

Regetz, a ſtrong citadel in a delightful ſituation.

6. The Geſpanſchaft of *Torner*, *Torna Varmegye*, *Tornenſis Comitatus*, lies at the foot of the *Carpathian* mountains, being ſmall and hilly, and (in common with the whole *Carpathian* chain) remarkable for natural curioſities: the inhabitants *Hungarians*.

Torna, once a fortified place, now an open little town, but having a fine ſeat belonging to Count *Keglevich*. It gives name to the Geſpanſchaft.

Szadvar, a caſtle on a very high rock, but razed by order of the Emperor *Leopold*, is under the juriſdiction of Prince *Eſterhaſy*.

Szélitze, little better than a village, but remarkable for a wonderful cavern in a mountain in its neighbourhood. The country too is hilly, and abounds too much in woods to produce a great deal of grain. The air alſo is ſharp and cold. The aperture of this cavern, which fronts the ſouth, is eighteen

eighteen fathoms high and eight broad, and conſequently wide enough to receive the ſouth wind, which generally blows here with great violence. Its ſubterraneous paſſages conſiſt entirely of ſolid rock, ſtretching away farther ſouth than has yet been diſcovered. As far as it is practicable to go, the height is found to be fifty fathoms and the breadth twenty-ſix. But the moſt unaccountable ſingularity in this cavern is, that in the heart of winter the air is warm on the inſide; and when the heat of the ſun without is ſcarce ſupportable, freezing cold within. When the ſnows melt in ſpring, the inſide of the cave, where its ſurface is expoſed to the ſouth ſun, emits a pellucid water, which congeals, immediately as it drops, by the extreme cold. The icicles are of the bigneſs of a large caſk, and ſpreading into ramifications form very odd figures. The very water that drops from the icicles on the ground, which is ſandy, freezes in an inſtant. It is obſervable alſo, that the greater the heat is without, the more intenſe is the cold within; and in the dog days all parts are covered with ice. The inhabitants make uſe of it for cooling the warm ſprings. They thaw it alſo and drink the water. In autumn, when the nights grow cold, and the diurnal heats abate, the ice in the cave begins to diſſolve, inſomuch that by winter no more ice is to be ſeen: the cavern then becomes perfectly dry and a mild warmth. At this time it is ſurpriſing to ſee the ſwarms of flies and gnats, as alſo of bats and owls, and even of hares and foxes, that make this place their winter retreat till in the beginning of ſpring again it grows too cold for them. Above the cavern the hill riſes to a very great height, and on the ſouthern aſpect produces plenty of rich graſs. A fuller deſcription, with a phyſical inveſtigation of this cavern, is to be ſeen in the *Hamburg* Magazine, Vol. iv. P. 60; being a tranſlation from the learned *Matthew Bel.*

7. The Geſpanſchaft of *Gomor*, *Gomor Varmegye*, *Gomorienſis Comitatus:* The inhabitants *Hungarians*, *Bohemian-Sclavonians* and *Germans.*

Murany, a fort on a very high and ſteep rock, fortified with a wall, and having only one way to it, belongs to the *Kokar* family. In the rock are found magnets.

Tirgarten, a village at the foot of *Kralowe Hore*, out of which iſſues the river *Gran.*

Katko, a town inhabited by tanners.

Jolſva, *Jelſava*, *Alnovia*, a town with a ſeat, peopled by tanners and ſhoemakers, belongs to the *Kohar* family.

Tſetneck, a large opulent town, with a ſeat near it, in a plain. It thrives by its braſs and iron works, and is the conſtant reſidence of a *Lutheran* ſuperintendent.

Dobſchau, *Dobſcha*, a mine-town, having numbers of *Germans* among its inhabitants. This place is noted for its iron, aſbeſtos, cinnabar and paper.

Alſo-Sajo,

Alſo-Sajo, *Sajo inferior*, on the banks of the *Sajo*, has the appearance of a town. A great deal of cinnabar is dug in its neighbourhood.

Kroſzna-Horka, *Groſna-Horka*, a good old caſtle in a moſt delightful ſituation, belonging to the *Andraſi* family.

Roſenau, *Roſnno-Banya*, *Roſnawa*, a populous mine-town, ſtanding pleaſantly on a plain on the banks of the *Sajo*, among mountains: has a Jeſuits college and ſchool, and flouriſhes in works of copper, quickſilver and cinnabar, handicrafts and trade. It is under the juriſdiction of the Archbiſhop of *Gran*.

Berzetin, a town not far from the *Sajo*, and noted for being the reſidence of many noble families.

Pelſotz, a pretty good town on the *Sajo*. The county meeting is held here.

Gomor, once a fortification, now a mean town ſubſiſting by agriculture, ſtands on the river *Sajo*, in the juriſdiction of Count *Cſaſki*, and gives name to the Geſpanſchaft.

Keveny, a little town following handicrafts and tillage.

Gombaſzeg, a pretty large town in a fertile country.

Rimaſzets, a town having ſeveral conſiderable fairs.

Hainatſko, a caſtle on a high hill belonging to the *Vetſeji* family.

Putnok, a fort firſt erected againſt the *Turks*, but now without a garriſon.

8. The Geſpanſchaft of *Borſod*, *Borſod Varmegye*, *Borſodienſis Comitatus*: inhabited by *Hungarians*, *Bohemian-Sclavonians* and a few *Germans*.

Szendro, a pretty good town, but formerly of greater conſideration than at preſent: has a caſtle.

Dedeſſa, a ſmall town and poorly inhabited.

Borſod, once fortified, but the works being demoliſhed is now an open town, yet gives name to the Geſpanſchaft.

Dios Gyor, a caſtle ſtanding pleaſantly among woods on the ſide of a hill; was built by *Mary* the firſt, but rather as a place of pleaſure than defence. It is now a heap of ruins. Below it, however, ſtands a town of the ſame name.

Miſkoltz, a large populous town, noted for its excellent wine, and the many people of faſhion among its inhabitants; as alſo for the probſty of the *Topoltzi* in its neighbourhood. It lies in a good corn country near the river *Sajo*.

Onod, a town and caſtle on the *Sajo*; a place of note in the wars, and particularly for the meeting held there in 1707 by the chiefs of the *Rakotzy* party.

Cſerepes Foldes, formerly a fort run up in haſte, but now a pitiful village.

Kereſztur, a pretty good town in a level country. Its neighbourhood has been the ſcene of ſeveral battles.

Koveſd,

Koveſd, Mezo-Koveſd, a poor town; agriculture the occupation of its inhabitants.

Aſzalo, a ſmall town following the ſame occupation as the former.

Szent Peter, Fanum S. Petri, a town in a fertile country, in the cultivation of which the inhabitants are not negligent.

9. The Geſpanſchaft of *Heves, Heves Varmegye, Heveſſienſis Comitatus*. Its inhabitants *Hungarians, Bohemian-Sclavonians, Raſcians* and a few *Germans*.

Szarvaſko, an old epiſcopal caſtle.

Erlau, Eger, Agria, an epiſcopal city ſurrounded with old walls and bulwarks, and having a caſtle ſeated on a hill. The buildings were formerly handſome, but very much altered by the numberleſs calamities of war it has undergone. It emerges, however, gradually, being the reſidence of a biſhop who has a large income, and of a college and ſchool of Jeſuits, beſides the good wine and warm bath in its neighbourhood. It was firſt built by King *Stephen* the Pious; and, in 1552 made a gallant defence againſt the *Turks*; but, in 1596 was obliged to ſurrender to them by capitulation. In 1606 it was ſurpriſed by the *Imperialiſts*, who commited great outrages, but failed in their attempt on the caſtle.

Gyongyos, a populous town on a river of the ſame name, in a large plain, at the foot of the mountain of *Matra*, has a Jeſuits gymnaſium, and is famed for its yearly fair and wine.

Gyongyos Pata, a mean ſmall town at the foot of the mountain of *Matra*, and facing the afore-mentioned place.

Sirok-var, a town and caſtle near the ſource of the *Torna*, in the juriſdiction of *Nya*.

Paſzto is at preſent a mean town, agriculture the ſupport of its inhabitants.

Hatvan, formerly a conſiderable fortreſs on the river *Zagiwa*; but the works falling to ruin it is now become an open place. Its neighbourhood is fertile. In 1544 the owners of this fortreſs, out of fear of the *Turks*, ſet the caſtle and town on fire, but the latter rebuilt it. In 1596 the *Imperialiſts* having taken the town by aſſault demoliſhed it; but it has been rebuilt again.

Heves, formerly a fortreſs which gave name to the county, but now only a heap of ruins.

Oers and *Detko*, two ſeats in the modern taſte.

10. The Geſpanſchaft of the *Jaſi*, or *Philiſti*, is united to that of *Heves*, though under the ſame juriſdiction as the country of the *Cumani*; namely, under the Statholder, and not ſubject to the laws of the Geſpanſchaft. The inhabitants *Hungarian-Jaſi*, or deſcendants of the *Metanaſtaſi-Jaſi*.

Arock-Szallas, a good town in a level fertile country.

Fenszaru, a town in the ſame fruitful territory near the river *Zagyva*.

Szent Gyorgy, *Fanum S. Georgij*, a good town in an open fertile plain.

Doſa and *Jukohalma*, two large villages in a wide plain.

Apati, a village, more like a town, ſeated in a good graſs and corn land.

Mihalytelek, a town ſeated like the former in a fertile territory.

Jaſz-Bereny, a large well built town, ſurpaſſing all the reſt in greatneſs and fertility of ſoil.

11. *Great Cumania*, or the *Kuner Land*, *Kunſag*, *Cumanorum Majorum Regio*, enjoys the ſame privileges with the *Jaſi*; and, though annexed to the Geſpanſchaft of *Heves*, is together with its towns under the Statholder. The *Hungarian Cumani* derive their original from the *Cuni*.

Madaraſz, a populous town in a fertile country, has good paſturage but wants wood.

Kolbaſz-Szeck, a populous town in a level country, yet wants not wood.

Kartzag, *Ujſzalas*, a large populous town, conveniently ſeated for tillage and graziery.

Kis-Ujſzalas, a ſmall town; its territory alſo ſmall, but fertile.

Kunhelyſeg, *Cunorum Sedes*, a ſpacious town, ſupported by tillage and grazing.

12. The Outward Geſpanſchaft of *Szolnok*, *Kulſo Szolnok Varmegye*, *Szolnok Exterior Comitatus*, peopled by *Hungarians* and *Raſcians*.

Poroſlo, a large populous town in a fruitful country. The employment of its inhabitants tillage and graziery.

Janos Hidgya, *Johannis pons*, a town with a probſty of *Præmonſtratenſes*.

Szolnock, a good fortification at the conflux of the *Jaſyva* and *Theis*, gives name to the county.

13. The Geſpanſchaft of *Csongrad*, *Csongrad Varmegye*, *Csongradienſis Comitatus*. The inhabitants *Hungarians* and *Raſcians* with ſome *Germans*.

Szentes, a large village, having the appearance of a town, and ſtanding in a good graſs and corn country.

Csongrad, an old fortification, with a large town, ſituate at the junction of the *Koros* and *Theis*. The county named from it.

Vaſarhely, large and populous, ſtands on the ſwamp of the *Hod*, which produces corn and affords good paſturage for cattle. The property of Count *Karoly*.

Mind-ſzent, *Fanum Omnium Sanctorum*, a town in a fertile country.

Szeged, a royal free town, at the conflux of the *Maros* and *Theis*, is ſtrong, and enjoys a good trade, particularly in oxen, never wanting plenty of fiſh, and the neighbouring country fruitful. Here is a gymnaſium belonging to the *PP. piarum ſcholarum*. In 1503 all its defence was a moat and rampart; but falling ſome time after into the hands of the *Turks*, they erected a brick fort. In 1686 the *Imperialiſts* diſpoſſeſſed the *Turks* of it, defeating alſo the forces that were haſtening to its relief.

11. The

11. The circle on the farther ſide of the *Theis*, *Circulus Trans-Tibiſcanus*, conſiſts of fifteen Geſpanſchafts. The inhabitants *Hungarians*, and in ſome parts *Ruſſians*, *Walachians* and *Raſcians*, with a few *Germans* and *Bohemian-Sclavonians*.

1. The Geſpanſchaft of *Beregh*, *Beregh Varmegye*, *Beregienſis Comitatus*. Inhabited by *Hungarians* and *Raſcians*.

Helmez, a middling town lying among hills and belonging to the probſty of *Leleſzi*.

Munkats, a caſtle almoſt impregnable, ſeated on a high and ſteep rock, in a ſpacious plain, the natural ſtrength of which is increaſed by art and labour. It is the capital of a lordſhip, formerly bearing the title of a dutchy. Beneath it, on the river *Latortza*, is a town which is the reſidence of a *Greek* biſhop united with the *Roman* church, and a convent of the order of St. *Baſil*. In 1688, after a blockade of three years, this famous caſtle ſurrendered to the *Imperialiſts*; Count *Tekely*'s lady, who had conducted this long defence, being carried to *Vienna*; and, beſides the *Tekely* family, vaſt treaſures in money were found here. In 1703 this was the place of rendezvous to the *Rakotzy* party, but by ſuppreſſion of that revolt this caſtle eſcheated to the crown.

Beregh Szaſz, was at firſt a military fortification giving name to the county, but afterwards became a conſiderable town; and, in alluſion to a *Saxon* colony eſtabliſhed there, was called *Beregh Szaſz*; but the preſent inhabitants are *Hungarians*.

Vary, a town of the beſt figure.

Muſai, a town not far from the *Theis*.

2. The Geſpanſchaft of *Ugots*, *Ugotſa Varmegye*, *Ugotſienſis Comitatus*, is inhabited by *Hungarians*, *Ruſſians*, and a few *Walachians*.

Nyalab, formerly a caſtle, adjoining to the large village of *Kiralyhaza* on the *Theis*, at preſent lying in ruins.

Nagy-Szolos, a pleaſant town, not far from the *Theis*, having a few ſeats, and belongs to the *Pereny* family.

Kanko-Var, a caſtle on a high hill, but falling to ruin.

Ugots, *Ugogh*, the remains of an old fort which gave name to the county.

3. The Geſpanſchaft of *Maramarus*, *Maramaros Varmegye*, *Maramaruſienſis Comitatus*. The inhabitants *Hungarians*, *Ruſſians*, *Walachians* and a few *Germans*. Its chief commodity is ſalt.

Hoſzſzu-mezo, *Campilung Oluhe Pole*, *Campus Longus*, lying on the *Theis*, and famous for an *Hungarian* colony eſtabliſhed there, but expoſed to frequent inundations.

Ur-mezo, *Campus Dominorum*, a large plain near the above-mentioned place.

Rhona, *Rhona-ſzek*, a ſalt work producing a conſiderable quantity of that commodity, lies betwixt two ſalt mountains; the product of which is carried from hence up the *Theis* through *Hungary*.

Szigeth, a pretty good town, in which the courts of the Geſpanſchaft and provincial meetings are held.

Maramarus, an old fort, now lying in ruins, from whence the county takes its name.

Viſk, a *German colony*, but the origin unknown.

Tetſo, a mean place on the *Theis*.

Huſzt, a caſtle lying on a very high rock, and ſtrong both by nature and art; having a town at the foot of it. At a little diſtance from the *Carpathian* mountains, lies the ſource of the *Theis*. In 1556 the *Tranſylvanians* made themſelves maſters of the caſtle; and, in 1605 it was reduced by *Stephen Botſkay*.

4. The Diſtrict of *Kovar*, *Kovar Videke*, *Kovarienſis Diſtrictus*, lies on the frontiers of *Tranſylvania*. Its inhabitants *Hungarians*, but in the hilly country *Walachians*.

Kovar, a town with a mine-fort in ruins: once accounted one of the frontier fortreſſes.

Verkeſz, a middling town, not far from the foot of *Korvar* fort; having many perſons of rank among its inhabitants.

Kapnik, ſmall, yet one of the mine-towns, and having rich mines of gold.

5. The Geſpanſchaft of *Middle Szolnok*, *Kozep*, *Szolnok Varmegye*, *Szolnok Mediocris Comitatus*, is peopled by *Hungarians*, and in the vallies by *Walachians*.

Hadad, the chief town, with a caſtle, which, in 1564, was taken by *John Sigiſmund*, Prince of *Tranſylvania*. It belongs to the *Veſeleny* family, which takes one of its titles from hence.

Szilagy, a town with a caſtle on a high hill.

Taſchnad, populous and ſeated in a delightful country.

6. The Geſpanſchaft of *Kraſzna*, *Kraſzna Varmegye*, *Kraſnenſis Comitatus*. Inhabited by *Hungarians*, and on the mountains by *Walachians*.

Kraſzna, formerly a fortreſs, now an open place; deriving its name from the river on which it ſtands, and giving it to the whole county.

Sanct Margaretha, one of the beſt places in this Diſtrict.

Somlyo, a town on the river *Kraſzna*: the birth place of *Stephen Bathory*, King of *Poland*.

Zilah and *Miſke*, two mean places.

7. The Geſpanſchaft of *Szathmar*, *Szathmar Varmegye*, *Szathmarienſis Comitatus*. Inhabited by *Hungarians* and a few *Germans*.

Matolts, a pretty good town on the river *Samos*.

Gyarmath,

Gyarmath, a town on the ſame river.

Hungarian Alſtadt, *Feſo Banya*, a metal town lying betwixt hills abounding with rich mines.

Hungarian Neuſtadt, *Feſo Banya*, *Uj Banya*, a metal town, having a gold mine.

Nay-Banya, *Kapnik-Banya*, *Rivulus Dominarum*, a metal town, now one of the royal free towns, formerly belonging to the Queens. The gold and ſilver mine-works are of great produce, and the money coined here is diſtinguiſhed by the mark N.B. The Jeſuits have a college and gymnaſium here.

Aranyos Medgyes, a conſiderable town, formerly fortified with a caſtle.

Erdod, formerly a ſtrong caſtle, but was razed to the ground in the *Tranſylvanian* wars. It is at preſent a town which ſeems to have given name to the illuſtrious houſe of *Erdodi*, though others deduce it from *Erdodi* in the Geſpanſchaft of *Tolna*.

Szathmar Nemethi, a royal free town, being properly two towns; namely, *Szathmar*, on an iſland in the river *Samos*; and *Nemethi*, oppoſite to it on an arm of the river: but, in 1715, both were erected into one town; the firſt of which is fortified. In 1334, or 1335, it was taken, pillaged, and laid in aſhes by the troops of the Emperor *Ferdinand* the firſt. In 1562 it was beſieged by the *Turks*, and ſet on fire, but not taken. In 1564 King *John* took it; in 1605 *Stephen Botſkay*; in 1660 *Barſkay*, Prince of *Tranſylvania*, made himſelf maſter of it; and, in 1662, the *Imperialiſts*. In 1681 the malecontents laid ſiege to this place; and the Reformed held a national ſynod here in 1646.

Cſenger, a ſmall town, having a caſtle.

Nagy Karoly, a ſpacious town, with a grand caſtle, in which the *Patres piarum ſcholarum* have a college and gymnaſium, the property of Count *Karoly*.

8. The Geſpanſchaft of *Szabolts*, *Szabolts Varmegye*, *Szaboltſenſis Comitatus*. The inhabitants all *Hungarians*.

Kis-varda, *Varadinum Minus*, a fortreſs near the *Theis*, ſeated in a moraſs; its works are at preſent demoliſhed, but it is the reſidence of many people of rank.

Etſed, *Echet*, a fortreſs impregnable by reaſon of its ſituation among bogs and marſhes, but demoliſhed in 1701, together with Little *Echet*.

Bathor, a town adjoining to the ſeat of *Nyir-Bathor*; whence the ancient family of *Bathor*, to whom it belongs, receive their name.

Kallo, a fort of conſequence, but having no garriſon and running to ruin.

Nanas, *Dorog*, *Hathaz*, *Vamos-Pertz*, *Boſzormeny*, *Szoboſzlo*, *Polgard*; ſeven towns belonging to the *Heyducks*, which *Matthias* the ſecond, in conſideration of their bravery, exempted from the county juriſdiction. They are

are greatly dwindled for want of inhabitants, notwithſtanding their ancient privileges were renewed in 1746.

Szabolts, an old fort in ruins, after which the county is called; as the fort itſelf received its name from *Szabolts*, the celebrated *Hungarian* commander.

Cſak-var Cſage, an old ruined caſtle; the original place of the *Cſaki* family, who derive their deſcent from the above-mentioned *Szabolts*, one of the ſeven *Hungarian* leaders who entered this country in the ninth century.

9. The Geſpanſchaft of *Bihar*, *Bihar Varmegye*, *Biharienſis Comitatus*. Its inhabitants *Hungarians* and *Germans*.

Debretzen, a royal free town on a fine plain; large and populous, but having neither walls nor gates. Both the Reformed and the *Patres piarum ſcholarum*, have a gymnaſium here. The country produces excellent paſturage, which is induſtriouſly followed. For twelve *Hungarian* miles, and more, not a wood nor mountain is to be ſeen, the whole being one continued heath; whence, conſequently, they muſt be greatly diſtreſſed for fuel. In 1564, 1565, and 1640, it was burnt down.

Szent Job, *Fanum S. Jobi*, famous for an abbey of the bleſſed Virgin, and an old caſtle ſurrounded with a wall and palliſadoes. In 1604, when it belonged to *Stephen Botſkay*, this place was taken and plundered; which excited him to take part againſt the Emperor. In 1660 the *Imperialiſts* left it; and, in 1661, the *Tranſylvanian* peaſants who had revolted took it; and, notwithſtanding the *Imperialiſts* ſoon after laid it in aſhes, it continued a conſiderable time in the hands of the *Turks*.

Telegd, a mean town on the river *Koros*.

Great Varadein, *Varad*, *Nagy Varad*, a metropolitan city, on the river *Koros*, ſurrounded with good fortifications. This place was formerly much celebrated for the relicks of the cannonized King *Ladiſlaus*; is now the reſidence of a biſhop and chapter, and has alſo a college of Jeſuits. The town itſelf is not large, but has three ſuburbs of very conſiderable extent. The adjoining fortreſs is a regular pentagon, well fortified, beſides a deep and broad moat. In 1566, and 1613, it was taken by the *Tranſylvanians*. In 1598 it held out a ſiege againſt the *Turks*, but, in 1660, was taken by capitulation. They continued maſters of it alſo at the peace in 1664, but the *Imperialiſts*, in 1692, diſpoſſeſſed them. About a mile from the city is an excellent cold bath.

Szekely-hid, *Pons Siculus*, formerly a fortification commanding the bridge over the *Verettyo*. In 1660 it held out againſt the *Tranſylvanian* peaſants; in 1664 it was ſurrendered by the *Imperial* garriſon to the *Tranſylvanian* Prince *Abaffi*; but, on the enſuing peace, diſmantled.

Bihar, a very ancient town; giving name to the Geſpanſchaft.

10. The Geſpanſchaft of *Zarand*, *Zarand Varmegye*, *Zarandienſis Comitatus*, inhabited wholly by *Hungarians*.

Zarand,

Zarand, an old fort, of which now only the name remains; but giving title to the Geſpanſchaft.

Deſzna, formerly a caſtle on a high hill, of which alſo the name only remains at preſent.

Halmagy, a ſmall caſtle on the river *Koros*, with a town of the ſame name.

Vilagos-var, *Vilagos-vara*, a caſtle lying in ruins.

Boros-ieno, once a fortification erected againſt the *Turks*, but now an open place, yet famed for its wines.

11. The Geſpanſchaft of *Bekes*, *Bekes Varmegye*, *Bekeſienſis Comitatus*; contains a wide heath, through which flows the river *Koros*; but having only a few towns. The inhabitants are *Hungarians* and *Bohemian-Sclavonians*, who adopt the cuſtoms of the former.

Bekes, anciently a fort, now a town on the river *Koros*, and giving name to the Geſpanſchaft.

Gyula, formerly a fort, and in 1566 taken by the *Turks*, but now evacuated. It lies near a town of the ſame name, which ſtands on an iſland in the river *Koros*.

Cſaba and *Szarvas*, two large villages built in the preſent century by a colony of *Bohemian-Sclavonians*.

12. The *Turuntal* Geſpanſchaft, *Torontal Varmegye*, *Torontalenſis Comitatus*. No account was taken of this province under *Charles* the ſixth; but, in 1747, her preſent Majeſty, *Maria Thereſa*, reſtored it to its ancient privileges. The inhabitants are *Hungarians*.

Thur, *Thurn*, the principal town in this large Diſtrict, whence it takes its name.

Betſe, *Betſetek*, a town on the *Theis*, by ſome placed in the *Bannate* of *Temeſwar*.

13. The Geſpanſchaft of *Arad*, *Arad Varmegye*, *Aradienſis Comitatus*. The inhabitants *Hungarians* and *Raſcians*; and in the highlands *Walachians*.

Varadja, *Thot Varadja*, once a ſtrong caſtle, but now in ruins.

Radna, a pretty good town, ſupported by tillage.

Uj Arad, *Neu-Arad*, a ſtrong caſtle on the river *Maros*, and the reſidence of a *Greek* biſhop.

O-Arad, *Old Arad*, a town ſituate in a fertile country; but once in a better condition than at preſent.

Solymos, a frontier caſtle ſeated on a high rock; now deſerted and lying in ruins.

14. The Geſpanſchaft of *Cſanad*, *Cſanad Varmegye*, *Cſanadienſis Comitatus*. Its inhabitants *Hungarians* and *Raſcians*.

Cſanad, an epiſcopal ſee on the river *Maros*; formerly flouriſhing and well fortified, but afterwards diſmantled; though at preſent, indeed, it begins to thrive again. In 1595 the *Turks* got poſſeſſion of this place.

Egres, a *Ciſtercian* abbey founded by King *Andrew* the ſecond.

15. The *Bannate* of *Temeſvar*, *Temeſvari Banat*, *Banatus Temeſvarienſis*; bounded by the rivers *Maros*, *Theis* and *Danube*, and watered by the *Temes*, which is joined by the *Beg*, or *Beybe*. In 1552 the *Turks* became maſters of it, and retained it at the peace of *Karlowitz*, in 1699; but loſt it in 1716, after keeping poſſeſſion of it one hundred and ſixty-four years; and, in 1718, formally ceded it to the Emperor at the peace of *Paſſarowitz*; which ceſſion, one ſmall Diſtrict excepted, granted to the *Turks*, was ratified, in 1739, at the treaty of *Belgrade*. Its government is divided into the civil and military juriſdiction.

Temes-var, *Temeſia*, a fortreſs of importance on the river *Beg*, ſtrengthened by art; but its chief defence conſiſts in a moraſs formed around it by the above river. It is the capital of this *Banate*; the reſidence of a governor and *Greek* biſhop, and has alſo a college and gymnaſium of Jeſuits. In 1551 the *Turks* beſieged it in vain; but, in 1552, carried it. In 1596 and 1597 it held out two ſieges againſt the *Tranſylvanians*. In 1690 it was blockaded by the *Imperialiſts*, but Prince *Eugene* took it in 1716 after a furious ſiege.

Lipp, *Lippa*, a ſmall ſtrong fort on the river *Maros*, but now ſuffered to run to decay. *George Margrave* of *Brandenburg* was the firſt who walled and fortified this little place. In 1551 the *Turks* made themſelves maſters of it, but it was wreſted again from them the very ſame year. In 1552 the *Imperial* Commandant, dreading *Turkiſh* cruelty, abandoned it, after having firſt ſet fire to the place; but the *Turks* extinguiſhed the flames, took poſſeſſion of the fort, and kept it till 1595, when it was taken from them by the *Tranſylvanians*; who ſiding afterwards with the *Turks*, the *Imperialiſts* made themſelves maſters of it in 1603: but, in 1614, it was loſt again.

Fatſad, a fort on a high hill.

Lugos, *Lugoſch*, *Lugoſum*, a ſtrong town ſeated among mountains; but taken, in 1552, by the *Turks*.

Caranſebes, once a fine flouriſhing city, lying among mountains, and being the great magazine for all *Turkiſh* goods, which were carried from hence by land to *Tranſylvania*; but now little better than a village.

Claſura, *Clauſura*, a mountain on the borders of *Tranſylvania*; giving name to the neighbouring country.

Almas, a ſmall open place, and gives name to the neighbouring country.

Uj-Palanka, *Neu-Palanka*, a frontier fortification, or fort, on the *Danube*, frequently taken, but left by the *Imperialiſts* in 1716.

Warſchetz,

Werſchetz, *Werſitz*, a pretty good town, whence the adjacent Diſtrict takes its name.

Pantzowa, a place of conſiderable ſtrength lying oppoſite to *Belgrade*, and not far from the influx of the *Temes* into the *Danube*, was taken by the *Imperialiſts* in 1716.

Betſe Betſletek, a town on the *Theis*.

Denta, a fort run up in haſte on the river *Temes*.

Cſako-var, a ſmall town on the river *Temes*.

TRANSYLVANIA.

§. 1. TRANSYLVANIA is a part of the ancient *Dacia*, and that which, on account of its ſituation, was called the Northern; and, in alluſion to the *Roman* government the conſular *Dacia*. This country probably receives its *Germam* name *(Siebenburgen)* from ſeven celebrated forts, or caſtles, in it. The *Latin* name *(Tranſilvania)* is derived from its lying beyond the foreſts with which the *Carpathian* mountains are environed; and the *Hungarians*, for the ſame reaſon, call it *Erdely*, which ſignifies a woody, mountainous country. To the north it borders on *Hungary*, *Poland* and *Moldavia*; eaſt of it lies the *Moldavia*; to the ſouth *Walachia* and the Banat of *Temeſwar*; and to the weſt *Hungary*.

§. 2. It is environed on all ſides with mountains, whence it enjoys a temperate air and wholeſome ſpring and river water; and, though both mountainous and woody, yet has, notwithſtanding, fields ſo rich and fertile, that it is deſtitute of none of the neceſſaries of life. The mountains of *Tranſylvania* run from north to ſouth, branching out likewiſe eaſt and weſt. They terminate at the centre of the country in hills cloathed with vineyards and rich in mines. The former lie in the ſouthern parts of the country, but in ſome places the northern blaſts prevent the grapes from ripening thoroughly. In the hills of *Rudny*, *Siculi*, *Weiſſenburg*, *Abrugh*, *Hunyad*, *Torotſkoi*, and others, metals and minerals are found; thoſe of *Deeſi Koloſi*, *Tordi*, *Vizakni*, *Homorod*, *Paraidi* and *Paullini* yielding rock-ſalt. Among the ſprings are, 1. The medicinal; as thoſe of *Hunyadi*, which are warm; thoſe of *Weiſſenburg*, which are cold; of *Cſiki* and *Olach-falvi*, which are ſulphureous; as alſo the ſprings of *Somlioi* and *Verebis*. 2. The ſubterraneous, warm and ſalt ſprings; ſuch as thoſe of *Salzburg*. 3. Mineral ſprings; namely, thoſe of *Homorodi* and ſome

others. 4. Petrifying waters; as thoſe of *Alma* in the *Udvarhely Sitz*. The chief rivers are, the *Szamos*, in *Latin Szamoſius*; which taking its ſource in the confines of *Biſtritz* and *Maramarus*, after receiving the Little *Szamos* near *Dees*, purſues its courſe into *Hungary*. The *Maros*, *Maruſius*, *Meriſcus*, having taken its ſource in the northern mountains of *Sicily*, traverſes the middle of the country, and being joined by the ſmall rivers of *Aranyos* and *Kochel*, enters *Hungary* in the ſouth-weſt. *Aluta*, *Olta*, takes its riſe at the foot of the *Carpathian* mountains, in the northern parts of *Sicily*, and paſſes through the eaſt and ſouth regions into *Walachia*. *Tranſylvania* produces graſs, medicinal herbs, grain, pulſe, vines and wood: minerals; namely, gold, ſilver, copper, iron, quickſilver, cinnabar, ſolar antimony, ſulphur, vitriol, rock-ſalt, ſalt-petre, red ochre and chalk: animals; ſuch as horſes, ſheep, bees, and all kinds of wild beaſts, birds and fiſhes; particularly buffaloes, wild-aſſes, elks, bears, wild boars, linxes, chamois, martens, ermines and beavers. Metals and ſalt are exported from hence to *Hungary*, and what the country does not afford, particularly the products of art, are imported here out of *Germany* and *Turkey*.

§. 3. With reſpect to the different nations inhabiting *Tranſylvania*, they are, 1. *Hungarians*; who ſuit perfectly with the natives of the country in their natural genius, underſtanding, language and diſpoſition. 2. The *Sikli*, or *Sekli*, in *Latin Siculi*; a people deſcended from the *Scythian Huns*, and conſequently rather to be called *Scythuli*. They enjoyed formerly ſome particular privileges on account of their antiquity, which have ſince, however, been gradually aboliſhed. They ſpeak, indeed, the *Hungarian* language, but their pronunciation is broad, and they retain alſo ſtill ſome old *Hun* words. They differ likewiſe in their manners from the *Hungarians*. 3. *Saxons*; who are partly the remains of the *Gepidi*, partly the deſcendants of thoſe *Saxons* who, in 1154, were brought by King *Geyſa* the ſecond out of *Germany* into *Tranſylvania*, and ſome of whom were ſettled in the royal demeſnes; others reckoned the King's property. With reſpect to their natural diſpoſition and ancient cuſtoms, which they ſtiffly adhere to, they are indeed widely different from the two beforementioned nations, but reſemble the modern *Hungarians* much, and, like them, apply themſelves to learning, war, arts and trade. Their language agrees very well with that ſpoken in Lower *Saxony*. The womens dreſs differs from the *Hungarian*. Theſe are the principal nations in this country: the reſt, who are reckoned foreigners (and who, in order to be made free of any place, muſt unite themſelves with one of the abovementioned nations) are, 1. *Germans*; who ſpeak the ſame language with the other natives of *Germany*, but a different one from that of the *Saxons*. 2. *Walachians*; the reliques and deſcendants of the ancient *Roman* colonies; and who, for this reaſon, ſtyle themſelves *Romunius* or *Romuin*; i. e. *Romans*. Their language has a great deal of the *Latin* in it, but vitiated with a mixture of the *Sclavonian*. They reſemble alſo the ancient

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which, ſuch ſtudents as are of the Reformed religion go to *Switzerland* and *Holland*; but the *Saxons* ſend theirs into *Germany*.

§. 6. That *Tranſylvania* was formerly a part of *Dacia*, has been already obſerved above: but, excluſive of the *Dacians*, in this country dwelt alſo the *Gætæ*; which laſt were a people of *Thrace*. The Emperor *Trajan* made war upon the *Dacian* King *Decebalus*, and having conquered and ſlain him reduced his country into a *Roman* province; by which achievements he acquired the ſirname of *Dacicus*. He eſtabliſhed a *Roman* colony at *Sarmizethuſa*, the capital of the country, and gave it the name of *Ulpia Trajana*. Some monuments of it are ſtill to be ſeen at *Varhely*. Of this ancient *Roman* colony, not only the great numbers of inſcriptions found on ſtone are evident proofs; but likewiſe the *Walachians*, who, as has been ſhewn above, are their deſcendants. In the third century, *Dacia* was again loſt under the reign of *Gallienus*; and, though reduced again by *Claudius*, yet was neglected by *Aurelian*; upon which it ſhook off the *Roman* yoke and recovered its former liberty. The country afterwards fell into the hands of the *Goths*, and about the beginning of the fifth century was ſubdued by the *Huns*. It was taken indeed from the *Goths* and *Gepidæ* by the aſſiſtance of the *Romans*, but, in the ſixth century, the *Avari*, and in the ninth, the *Hungarians*, made themſelves maſters of it. In 1004 King *Stephen* the firſt made *Tranſylvania* a province of the Kingdom of *Hungary*, in which ſtate it continued, under the government of its Woywodes, till the death of King *Lewis* the ſecond in 1526. Upon this, one part of the *Hungarians* chuſing *John Von Zapolya*, Woywode of *Tranſylvania*, for their King; and the other *Charles* the fifth, brother to *Ferdinand*; a bloody war commenced betwixt both parties; which was terminated at laſt by the peace of *Waitz*, in 1535, when it was agreed, that *John* ſhould have *Tranſylvania* and ſome parts of *Hungary* as a principality, which, upon his death without iſſue, was to deſcend to King *Ferdinand*; and, in caſe he left any heirs, to continue to them as a principality. At his deceaſe, his ſon, *John Sigiſmund*, was, by the aſſiſtance of the *Turks*, eſtabliſhed in the poſſeſſion of this principality; and after him *Stephen Battory*, King of *Poland*, was elected Prince of *Tranſylvania*; to whom ſucceeded, in the government of this province, *Sigiſmund Battory* his kinſman, who abandoned the *Turks* to ſide with *Hungary*. This Prince promiſed the Emperor, *Rudolph* the ſecond, to reſign the principality to him in exchange for *Oppel* and *Ratibor*, and an annual penſion of fifty thouſand rixdollars; but, inſtead of keeping his word, he took poſſeſſion again of *Tranſylvania*, and ſoon drove out his uncle, Cardinal *Andrew Battory*. Taking party afterwards with the *Turks*, the Emperor *Rudolph*, out of reſentment, aſſiſted *Michael*, Woywode of *Walachia*, to gain the principality of *Tranſylvania*; but he ſoon fell under the ſuſpicion of the *Imperial* court, and was forced to reſign his principality to *Baſta*, the Emperor's general. Upon this great diſturbances aroſe.

The

The *Tranſylvanians*, averſe both to *Michael* and the *Imperial* General, threw themſelves into the hands of their old Prince *Sigiſmund Battory*, who found himſelf under a neceſſity of ceding the principality to the Emperor, for ſome lands to be given him in *Sileſia*. Headed, however, by *Bethlen Gabor*, the *Tranſylvanians* perſiſted in their oppoſition to the Emperor; and violent meaſures being taken for obtruding the *Romiſh* religion upon them, they choſe *Stephen Botſkay*, a *Lutheran* lord, for their Prince; for whom all *Hungary* inſtantly declaring, the Emperor was obliged, in 1606, to declare him Prince of *Tranſylvania* and Governor of *Upper Hungary*. Next to him ſucceeded *Sigiſmund Rakotzy*, who ſoon reſigned; upon which *Gabriel Battory* obtained the principality in 1608, who being murdered, *Gabriel Bethlen Gabor* ſucceeded to the government in 1613, and wreſted the Kingdom of *Hungary* from *Ferdinand* the ſecond; but he quitting it again in 1621, became a Prince of the *Roman* Empire; which title alſo he was obliged to renounce in 1624. After his deceaſe, in 1629, the principality devolved to *George Rakotzy*; who making himſelf a tool to *Sweden*, invaded *Hungary*, and afterwards made war upon *Poland*: but by this laſt attempt gave ſo much umbrage to the *Turks*, that they compelled him to lay down the government; which he accordingly did in 1658. Upon this the States choſe *Francis Redey*; and *Rakotzy* again attempting the government was oppoſed by the *Turks*, who likewiſe, inſtead of *Redey*, created *Achatius Barſkay* Prince; but he being unable to gain ground againſt *Rakotzy*, reſigned the principality to *John Kemeny*, once *Rakotzy*'s general. For this he was arreſted by the *Turks*, who proſecuted the war againſt *Rakotzy*, and at laſt wounded him in a battle near *Clauſenburg*, of which he died. *Barſkay* was ſoon after depoſed by the States, and *Kemeny* ſubſtituted in his ſtead; but the *Turks* oppoſed his election as invalid, and, in 1661, created *Michael Apaffi* Prince; on which *Kemeny* took part with the Emperor: but being defeated in 1662, he periſhed in the flight by a fall from his horſe. *Apaffi* met with better fortune, and, by a peace made in 1664, preſerved his dignity under protection of both Emperors. In 1687 the *Auſtrians* and *Hungarians* over-run the whole Principality, which, in 1689, formally ſubmitted to the Emperor; but the ſucceſſion was confirmed to Prince *Apaffi* and his line. On his death, in 1690, *Tekely* invaded *Tranſylvania*, but was ſoon driven out of it; and *Michael Apaffi* the ſecond, ſucceeded his father. In 1699, *Tranſylvania*, by the peace of *Carlowitz*, continued ſubject to *Hungary*; and though, towards the beginning of this century, *Francis Rakotzy* laid claim to it, yet he was ſoon forced to more peaceable meaſures, and *Michael Apaffi* dying in 1713 without iſſue, *Tranſylvania* was abſolutely annexed to *Hungary*.

§. 7. The government of *Tranſylvania* is wholly different from that of *Hungary*, and, by the joint conſent of Prince and people, as appears from the *Apbrobata*, *concordata* and *diplomata*, formed into an ariſtocratical government;

vernment; and, ſince the year 1722, rendered hereditary to the Princes and Princeſſes of the houſe of *Auſtria*. Formerly the Prince of *Tranſylvania* ſucceeded to the government by free election, but ſince the year 1722 by inheritance; and though his power is connected with that of the King of *Hungary* and Archduke of *Auſtria*; yet his government and privileges differ from both.

§. 8. The States of *Tranſylvania*, with reſpect to the number of its nations, are divided into *Hungarians*, *Siculi* and *Saxons*; with reſpect to its different religions, into Catholicks, Reformed and Proteſtants; and formerly alſo into Unitarians; but politically, after the example of *Hungary*, into prelates, nobility, gentry and royal towns. The prelates are the biſhop, the abbots, probſts, regular canons and two Jeſuits. The magnates conſiſt of the great officers of ſtate, the counts and barons. The gentry are *Hungarians* and *Siculi*, but the royal towns *Saxons* only.

§. 9. The Principality of *Tranſylvania* is governed, in the name of the Prince and nobility, by the Diet, the office of ſtate, the royal government, the exchequer, the aſſembly of *Hungarian* counts, the tribunals of juſtice and the magiſtrates of the *Siculi* and *Saxons*.

The Diets, *Comitia Provincialia*, meet by ſummons from the Prince at *Hermanſtadt*, and are divided into the upper and lower table. At the upper table ſits the government with the prelates, counts and barons: at the lower, the King's council, with the deputies of the *Hungarian* counts, the tribunals of the *Siculi* and royal *Saxons* hold their conferences. At both ſits a preſident repreſenting the Sovereign, who lays the King's intentions and propoſals before the States.

The *Tranſylvania* office, which draws up and ſends away the Prince's orders, is at *Vienna*; but, with regard to publick affairs, has no manner of connection either with thoſe of *Hungary* or *Auſtria*.

The high government, which reſides at *Hermanſtadt*, ſuperintends the affairs of the Principality, whether temporal or ſpiritual. At the head of it is a governor with the counſellors of the three nations and alſo of the three religions, the Catholicks, the Reformed and Proteſtants.

The exchequer, to which appertains the care of the publick revenue and demeſne, is divided into the *Tranſylvania* and mine office. The reſidence of the former is at *Hermanſtadt*, and that of the latter at *Abrug-Banya*. The *Hungarian* nation in *Tranſylvania* is formed after the model of the *Hungarian* Geſpanſchafts, being divided into Counties and Diſtricts, and under the government of counts, viſcounts, judges of nobles and aſſeſſors, who hold meetings on publick occaſions. The *Siculi*, in their polity, are divided into ſeven high tribunals and as many judges, and are governed by a count. This dignity belonged formerly to the Woywode of *Tranſylvania*, but is now annexed to the Prince, who is repreſented by Counts elected for that purpoſe. The *Saxon* nation is divided into ſeven ſuperior and four inferior tribunals, and is governed under the King by a count of the country, judges and magiſtrates.

§. 10. The

§. 10. The arms of *Tranſylvania* are divided into three parts by two indentations diverging downwards. In the firſt are the ſeven *Hungarian* caſtles in a field *or*; in the ſecond, in a field of gules, the eagle of the *Siculi*; and, in the third, the *Saxon* ſun and moon in a field alſo of gules.

§. 11. The revenue ariſes from the contributions, cuſtoms, metals, minerals, rock-ſalt, royal demeſnes, eſcheats and confiſcations; and are levied by the treaſury. *Tranſylvania* formerly could bring from eighty to ninety thouſand men into the field; but at preſent the whole force of that Principality conſiſts of ſix regiments, under a commander in chief, for the defence of the country.

§. 12. With reſpect to the adminiſtration of juſtice in civil and eccleſiaſtical affairs, civil cauſes are tried, in the Prince's name, in the ſuperior and inferior courts, and each of the three nations has its particular court. In the royal free towns belonging to the *Saxons*, the burghers cauſes are firſt heard before the judge of the town, and afterwards diſcuſſed by the town council, from whom there lies an appeal to the meetings of the towns, in which the national court preſides; and a further appeal lies from this court to the *Tabula Regia*. In the *Hungarian* Geſpanſchafts the cauſes of the gentry are firſt tried by their judge, and then brought before the whole nobility; from whom alſo lies an appeal to the *Tabula Regia*. In the courts of the *Siculi*, who have their peculiar cuſtoms and privileges, cauſes are firſt heard before the King's judge, or *Proprætores*, and in dubious caſes carried up to the King's lieutenant; and from him to the *Tabula Regia*. The royal table, or *Tabula Regia*, is the chief court of juſtice, and has a preſident with prothonotaries and aſſeſſors; yet even from this board cauſes may be carried up to the government, and from thence removed again to the Sovereign. In church affairs there is but one court, which is at the reſidence of the biſhop of *Tranſylvania*; from whom appeals lie to the metropolitan Archbiſhop, from him to the Pope's nuncio, and from thence to the court of *Rome*.

Tranſylvania, according to the number of its natives, is divided into the *Hungarian* Geſpanſchafts, the tribunals, the *Sedes* of the *Siculi*, and the country.

1. The ſeven *Hungarian* Geſpanſchafts comprehend the weſtern parts of *Tranſylvania*, and extend themſelves betwixt *Hungary*. The tribunals of the *Siculi*, and the country of the *Saxons*, extend ſouthward; and to theſe likewiſe belongs the Diſtrict of *Fogar*.

1. The Inner Geſpanſchaft of *Szolnock*, *Belſo Szolnok Varmegye*, *Szolnok Interior Comitatus*, inhabited by *Hungarians*, *Walachians*, *Armenians* and a few *Germans*; contains

Kozar-var, a caſtle on the little river *Szamos*, belonging to the *Keyekeſi* family.

Kaplan, a caſtle on the Leſſer *Szamos*, belonging to Count *Haller*.

Dees.

Dees, *Des*, a good town, at the conflux of the Great and Little *Szamos*; famous both for its ſalt works, and for being the reſidence of the Counts of *Bethlen*.

Szent Benedeck, *Fanum S. Benedicti*, a caſtle on a riſing ground on the Leſſer *Szamos*, belonging to the *Korniſi* family.

Bethlen, a caſtle on the Greater *Szamos*, fortified with a wall and towers and giving title to the Count of *Bethlen*.

Ketteg, a well inhabited town belonging to the *Mikeſi* family.

Szamos Uj-var, a good trading town, inhabited by *Hungarians* and *Armenians*: it lies near a fort erected by *George Martinuſius* on the Leſſer *Szamos*.

2. The Geſpanſchaft of *Doboka*, *Doboka Varmegye*, *Dobocenſis Comitatus*; its inhabitants *Hungarians* and *Walachians*: contains

Szent Mihaly, *Szent Mihaly Teleke*, a caſtle in a village of the ſame name; an hereditary eſtate of the *Tormai* family.

Dobotza, *Doboka*, a ſmall town on the Little *Szamos*, whence the Geſpanſchaft takes its name.

Apafalva, *Apafifalva*, a very large village from which the illuſtrious houſe of *Apaffi* is ſo called.

3. The Geſpanſchaft of *Kolos*, *Kolos Varmegye*, *Koloſienſis Comitatus*; inhabited by *Hungarians*, *Walachians* and a few *Saxons*.

Buza, a caſtle betwixt *Dobok* and *Clauſenburg*, the property of the *Csaki* family.

Bontzida, a caſtle ſtanding pleaſantly among eminences covered with vines.

Kolos, a town on a plain, noted for its ſalt mines and giving name to the Geſpanſchaft.

Szamosfalva, having two ſeats, and making one of the titles of the ancient family of *Mikoli*.

Clauſenburg, *Coloſvar*, *Claudiopolis*, *Koloſvaria*, ſeated in a plain on the Leſſer *Szamos*, and capital of the *Hungarian* Diſtrict; is a large populous town having a great many houſes of ſtone, and ſtrong walls fortified with towers. Over the *Portina* gate is ſtill to be ſeen an inſcription in honour of the Emperor *Trajan*. The Jeſuits have a college here, and the Reformed a gymnaſium, as alſo the *Socinians*, who are very numerous, and have a particular printing-houſe. Till 1603 they were in poſſeſſion of the cathedral, which was taken away from them and given to the Jeſuits, whoſe college and church they had pulled down. In 1601 *Sigiſmund Bathory* beſieged it in vain. In 1603 it was taken by the Prince who, but a little before had been dethroned. In the ſame year *Baſta*, the *Imperial* general, diſpoſſeſſed him of it. In 1659 a deciſive battle was fought near this town betwixt *Rakotzi* and the *Turks*, in which the former was mortally wounded. In 1662 *Apaffi* blockaded

blockaded it by the aſſiſtance of the *Turks*; and, in 1664, a mutiny of the garriſon occaſioned the loſs of the place.

Monoſtor, *Kolos Monoſtor*, *Monaſterium*, a *Benedictine* abbey near the town, in which is a famous image of the Virgin *Mary*.

Gyalu, *Feneys Gyalu*, a metal-town with a caſtle; formerly belonging to the biſhop of *Tranſylvania*, now to Count *Banffi*.

Ezeres, an abbey, belonging to the *Mikeſi* family.

4. The Geſpanſchaft of *Torda*, *Torda Varmegye*, *Tordenſis Comitatus*; inhabited by *Hungarians* and *Walachians*: contains

Diſnajo, a ſtately caſtle ſeated on the *Maros*.

Vecs, *Vets*, a fine town with a ſeat belonging to the *Kemeny* family.

Gergeny, *Gorgeny*, once a fortification, but its works were demoliſhed in the *Rakotzian* wars. It belongs at preſent to the *Kaſznoni* family.

Regen, a fine town ſtanding high and pleaſant.

Szent-Ivany, *Vaida-Szent-Ivany*, a caſtle in a delightful ſituation, formerly the reſidence of the Woywodes of *Tranſylvania*.

Garnyeſzeg and *Szent Gyorgy*, two inconſiderable ſeats, the former of which belongs to the *Tekely* family.

Torda, an open but large and well built town, pleaſantly ſeated on the river *Koros*; is the capital of the Geſpanſchaft and remarkable for its mine-works of ſalt and the old *Roman* ſhaft of braſs. The *Hungarian* language is ſaid to be ſpoken here in great purity.

Kereſztes-Mezo, *Prat de la Trajan*, *Pratum Trajani*, a plain extending to the *Iron-gate*, where the Emperor *Trajan* gained a very ſignal victory over the *Dacians* under their King *Decebalus*.

Obſ. Betwixt this and the following Geſpanſchaft lies the *Arany* tribunal of the *Siculi*; a deſcription of which ſhall be given in the ſequel.

5. The Geſpanſchaft of *Kukollo*, *Kukollo Varmegye*, *Kukolienſis Comitatus*, inhabited by *Hungarians* intermixed with *Walachians*; contains

Rotnod, *Ebeſſalva*, two caſtles environed with walls and towers.

Bonyha, a fine caſtle belonging to the *Bethleni* family.

Kukollo-var, a ſtrong ſtately caſtle, on the river *Kukollo*, giving name to the Geſpanſchaft.

Szent Miklos, *Fanum S. Nicolai*, a fine town on the river *Kukollo* having two caſtles.

6. The Geſpanſchaft of *Weiſſenburg*, *Gyula-Fejer-var Varmegye*, *Albenſis* or *Alba Julienſis Comitatus*. Its inhabitants *Germans*, *Hungarians* and *Walachians*; contains

Torotzko, a metal-town, famous for its iron and ſilver mines, being capital of a barony of the ſame name; belonging to the *Tarotzki* family.

Enyed, *Nagy Enyed*, a creditable town where the Reformed have a gymnaſium. Great quantities of *Roman* coins have been found in the neighbouring grounds and mountains.

Hoſzſzu-Aſzu, a town and caſtle belonging to the *Tomai* family.

Balaſſalva, *Blaſendorf*, a *Walachian* town, the reſidence of the biſhop of *Walachia*.

Szent Kiraly, a fine ſeat belonging to the *Banffi* family.

Tovis, a town on the river *Maros*, having a convent of *Paulines*.

S. Michael, or *Totfalu*, *Caſtrum S. Michaelis*, a caſtle on a high rock runing to ruins.

Weiſſenburg, *Fejer-var*, *Gyula Fejer-var*, *Alba Julia*, now *Karlſburg*, *Karoly-var*, *Alba Carolina*, a ſtrong well built town on the river *Maros*, pleaſantly ſeated amidſt corn-fields and eminences covered with vines; has a biſhop and college of Jeſuits. It is called *Alba Julia* from *Julia Auguſta*, mother to the Emperor *Marcus Aurelius Antoninus*; and *Karlſburg*, in honour of *Charles* the ſixth, by whom it was conſiderably improved.

Zlatna, *Zalakna*, *Little Schlatten*, *Auraria Parva*, a metal-town, having rich gold and ſilver mines; known ſo long ago as the times of the *Romans* and *Dacians*, but of greater produce formerly than at preſent.

Borberek, a caſtle on a high rock, fortified with towers; with a town of the ſame name on the river *Maros*.

Alvintz, *Bints*, a caſtle formerly of figure, where Cardinal *George Martinuſius* died; but has ſuffered much by fire.

Homorod, remarkable for its ſalt-works.

Brad, a town and capital of a Diſtrict of the ſame name.

Koros Banya, *Chryſii Auraria*, a metal-town at the ſource of the *Koros*.

Great Schlatten, *Abrug-Banya*, *Abrud-Banya*, *Awrud*, *Auraria*, a conſiderable place and chief of the metal-towns; the reſidence alſo of the mine-office, and ſeated amidſt mines of gold and ſilver.

Ofenburg, *Offen-Banya*, a metal-town; ſo called from the ſmelting *Oeſen*, or furnaces.

7. The Geſpanſchaft of *Hunyad*, *Hunyad Varmegye*, *Hunyadenſis Comitatus*, inhabited by *Hungarians* and *Walachians*; contains

Folt, a palace on the river *Maros*, formerly belonging to the Knights-templars, but at preſent to the *Folti* family.

Rapot, a palace, near the river *Maros*, famous for its mineral water, and belonging to the family of *Kaſzoni*.

Arany-var, a ſtrong fine caſtle.

Branvitſka, a caſtle belonging to the *Joſiki* family.

Ille, *Illye*, a caſtle fortified by art and nature.

Dobra, a fort.

Nemeti, a ſeat with a large village.

Deva, *Decidava*, a creditable ſpacious walled town, having a caſtle ſtanding on a high rock.

Hunyad, an old ruined fortreſs, whence *Johannes Huniades* was ſo called, giving name to the county. Below it lies a town having good iron-works in its neighbourhood.

Hatzeg,

Hatzeg, a town poſſeſſed by *Walachians*, from-whence the valley of this name ſtretches itſelf eight miles to the river *Syl*, the mountains and open paſs of *Volkany*.

Nalatz, a ſeat of the *Nalatzi* family.

Varhely, *i. e.* the place of a town or a caſtle, being the name given to *Sarmitz*, or *Sarmizagefuſa*, anciently the capital of *Dacia*, where *Trajan* planted a *Roman* colony, calling it *Ulpia Trajana*. The rudera of this colony lie in the above-mentioned valley of *Hatzeg*, and among them have been found ſeveral gold and ſilver coins with other antiquities.

Poſteni, a ſtrong fortification, defending the narrow paſs of the *Iron-gate*, in Latin *Porta ferrea*; by the *Hungarians* called *Vas Kapu*, by the *Greeks* *Acontiſma*, and by others *Orla Paſs*.

8. The Diſtrict of *Fogaras* lies indeed in the *Saxon* territory, but belongs to this part, and contains

Fogaras, a good town, with a caſtle on the river *Aluta*, giving name to the Diſtrict. In 1661 it opened its gates to Prince *Kemeny*'s troops, but in the ſame year ſtood a ſiege againſt the *Turks*. On *Kemeny*'s death it ſubmitted to *Apaffi*.

Several *Walachian* large villages.

II. The territory of the *Siculi*, *terra Siculorum*, lies in the north-eaſt part of *Tranſylvania*, and contains ſeven Tribunals.

1. The Tribunal of *Cſik*, *Cſik Szek*, *Cſikienſis Sedes*, together with the annexed Tribunals of *Gyergy* and *Kaſzon*; containing the following remarkable towns.

Cſik-Szereda, the capital, having a good trade and ſtrong caſtle.

Miko-var, a ſtrong caſtle; giving name to the *Miko* family.

Somlyo, a large village with a gymnaſium.

Szent Miklos, *Fanum S. Nikolai*, a town of good figure, and the principal in the whole Tribunal of *Gyergy*, near the ſource of the rivers *Maros* and *Aluta*.

Kaſzony, a pretty good town, capital of the Tribunal of *Kaſzony*.

2. The Tribunal of *Haram*, *Harom Szek*, *Haramienſis Sedes*; is ſubdivided into the Tribunals of *Orba*, *Kezdy* and *Sepſy*; of each of which we ſhall give a particular account.

3. The Tribunal of *Keſdy*, *Kezdi Szek*, *Keſdienſis Sedes*, contains

Keſdo Vaſarhely, on the river *Aluta*, and capital of the Diſtrict.

Keſdy Szent-Kelek, *Fanum S. Spiritûs Kezdienſe*, a fine ſtrong fortreſs ſeated on a high rock.

Beretzk, a pretty good town leading to the narrow paſs of *Ojtos*.

4. The Tribunal of *Orbai*, *Orbai Szek*, *Orbacenſis Sedes*; in which are

Zabola, a town, with a caſtle; belonging to the Counts *Mikes* and *Kalnoki*. The mountains of this place produce rock-ſalt.

Kovaſna, celebrated for its medicinal baths.

Papolz, *Papulum*, reckoned among the principal places of the Diſtrict.

Zagon, a large village.

5. The Tribunal of *Sepſe*, *Sepſi Szek*, *Sepſienſis Sedes*, with Little *Miklos-vars*; contains

Szent Gyorgy, *Fanum S. Georgii*, a middling town on the *Aluta*.

Koroſpatak, a town with a handſome caſtle belonging to the *Kalnocki* family.

Uzon, a town belonging to the family of the *Mikeſi*.

Bikfalva, a town, noted for the narrow paſs on the frontiers of *Moldavia*.

Hyefalva, a town which, together with the foregoing, belongs to the *Mikeſi* family.

Miklos-var, a town and caſtle, whence the Tribunal takes its name.

6. The Tribunal of *Udvarhely*, *Udvarhely Szek*, *Udvarhelyenſis Sedes*, with the two Tribunals annexed to it; namely, thoſe of *Kereſztur* and *Bardutz*: in which are

Almas, *Homorod Almas*, a Diſtrict having ſeveral ſubterraneous caverns with water in them of a petrifying quality.

Kereztur, *Szekely-Kereſztur*, a town, environed with high mountains, from which the Tribunal ſo called has its name.

Bardutz, *Pardutz*, a well inhabited town, producing plenty of ſalt, and from whence the Tribunal of that name is ſo called.

Udvarhely, the capital on the river *Kukollo*, and the reſidence of Jeſuits.

7. The Tribunal of *Maros*, *Maros Szek*, *Maroſienſis Sedes*, contains

Szent Pal and *Szent Demeter*, two caſtles; the former belonging to Count *Gyulaſi*, the latter to the *Redli* family,

Maros Vaſarhely, *Agropolis*, a double town; one of which ſtanding upon a riſing ground, is ſurrounded with a wall; being populous and well built; the other is ſeated at no great diſtance from it, and lies in a valley, where the Reformed have a gymnaſium which was formerly at *Weiſſenburg*.

8. The Tribunal of *Aranys*, *Aranyas Szek*, *Aranyenſis Sedes*, is ſituate among the Geſpanſchafts of *Hungary*, and lies betwixt thoſe of *Torda* and *Kukoli* on the river *Aranyas*; containing

Bagyon, *Bagyona*, a good town near the *Maros*.

Kereſztes, *Kereſztes Mezeje*, a field receiving its name from the ſhocks of corn produced on it, and noted for a defeat of the *Turks*.

Szent Mihaly, *Fanum S. Michaelis*, a pretty large town on the river *Aranyas*.

Gerend, a fine ſtrong caſtle belonging to the *Kemeny* family.

Varfalva, a town and caſtle on the *Aranyas*.

Fel-Vingi, *Foldvinz*, a good town.

III. The royal country of the *Saxons*, *Fundus Regius Saxonicus*, is, with reſpect to its government, divided into ſeven Tribunals and two Diſtricts; but, conſidered otherwiſe, conſiſts of five Diſtricts: namely,

Noſnerland,

1. *Noſnerland, Biſtritzienſis Diſtrictus,* is ſeparated from the others, and ſtretches northward to the fartheſt extremity of *Tranſylvania.*

Rudna, a metal-town well peopled.

S. Georg, Fanum S. Georgii, a well inhabited town.

Little Biſtritz, a large village, in the road to the narrow paſſes of *Tartar* and *Tirmenitz.*

Biſtritz, Beſtertze, Noſenſtadt, a royal free town, founded in 1006; the capital of the Diſtrict. It is fortified with walls, towers and moats; the *Patres Piarum Scholarum* and Reformed having a gymnaſium there. It ſtands on the little river *Biſtritz,* in a very ſpacious level plain, but neither boaſts a good air nor water. The hills, which environ the valley, produce vines. In the year 1602 the *Imperialiſts* made themſelves maſters of this town.

Metterſdorf and *Durbach,* together with *Treppen* and *Leichnitz*; all ſmall free towns,

2. *Weinland* contains,

Scheſburg, Szeges-var, a royal free town, part of which ſtands on a hill, the reſt at the foot of it, and built in 1196. The houſes are handſome. It is the capital of the Diſtrict, and is divided into the Upper and Lower town; the former of which is called the caſtle, and is better fortified than the latter.

Berethalom, or *Birthelem,* a ſpacious town, the reſidence of the Proteſtant biſhop. The church ſtands on a high rock, and its neighbourhood produces good wine.

Medgyes, Medwis, Media, Megyeſinum, a royal free town, and capital of a Tribunal of the ſame name. The inhabitants follow tillage and the culture of vineyards, but the wine produced there is none of the beſt.

3. The Diſtrict on this ſide the foreſt, *Ante Sylvanus Diſtrictus,* contains

Raiſmark, Szerdahely, a handſome town and capital of the province.

Müllenbach, Szaſz-Sebes, a royal free town, pleaſantly ſeated in a plain, was built in 1150, and fortified with a wall. From hence the tribunal ſo called takes its name.

Bros, Szaſz-Varos, a royal free town on the *Maros,* capital of the Tribunal of the ſame name, and lying in a fertile country. The inhabitants diſtinguiſh themſelves by their improvements in agriculture. It was incorporated by the *Saxons* among the *German* towns, in preference to *Clauſenburg,* where *Socinianiſm* prevails.

Kenyer Mayo, Panis Campus, a plain where the *Chriſtians* gained a victory over the *Turks,*

4. *Altland* contains

Keps, Kohalom, a pretty ſpacious town with a caſtle.

Great-Sing, Nagy-Sing, a tolerable town.

Los-Kirchen, Uj-Egyhaz, a free town.

Hermannſtadt, Szebeny, Cibinium, a royal free town; ſeated in a plain, being large, and well built, and fortified with a double wall and deep moat, which render it in general very ſtrong. It is alſo the principal place of this Diſtrict, of the *Saxon* colony, and of the whole country. It is governed by the royal chamber, the tribunal of appeals and the Diet; beſides which, the commanding general and royal governor of the *Saxon* nation have their reſidence here. The air, however, is unwholeſome. It borrows the name of *Hermannſtadt* from its founder *Hermann*, but receives its *Latin* and *Hungarian* appellation from the river *Cibin*, on the banks of which it lies, and which, in theſe parts joins the *Aluta*. In it is a gymnaſium of *Lutherans*.

Talmatz, a town, giving name to a Diſtrict.

Szeliſt, a town, whence a Diſtrict annexed to that of *Talmatſy* takes its name,

5. *Borzeland*, or *Wurzeland*, *Burciæ Diſtrictus*, receives its name from a root borne in its coat of arms, and lies eaſtward on the frontiers of *Moldavia*, containing

Marienburg, a pretty large town on the *Aluta*.

Kronſtadt, Corona, Braſſo, Braſſovia, the next in rank to *Hermannſtadt*, conſidered not only with reſpect to the number of its inhabitants, but alſo its appearance, is the principal place of this Diſtrict, and celebrated for its trade. It is fortified with walls, towers and moats; is ſeated among pleaſant mountains, and has a Jeſuits college and gymnaſium of *Lutherans*. In the town itſelf reſide none except *Germans*, but in its three large ſuburbs are *Bulgarians, Hungarians, Saxons* and *Siculi*. In the year 1421 the *Turkiſh* Emperor, *Amurath* the ſecond, laid this country waſte, and carried off the chief magiſtrate of *Kronſtadt*. In the years 1516, 1531, 1579 and 1588, violent earthquakes were felt here. In 1529 *Peter*, Woywode of *Moldavia*, beſieged the town and plundered the caſtle.

Zaiden, a free town, enjoying great privileges.

Roſenau, Roſnyo, a free town enjoying the ſame privileges, and leading to the narrow paſſes of the *Themis* and *Turzburg*, lying betwixt the mountains of *Walachia*.

HUN-

HUNGARIAN ILLYRICUM,

OR

The Kingdoms of SCLAVONIA, CROATIA and DALMATIA.

§. 1. BY *Illyricum*, in its moſt confined ſenſe, was formerly meant a tract along the *Adriatick*; but the meaning has ſince been extended to the whole country betwixt the *Adriatick* and the *Danube*, even as far as the *Black-Sea*. To the former belong *Dalmatia* and *Liburnia*, with the ſmall province of *Japidia*. The more extenſive meaning of the word was firſt known in the fourth century, and the country comprehended under it, called *Great Illyricum*, being far the greateſt part of the *Roman* provinces in the eaſtern diviſion of *Europe*; and, according to its government, divided into Weſt and Eaſt *Illyricum:* the former including *Dalmatia* and the three *Pannonias*, with *Savia* and the *Noricum Mediterraneum* and *Ripenſe:* the latter conſiſted of *Macedonia*, *Achaia*, *Theſſaly*, *Epirus* and *Crete*; *Dacia Ripenſis* and *Mediterranea*; *Moeſia prima*, *Dardania* and *Prævalitana*. In after times, numbers of the *Sclavi* having over-run the *Roman* provinces, *Great Illyricum* was extended to the whole country betwixt the *Adriatick* ſea and *Danube*, from the river *Save* to the *Scodras* and *Hemus*, in *Thrace*, and from thence to the *Euxine* ſea. Its provinces are *Pannonia*, *Savia*, *Dalmatia* and the two *Mœſias*.

§. 2. *Illyricum* ſtill contains the countries which belonged to it in the middle ages; and, according, to its ſeveral ſovereigns, is divided into the *Hungarian* and *Turkiſh Illyricum*. Of the latter we ſhall treat in *Turky*. The former reaches from the *Danube* to the *Adriatick*, betwixt the rivers *Drave*, *Save* and *Unna*; containing *Sclavonia*, *Croatia* and *Dalmatia*.

§. 3. The country betwixt the *Drave* and *Adriatick*, according to the temperature of the air and the nature of the ſoil, is very fruitful; but the maritime places are not accounted wholeſome. It produces grain, wine, oil, and other things neceſſary for cloathing and ſubſiſtence in plenty. Its chief rivers in the *Hungarian Illyricum* are, the *Drave*, *Dravus*, which, after watering the upper part of *Sclavonia*, falls into the *Danube* at *Peter Waradein:* The *Save*, *Savus*; which riſes in *Carniola* and, paſſing through the middle of *Sclavonia*, joins the *Danube:* The *Culpa*, *Colapis*, iſſuing from *Croatia* and falling into the *Save* near *Siſſek:* The *Unna*, which ſeparates *Croatia* and *Boſnia*, terminating the eaſt part of the country and alſo joining the *Save:* The *Kerka*, *Naranna* and *Maracca*, which, together with the ſmall rivers of *Dalmatia*, diſcharge themſelves into the *Adriatick* ſea.

§. 4. The

§. 4. The inhabitants are of *Sclavonian* extraction, and, according to the different Provinces, divided into a different people; among which are *Hungarians*, *Germans*, *Venetians* and *Turks*. The principal nations are, the *Sclavonians*, who make as it were one people, with the *Servians* and *Raſcians*, having a mixture of *Hungarians* and *Germans* among them, and inhabiting *Sclavonia*: The *Croats*, who dwelling in *Croatia* and *Sclavonia*, are augmented by colonies from *Germany* and *Walachia*: The *Dalmatians*, of whom the *Uſcocs*, *i. e.* deſerters, a kind of Chriſtian Refugees from *Bulgaria*, *Servia* and *Thrace*; and the *Morlachians*, more properly *Mauro Walachians*, make a part. They have alſo *Venetian*, *Turkiſh* and *Albanian* colonies among them. The ſeveral nations of *Illyricum* uſe the *Sclavonic* language, which is divided into the *Dalmatian*, *Croatian* and *Raſcian* dialects; but at preſent the *Croatians* and *Raſcians* ſpeak *German* and *Hungarian*; the *Dalmatians*, *Italian* and *Turkiſh*; the *Walachians*, who have ſettled themſelves in *Illyricum*, retaining their own ſpeech. The *Croats* and *Raſcians* dreſs after the *Hungarian* manner; the *Dalmatians* like *Venetians* and *Turks*: but ſome ſtill adhere to the ancient garb. The *Illyrians* in general apply themſelves to trade, agriculture or war; but to theſe arts the *Dalmatians* add navigation, in which they are very bold and expert.

§. 5. The only religion publickly tolerated here is the *Roman* Catholick, under the government of three Archbiſhops and twenty biſhops. Moſt of them have *Hungarian* titles without revenues. Of the eaſtern *Greek* church in *Illyricum*, and ſome parts of *Hungary*, is one Archbiſhop and ten biſhops. Theſe nations concern themſelves little about ſtudy; *Zagrad*, however, has an accademical gymnaſium; and among the *Croats* and *Raſcians* are found many good geniuſes who entertain a paſſion for literature, and endeavour to promote it.

§. 6. The government of *Sclavonia* and *Croatia* is connected with that of *Hungary* and *Stiria*, being hereditary in the Archducal houſe of *Auſtria*. *Croatian-Hungary* is under the juriſdiction of the Vice-roy, or Ban, of *Croatia*, *Sclavonia* and *Dalmatia*, who governs it by the laws of *Hungary* and the provincial acts of *Illyricum*. *Croatian-Stiria* has a governor in *Stiria*, in military *Croatia* and on the *Adriatick* coaſt.

The government of *Dalmatia* is threefold. That of *Venetian Dalmatia* is adminiſtered by certain proveditors in the name of the Republick of *Venice*; *Turkiſh Dalmatia* is governed by a Baſha deputed by the Grand *Signior*; and the government of *Raguſa-Dalmatia* is lodged in a rector and magiſtrate under the protection of *Hungary*, *Turky* and *Venice*.

§. 7. The prelates, nobility, gentry, and royal free caſtellans, enjoy the ſame privileges with the *Hungarians*. At the Diets, which conſiſt of the four orders of the province, all deliberations run in the Sovereign's name. At the *Hungarian* Diets the States of *Illyria* appear by repreſentatives.

§. 8. The

§. 8. The adminiſtration of juſtice in *Sclavonia* and the Bannat of *Croatia* is the ſame as in *Hungary*; the free towns having inferior courts, from whence cauſes may be removed to the royal treaſurer. The like have alſo the other towns from whence there lies an appeal to the Bannat court, which is ſo called from the ban, or prorex who is preſident thereof: and this at certain times hears cauſes brought to them from the Geſpanſchafts, holding conſultations on other important matters; and ſometimes, when the cauſes require a further inſpection, diſmiſſes the litigants to the *Tabula Regalis* at *Peſt*; from whence they may proceed farther to that of the ſeven men.

§. 9. The publick revenue ariſes from the contributions, cuſtoms, trade, tillage and graziery; and are divided betwixt the King of *Hungary*, the *Venetians*, the *Turks* and *Raguſians*, according to the extent of their ſeveral dominions. The military force of the *Hungarian Illyrians* never appeared to greater advantage than in the laſt war, when from *Croatia* only, no leſs than fifty thouſand men were brought into the field, and twenty thouſand from *Sclavonia*. We ſhall now treat particularly of each Kingdom.

The Kingdom of SCLAVONIA.

Slavonia, *Sot-Orſzag*, *Slowenſka Zeme*, in *Latin Slavonia*, lies betwixt the *Drave* and the *Save*, terminating eaſtward on the *Danube*, and weſtward on *Carniola*, being about fifty *Hungarian* miles in length and twelve broad, and formerly making part of the *Savian Pannonia*, or *Pannonia* betwixt the rivers. In the middle ages it was called *Sclavonia* from the neighbouring *Slavini*, or *Slavi*; and was at firſt divided into Upper and Lower *Sclavonia*; and afterwards into the Bannat and Generalſhip of *Sclavonia*. *Upper Sclavonia* makes a part of *Croatia*: *Lower Sclavonia* extends from the *Danube* to *Croatia*, through the eaſtern parts of the country, and, in the year 1746 was re-annexed to the Kingdom of *Hungary* by the preſent Queen *Mary Tereſia*. The inhabitants are *Servians* or *Raſcians*, *Croats* and *Walachians*, with ſome *German* and *Hungarian* colonies.

1. *Bannat Slavonia*, *Bannalis Slavonia*, in 1746, was diſtinguiſhed into three ſeparate counties; and the county of *Walpo*, or *Walko* divided among the reſt.

1. The County of *Verowitz*, *Verotzei Varmegye*, *Verotzenſis*, *Verowitzenſis Comitatus*; to which was added the greateſt part of the county of *Walpo*, contains

Verotze, *Verowitza*, *Verowititza*, *Verucia*, on the *Danube*; formerly a very ſtrong and conſiderable place, giving name to the County, and the reſidence alſo of the Bannfier, but now an open place.

Vukin, *Butſin*, the capital of a lordſhip of the ſame name.

Orowitza, *Drahowitza*, the capital alſo of a lordſhip.

Walpo, a ſtrong fortreſs near the *Drave*, giving name to the County; and, in 1547, heroically defended againſt the *Turks* by the lady of *Peter Perenius*, governor of *Sclavonia*.

Naſzitz, a lordſhip, appertaining to the *Piacſevi* family.

Eſſek, capital of the County, and ſeated near the *Danube* on the river *Drave*. The moſt remarkable thing here is the large wooden bridge erected over the *Danube*, and moraſſes, to the length of above an *Hungarian* mile. It was built in 1566 by *Soliman*, Emperor of the *Turks*, twenty thouſand men working inceſſantly at it. In the year 1529 this place was taken by the *Turks*. In 1537 the *Imperialiſts* were obliged to draw off from before it; but, in the year 1600, they met with better ſucceſs. In 1664 Count *Serini* burnt the bridge down to the ground, but it was ſoon rebuilt again by the *Turks*. In 1685 the *Hungarians* again ſet fire to part of it; and, in the following year, they entirely deſtroyed it by the ſame means. In the year 1687 they attempted the town in vain; but, after the battle of *Mohatz*, the *Turks* voluntarily evacuated it.

Erdod, a caſtle and town which, together with the lordſhips of *Szarvas*, and *Kolovar*, lies on the *Drave*; and is remarkable for being a part of Count *Palfi*'s title and coat of arms.

Dalya, *Dail*, the capital of a lordſhip, and belonging to the Archbiſhop of *Carlowitz*.

Noſtar, *Nuſtar*, a ſmall place giving name to a lordſhip.

2. The County of *Sirmi*, *Sirmia Varmegye*, *Sirmienſis Comitatus*, was formerly a dutchy. In it are

Valko-var, or *Buko-var*, on the *Drave*; formerly an important fortreſs in the juriſdiction of Count *Elſz*, but now a defenceleſs place.

Cſernigrad, or *Tarka-vara*, on the *Drave*, ſtill retaining ſome traces of a fortreſs.

Illok, *Ujlack*, capital of the County, with a caſtle on an eminence, famous for being the burial-place of St. *John Capiſtranz*, a zealous diſciple of St. *Francis*. It belonged formerly to the duke of that name, but at preſent to Prince *Odeſchalchi*. In the year 1494 it was taken by King *Uladiſlaus*, and in 1526 by *Soliman* Emperor of the *Turks*.

Bakmonoſtra, *Banoſtra*, formerly noted for being the reſidence of the biſhop of *Sirmi*, but having now little or no appearance of its former grandeur.

Kamenitz, *Kamanitz*, *Kamanich*, a pretty good town, formerly in a better condition than at preſent.

Irik, a town at ſome diſtance from the *Drave*.

Szalankemen, *Zalankemen*, a walled town, having a caſtle, oppoſite to which the *Theis* falls into the *Danube*. In the year 1691 the Chriſtians, with great loſs, obtained a ſignal victory here over the *Turks*. In 1716 another action happened here between the ſame parties.

Semlin,

Semlin, Zemlin, a fortreſs at the conflux of the *Save* and *Danube*; the property of Count *Schonborn.*

3. The County of *Poſſeg, Poſſegai Varmegye, Poſſeganus, S. Poſſegienſis Comitatus*; in which are

Dioko-var, a fortification and lordſhip, belonging to the biſhop of *Boſnia.*

Kutivea, a rich abbey, belonging to the Jeſuits.

Platernitz, the capital of a lordſhip.

Poſſeg, a town of ſome trade and figure, ſeated in a fertile country, and the county town.

Cſerneck, Preſztowetz (Preſztorock) Welika, Pakratz, Siratſch, Podhorje and *Kuttina,* the chief places of lordſhips of the ſame names. Of theſe the ſecond, third and fourth belong to the *Trenek* family; the fifth and ſixth to the treaſury, and the ſeventh to Count *Erdod.*

2. The Generalſhip of *Sclavonia, Slavonia Militaris,* has for its governor the commander in chief of the *Illyrian* troops.

1. The Upper Prefecturate of the limits of the *Danube* and *Save, Præfectura Confiniorum Danubii & Savi Superior*; contains

Eſſek, a ſtrong fortreſs, and, on account of its garriſon and the *Sclavonian* regiment of horſe cantoned in its Diſtrict, reckoned among the military towns.

Peterwardein, Peter-vara, ſtrongly fortified, and ſtanding on the *Danube,* oppoſite *Belgrade.* In the year 1526 the *Turks* made themſelves maſters of it, but quitted it in 1687, when the *Hungarians* took poſſeſſion of the place. It is chiefly remarkable for the glorious victory obtained near it over the *Turks* in the year 1716 by Prince *Eugene.* This Diſtrict is the ſettled quarters of the *Peterwardein* regiment of foot.

Carlowitz, a military town, but the reſidence of the *Greek* biſhop of *Sclavonia*; famous for the peace concluded there with the *Turks* in 1699, and alſo for its red wine.

Mitrowitz, Demitrowitz, a military town on the *Save:* near it, for the defence of the frontiers, lies the *Sermi* regiment of horſe. Here ſtood the ancient *Sirmium,* once the celebrated capital of *Illyricum.*

2. The Lower Prefecturate of the confines of the *Save, Prefectura Confiniorum Savi Inferior.* Its remarkable places are

Ratſcha, Ratzka, a fort at the conflux of the *Save* and *Drina,* taken in the year 1716 by the *Imperialiſts.*

Brod, a ſmall fort on the *Save* for the protection of ſhipping. Its juriſdiction the quarters of the *Bradi* regiment of foot.

Gradiſk, a ſtrong town on the *Save,* making a good appearance, and divided into *Sclavonian* and *Croatian.* For the defence of the frontiers the *Gradiſki* regiment of foot is conſtantly quartered here.

The Kingdom of CROATIA.

Croatia, by the *Hungarians* called *Horwath Orſzag*, reaches from the *Drave* to the *Adriatick*, terminating eaſtward on *Sclavonia* and *Bothnia*, weſtward on *Stiria* and *Carniola*, and making a part of the ancient *Illyricum*. The *Croatians* derive their origin from the *Slavi*, and came into this country in the time of the Emperor *Heraclius*. Their ancient name was *Hruatæ*, or *Hrouatæ*, of which the *Greeks* made *Chrobatæ*. In the middle ages they had Kings of their own, who, for ſome time, were ſubject to the Emperors of the eaſt, and ſtiled themſelves Kings of *Croatia* and *Dalmatia*. In the eleventh century *Croatia* and *Dalmatia* devolved to the King of *Hungary*, and the *Croats* have continued ever ſince under the dominion of that Monarchy, though not without frequent attempts to recover their independency. The *Croats*, of all the *Illyrian* nations, have the greateſt affinity in their language to the *Poles*. *Croatia*, with reſpect to its ſituation, is divided into two parts; namely, into that under, and that beyond, the *Save*. With regard to dominion, into *Hungarian* and *Turkiſh*; and with reſpect to its government, into the Bannat and Military.

1. *Croatia* on this ſide the *Save*, *Croatia Ciſ-ſavana*, which is alſo called *Upper Sclavonia*, is inhabited by *Croats*, a few *Raſcians*, *Greeks* and *Walachians*; and contains

1. The County of *Waraſdin*, *Varaſdiai Varmegye*, *Varaſdinenſis Comitatus*; of which the Counts *Ardodi* of *Monyorokerek* are perpetual chief Counts. In it are

Vinitza, *Vinea*, an old caſtle with a town, in which is a ſeat, not far from the *Drave*, on the frontiers of *Stiria*, belonging to the *Kegelwich* family.

Waraſdin, or *Little Waraſdin*, a royal free town on the river *Drave*, ſtrengthened with a caſtle and bulwark, ſtands in a large plain, and was built by King *Andrew* the ſecond, and his ſon *Bela* the fourth, who erected it into a town. Betwixt it and a high mountain is a warm bath formerly called *Aquæ Jaſæ*, but afterwards *Thermæ Conſtantinianæ*.

Luidbring, *Lubrig*, a town on a hill where they pretend to ſhew ſome of our Saviour's blood.

Klanetz, a caſtle ſeated on a mountain, with a ſmall town, the burial-place of the Counts of *Erdod*.

Koprauitz, *Kopranitza*, a fortified town with a moat.

2. The County of *Krentz*, or *Croſs*, *Criſiai Varmegye*, *Criſienſis Comitatus*, is united with the following under one count. In it are

Kreutz, i. e. *Croſs*, *Koros-Vaſarhely*, in *Latin*, *Criſium*, a royal free town, which is fortified, and has many privileges; being divided on account of its ſituation, into the Upper and Lower.

Velo-var, ſtill retaining ſome veſtiges of a caſtle.

Welika,

Welika, or *Kralowa Welika*, *Regia Magna*, a ſmall town on the frontiers of *Sclavonia*, famous under the government of *Mauritius* in *Pannonia*, and at that time ſtiled *Clara* and *Magnana*.

3. The County of *Zagrab*, *Zagrabiai Varmegye*, *Zagrabienſis Comitatus*; in which are

Iwanitz, *Ibanitz*, a ſtrong fortreſs on the river *Koros*, formerly the reſidence of the Kings of *Sclavonia*.

Verbowetz, *Berbowetz*, or *Goritza*, a pretty good town, taking its name from the mountains.

Chaſma, *Tſaſma*, a ſmall town where King *Colomann* lies buried.

Zagrab, *Agran*, a royal free city on the *Save*, having a biſhop and chapter, and is the capital of the whole Kingdom of *Croatia*.

Nagy, *Kis Tabor* and *Harvotſka*, caſtles belonging to the *Ratka* family.

4. The County of *Zagor*, *Zagoriai Varmegye*, *Zagorienſis Comitatus*, extends to the *Adriatick*, containing

Krapina, a ſmall town and caſtle on a river of the ſame name at the confines of *Stiria*, in which the records of the *Keglewich* family are kept.

Lupoglava, or *Lepoglava*, a ſmall town with a convent of *Paul* the Hermite, and the burial-place of the regents *(proceres)* of *Sclavonia* and *Croatia*.

Zagoria, a tract of land environed with mountains.

Turopole, an open country, extending from the *Save* to the *Adriatick*. Among its inhabitants are ſeveral gentry who have particular privileges.

5. To the juriſdiction of the Generalſhip of *Waraſdin*, *Prefectura Militaris Varaſdienſis*, belong

The Fort and caſtle of *Waraſdin*, the capital place of the Generalſhip.

The fort of the town of *Kreutz*.

Iwanitz, a fortreſs in the County of *Zagrab*.

St. George, *Fanum S. Georgii*, a fortified town on the *Save*.

Petrina, a fortreſs in Bannat *Croatia* mentioned below.

2. *Croatia* beyond the *Save*, *Croatia Trans-Savana*, or *Proper Croatia*, is divided into *Hungarian* and *Turkiſh*.

a. *Hungarian Croatia*, on this ſide the *Unna*, conſiſts, 1. of *Military Croatia*, *Militaris Croatia*; in which are

Karlſtadt, *Carlowitz*, a conſiderable fortreſs betwixt the rivers *Kulpa* and *Corona*, and the capital of this Generalſhip.

Kriſanitz, or *Tunn*, a fortified town.

Barillowitz, a town having a garriſon.

Sichelburg, a caſtle ſeated on a lofty eminence near *Carniola*, the capital of a large lordſhip.

Sluin, *Sluni*, a fortified town, the neareſt to *Dalmatia*, and giving name to the ancient Counts of *Sluni*.

Oguli,

Oguli, capital of a large and pleaſant Diſtrict.

2. *Banat Croatia*, *Banalis Croatia*; in which are

Petrina, a fortified town between the river *Kulp*, or *Kalapi* and *Petrina*, belonging to the juriſdiction of *Waradin*, but built by the *Turks* in the year 1592. In 1593 it held out a ſiege againſt the *Hungarians*, but in the following year was taken and demoliſhed; but rebuilt again by the *Turks*, and, in the year 1599 again taken by the *Hungarians*. The year following the *Turks* beſieged it twice in vain.

Siſſek, a town at the influx of the *Kulp* into the *Save* fortified with a wall and moat. In the years 1591, 1592 and 1593, it withſtood the *Turks*; but in the laſt year, ſitting down a ſecond time before it, they became maſters of the place and burnt it the year following; but it was rebuilt by the *Hungarians*. On this ſpot the ancient city of *Sileſia* is ſaid to have ſtood.

Chraſtowitz, *Hraſtowitza*, a fortreſs not far from the *Save*, under the juriſdiction of the biſhop of *Szagrab*.

Dubitz, a frontier fortification, on the river *Unna* garriſoned by *Croats*.

Buſin, a caſtle but one *Hungarian* mile from the *Unna*, giving title to Count *Keglevich*.

Koſtanitz, or *Caſtanowitz*, a ſtrong caſtle environed by the *Unna*. In the year 1557 it fell into the hands of the *Turks*. In 1594 the *Hungarians* wreſted it from them, but the *Turks* recovered it the very next year.

Zrin, a frontier fortification on the river *Unna*; ſo called from the Counts *Zrini*, if, as ſome ſuppoſe, they did not receive their name from the town. In the year 1540 it was beſieged in vain by the *Turks*, but was taken in 1576. The *Hungarians*, in the year 1579, recovered it, but ſoon after loſt it a ſecond time.

Great and *Little Kladuſſa* are two towns; the former lying on an eminence, the latter among moraſſes.

Grozdanſko, a caſtle on the river *Unna*, once made a grand figure, being the reſidence of the Counts of *Zrini*, and famous alſo for its ſilver mines.

Novi, a fortified town on the *Unna*, divided into *Caſtel Novi (Neu-Caſtel)* and *Tudor Novi*, *(New Tudorow.)*

Krupa, *Kruppa*, a caſtle on the other ſide of the *Unna*, in the year 1565 beſieged by the *Turks*, and taken after a very ſtout reſiſtance.

b. *Turkiſh Croatia* lies on the other ſide of the *Unna*; and to it belongs

Nowigrad, a pretty good town.

Blagai, *Blagiſkithurn*, a caſtle now lying in ruins, but formerly belonging to Count *Urſini*.

Vihits, *Bihats*, a fortified town ſurrounded by the *Unna*. In the year 1592 the *Turks* took it, but loſt it again in 1594.

The Kingdom of DALMATIA.

Dalmatia Hung. Dalmatiai Orſzag.

Dalmatia, or, as it is written in old coins and inſcriptions, *Delmatia*, takes its name from its ancient capital *Delmium*, or *Delminium*, which the *Romans* took and deſtroyed in the 597th year from the building of the city. If the *Romans* brought it under the yoke, *Dalmatia* ſhook it off no leſs than five times, and for the ſpace of two hundred and twenty years, to *Auguſtus*'s reign, gave them a great deal of trouble. On the diviſion of the provinces between *Auguſtus* and the Senate, *Dalmatia* fell to the Senate as one of the proconſular provinces, but they voluntarily ceded it to the Emperor, who appointed a quæſtor over it. At the demiſe of *Conſtantine* the Great it was reckoned among the weſtern parts of *Illyricum*. It ſuffered extremely by the inroads of the northern Barbarians, and the *Goths* reduced it in their way to *Italy*. After this, *Juſtinian*, Emperor of the Eaſt, conquered *Italy* and alſo *Dalmatia*; but, in the year 1548, the *Slavi* entered it, and, about the end of *Heraclius*'s reign, eſtabliſhed themſelves in it. The country had then its particular Kings, of which *Zlodomir*, or *Zaromyr*, the laſt, dying without iſſue, left the Kingdom to his conſort, who bequeathed it to her brother St. *Ladiſlaus*, King of *Hungary*; ever ſince which it has been dependent upon that crown: but the *Venetians* are maſters of the maritime parts. In the wars which the Kings of *Hungary* had both with the *Venetians* and the turbulent *Dalmatians*, they were for a conſiderable time ſucceſsful; but, in the fifteenth century, the *Venetians* reduced the whole Kingdom of *Dalmatia*, though they have ſince been diſpoſſeſſed by the *Turks* of a conſiderable part. At preſent the *Hungarians*, *Venetians*, *Turks* and *Raguſans* ſhare it amongſt them. The *Dalmatians* uſe the *Sclavonian* language and cuſtoms, and profeſs the *Roman* Catholick religion.

The rivers in *Dalmatia* have indeed no long courſe, but are moſtly navigable. The country is as it were ſtrewed with mountains, but theſe not unfruitful; olives, vines, myrtles, and a great variety of palatable and wholeſome vegetables growing upon them, beſides treaſures of gold and ſilver ore within them. It has alſo many fertile plains; and, beſides a ſufficiency of horned cattle, feeds large numbers of ſheep. The air is temperate and pure.

1. *Hungarian Dalmatia* lies in the upper part of the *Adriatic* ſea, and contains part of the ancient *Liburnia*. Before we deſcribe it, we muſt previouſly ſpeak of the *Uſcocks* and *Morlachins*. The *Uſcocs*, galled by *Turkiſh* oppreſſion,

oppreſſion, made their eſcape out of *Dalmatia*, and hence obtained the name of *Uſcocks* from the word *Scoco*, a runaway or deſerter. They are alſo called ſpringers, or leapers, from the agility with which they leap rather than walk along this rugged and mountainous country. *Cliſſa* was their chief ſettlement; but the *Turks*, in the year 1537, taking that place, they retreated to *Zengh*, which was granted them by the Emperor *Ferdinand*; on account, however, of their robberies and other violences, they were ordered, in the year 1616, to remove and ſettle at the place appointed for them in a mountain of *Carniola*, four *German* miles in length and two broad, betwixt the rivers *Kulp* and *Brigana*. In the centre of this mountain ſtands *Sichelberg* caſtle; to the governor of which all the *Uſcocks* are ſubjects. Some of them live in ſcattered houſes, others in *Wenitz* and large villages. They are a rough ſavage people, large bodied, intrepid and given to rapine, though their only viſible employment be graziery. Their language is the *Walachian*. In their religion they come the neareſt to the *Greek* church, but ſome are *Roman* Catholicks. They have an Archbiſhop, biſhops, popes, or prieſts, and coluges or monks. The prieſts are not prohibited marriage, but their wife muſt be of a good family, and at her deceaſe they are not to marry again. Their children are not baptized till adults; and none among them go to confeſſion under thirty years of age. *Morlachia* is a part of *Liburnia* reaching from the juriſdiction of *Zengh* near St. *George* to the county of *Zara*; or, according to others, from *Vinodok* to *Novigrad*, being in length fifteen *German* miles, and in breadth five or ſix. The whole country is full of high mountains. The inhabitants are a branch of the *Walachians*, and deemed *Mauro-uláha*, i.e. *Black Latins*, or a black ſkinned people; of which the *Italians* have made *Morlachian*. They are a large, ſtrong, robuſt people, and living amidſt barren mountains, inured to toil and hardſhip. Their chief employment is the breeding of cattle, and the greateſt part of them profeſs the *Greek* church. Some of them, at preſent, are under the protection of *Hungary*, others are deſcendants of the *Venetians*; and there is hardly a place of any ſtrength in *Dalmatia* which is not governed by *Morlachians*. The two caſtles of *Seliſſa*, or *Lopur*, in *Morlachia*, by the ancients called *Lopſica* and *Ortopola* (*Ortpla*, *Ortopula*) which is alſo known by the name of *Starigard*, are of very conſiderable antiquity.

Obroazzo, on the river *Zermagna*, has a ſtrong caſtle ſtanding on a high hill which, ſince the peace of *Carlowitz*, belongs to the houſe of *Auſtria*.

Hungarian Dalmatia conſiſts of five Diſtricts, moſt of which are under the Generalſhip of *Carlſtadt*.

1. The Diſtrict of *Zengh* lies on the confines of *Iſtria*, and contains *Bukari*, *Bokari*, *Bukariza*, a ſmall, though pretty good town, with a harbour, from which the *Golfo di Bukaria*, contiguous to it, takes its name. From this place great numbers of cattle are ſhipped for *Italy*. It belonged

formerly, together with ſome other places in theſe parts, to the Counts of *Zrini*; but *Peter Zrini* enering into a treaſonable conſpiracy, for which, in the year 1671, he loſt his head, this town, with the other places, became forfeited to the crown.

Prundel, or *Brinye*, a frontier fortreſs, on a rocky eminence, in the middle of the country; belonging formerly to the Counts of *Frangipani*.

Zengh, *Segnia*, *Senia*, a royal free town, fortified both by art and nature, lies near the ſea, in a bleak, mountainous, barren ſoil. The biſhop of this place is a ſuffragan of the Archbiſhop of *Spalatro*. Here are twelve churches and two convents. The governor reſides in the old palace, called the royal caſtle; and in the upper fort, *Forteza Nehai*, which ſtands on a riſing ground fronting the town, lives the deputy-governor. This place belonged formerly to Count *Frangipani*, and near it dwell the *Uſcocks*.

2. The Diſtrict of *Ottoſchatz*; containing

Modrus, *Modruſa*, *Meruſium*, an ancient, well built, epiſcopal town, with a caſtle on the *Lecko*, at the foot of the vaſt mountain of *Capella*. It was formerly the capital of a County of the ſame name.

Ottoſchatz, a frontier fortification on, or rather in, the river *Gatzka*, which abounds with fiſh. That part of the fortreſs where the governor and the greateſt part of the garriſon dwell, is environed with a wall and ſome towers; the reſt of the buildings, which are but mean, ſtand on piles in the water, inſomuch that one neighbour cannot viſit another but in a boat.

Prozor, a fortified caſtle, on a pretty high hill, near *Ottoſchatz*, having a good well.

Fortetz, or *Fortetza* of *Ottoſchatz*, is ſituated upon a hill on the other ſide of the *Gattzka*, but belongs to the juriſdiction of *Zengh*.

3. The County of *Lyka*, or *Licca*, lies between that of *Corbau* and *Morlachia*, being poſſeſſed principally by the *Turks*. The inhabitants are called *Lykani*. The caſtle of *Oſtrowitz*, *Oſtrowitza*, is the principal, but has ſuffered much in the *Turkiſh* wars. In this County were formerly the towns of *Nova* and *Kibnik*.

4. The County of *Corbau*, *Corbavienſis Comitatus*, lies on the river *Unna*, and once belonged to the *Guſſits* family, now reſiding in *Carniola*. The *Hungarians* poſſeſs the weſtern part, but the *Turks* the eaſtern, and the latter keep a ſtrong garriſon in the caſtle of *Udbinya*. This place was in all probability the ancient epiſcopal ſee of *Corbau*.

5. The *Zwonigrod*, or *Serman* Diſtrict, contains the town of *Zwonigrod*, capital of this County, though of no great figure, and *Carlopage*, *Campus Carolinus*, a military ſtation.

II. *Venetian Dalmatia* abounds in caſtles and fortified places, but few of modern ſtructure. It comprehends the other part of *Liburnia*, called *Banadego*, and conſiſts of

1. The Continent; on which lies

Nona, in *Latin Ænona*, a very ancient town and ſtrong fortification, having a harbour, and being the ſee of a biſhop ſuffragan to the Archbiſhop of *Spalatro*. It is almoſt wholly ſurrounded by the ſea; and, on the *Zara* ſide, is a large moraſs and lake called *Lago di Nona*. This place was formerly the capital of *Zupania*.

2. The County of *Zara*, the governor of which formerly ſtiled himſelf a duke. In the year 1200 it was reduced by the *Venetians*, who loſing it again, in 1409 purchaſed it of *Ladiſlaus*, King of *Naples*; ſince which it has continued in their hands. It contains

Zara, *Jadera*, the principal town in this County, and indeed the capital of *Venetian Dalmatia*; a town ſurrounded on all ſides by the ſea, ſaving that it has a communication eaſtward with the Continent by means of a draw-bridge commanded by a fort. It is reckoned one of the beſt fortifications in *Dalmatia*, and deemed almoſt impregnable. The citadel is divided from the town by a very deep ditch hewn out of a rock. The harbour, which lies to the north, is capacious, ſafe and well guarded. The rain is carefully preſerved in ciſterns to ſupply the want of freſh water. In the caſtle reſides the governor or proveditor of *Dalmatia*, whoſe office is only triennial. It was formerly only a biſhop's ſee, but, in the year 1145, an Archbiſhop was eſtabliſhed here. St. *Simeon* is patron of the city, and his body lies in the cathedral, which is dedicated to him, in a coffin covered with a cryſtal lid. Some *Roman* antiquities are found here.

Bibigne S. Caſkiano and *Torrette* are ſmall places.

Zara Vecchia, or *Old Zara*, now a village, but in the time of the *Romans* a place of conſiderable figure, received a new ſet of inhabitants by a numerous colony of that people. In the middle ages it was called *Belgrad*, or *Alba Maris*. Here was alſo a biſhop's ſee, which, on the demolition of the town, was removed to *Scardona*; at preſent deſolate, and its inhabitants conſiſting only of a few peaſants.

Aurana, *Laurana*, *Brana*, one of the moſt delightful places in *Dalmatia*, on a lake of the ſame name; had formerly a rich convent of *Benedictines*, the incomes of which, about the year 1217, were given away to the Knights Templars by *Andrew* the ſecond, King of *Hungary*, who inſtituted a commanderie here. About this time alſo the place was fortified. The ſuburbs are large. It continued, for ſome time, in the hands of the *Turks*, but in 1684 they were diſpoſſeſſed of it.

Zemonico, *Zemunicho*, *Xemonico*, a fortreſs razed in 1647.

Nadin, a ſtrong caſtle in the centre of the County on the ſummit of a mountain. The *Turks* were never able to make themſelves maſters of this place till the year 1539. In 1682 they loſt it; and, in the year 1684, it fell into the hands of the *Venetians*.

Novigrad, a ſmall town and caſtle with a lordſhip of the ſame name. The bay on which it ſtands receives its name from it, and runs ſeveral miles up into the country. In the year 1646 the *Venetians* were diſpoſſeſſed of this place, but recovered it again and razed it the following year.

Tenen, *Tininium*, or *Knin*, formerly called *Clim*, a fortified town on the extremities of *Boſnia* and *Dalmatia*, ſeated on a hill in a good country, is not large but of ſome importance by reaſon of its elevated ſituation. It is environed on both ſides with two very broad and deep natural moats, formed by the rivers *Kerka* and *Botiſniza*, which precipitate themſelves not far from thence from the hills; and is a biſhop's ſee. In the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries it was the capital of a County. In the year 1522 the *Turks* took it. In 1649 it was recovered by the *Venetians*, and for the moſt part demoliſhed, but rebuilt again by the *Turks* in the year 1652, who loſt it, however, again to the *Venetians* in 1688.

Dernis, near the river *Ticola*, was formerly a conſiderable fortreſs, but is now an inſignificant place. In the year 1638 the *Turks* quitted it and the *Venetians* ſet it on fire: the former, however, rebuilt it, but were obliged to evacuate it in 1684.

Sebenico, one of the ſtrongeſt towns on the gulph of *Venice*, having four citadels and a very large harbour, ſince the year 1298 has been a biſhop's ſee. The cathedral of St. *John*, in the caſtle, is a fine marble ſtructure. From the year 1412 it has been perpetually under the dominion of the *Venetians*, though no leſs than four times warmly beſieged by the *Turks*.

Trau, *Tragurium*, a town on a peninſula, but ſeparated by a canal cut through it from the continent. It is divided into the New and Old; the latter of which has a double, the former only a ſingle wall. Its three towers are alſo a good defence to it. Nothing can be pleaſanter than the ſituation of this place: the north ſide is covered with beautiful gardens, and on the iſland of *Bua* it has fine ſuburbs, having a communication with it by means of a ſtone bridge, and being joined to the continent by three of wood. It is the reſidence of the *Venetian* proveditor, who bears the title of Count; and alſo of a biſhop, ſuffragan to the Archbiſhop of *Spalatro*. The harbour, which is formed by a bay, has depth of water enough for the largeſt ſhips, which ride there ſheltered by two capes. It abounds alſo in fiſh, particularly fine ſardines. It is an ancient *Roman* colony of the Emperor *Claudius*; and ſo early as the year 997 put itſelf under the protection of *Venice*; on which it has been continually dependent ever ſince the year 1420, though not without many changes and diſaſtrous revolutions.

Cliſſa, a ſtrong town on an eminence, near which, betwixt two lofty ſteep rocks, is a narrow vale, through which lies the road from *Turkey* into *Dalmatia*, and particularly to *Spalatro*, to which this place ſerves as a barrier. It has no water but what falls from the clouds, and one little ſpring ſituate in a village at the foot of a fort. In the year 1646 the

Venetians got poſſeſſion of it. The neighbouring country is covered with fine vine and olive yards.

Salona, *Salonae*, the reſidence of the firſt Kings of *Illyricum*. *Auguſtus* laid this place waſte; but *Tiberius* rebuilt it, and ſending a *Roman* colony thither named it *Martia Julia*, making it the capital of *Illyricum*, as it was the place where the queſtor kept his court, and the rendezvous alſo of the *Roman* fleet. *Diocleſian* frequently made it the place of his retirement. The receiver, who collects the revenues ariſing from the mines, now reſides here. It was once famous for its purple, and likewiſe for making of helmets, coats of mail, *&c.* It had alſo a biſhop; was ſituate in a moſt delightful plain, and in circumference containing ſome *Italian* miles, extended to a ſmall bay which forms its harbour. Through it ran the river *Salona*, ſo noted for trouts. At preſent it is a very ſmall town of little or no figure.

Spalatro, *Spalatrum*, a ſea-port on a peninſula, fortified with good baſtions of free-ſtone, but commanded by the neighbouring mountains, is the ſee of an Archbiſhop who is primate of *Dalmatia* and *Croatia*. It is alſo the ſtaple where all merchandize paſſing from *Turkey* to *Italy* muſt be tranſported. Near its harbour, which is very large and deep, is erected a large Lazaretto for performing quarantine. Among the *Roman* antiquities to be ſeen here, *Diocleſian*'s palace is particularly worth viewing. This city, ever ſince the year 1420, has continued firm to the *Venetians*.

Sing, a caſtle of importance, on a mountain, built by the *Turks* in oppoſition to that of *Cliſſa:* the fortifications, indeed, are not much in the modern taſte, but on three ſides of it the rock is almoſt inacceſſible, and the fourth ſide is fortified with a thick wall and two ſtrong entrenchments, to which there is coming up by ladders. Here are two large ciſterns which are always kept filled with fine freſh water. The *Venetians* taking this place in the year 1686, in order to ſecure it to themſelves, greatly ſtrengthened its fortifications.

Almiſſa, *Alminium*, the ancient *Peguntium*, is an epiſcopal city, in the dutchy of *Chulm*, ſeated on a rock betwixt two high mountains at the mouth of the *Tettina*, and with its cannon commands any ſhips that are coming in. It was formerly ſo notorious a place for piracy, that the neighbouring towns of *Spalatro*, *Trau* and *Sobenico* joined with *Venice* to deſtroy it. Since this the town has not been able thoroughly to recover itſelf; to which its long continuance in the hands of the *Turks* was another obſtacle.

Macarſca, or *Primorge*, *Primoria*, a province on the *Adriatic* about fifty-four *Italian* miles in length, is divided into Upper and Lower, and contains inacceſſible mountains. Its moſt remarkable places are *Kagoſnizza*, *Cucich*; *Breghli Dolgni*, *Brehgli Gorgnie*, *Baſt Vellecobardo*, *Macao*, *Macarſca*, (which, beſides being the reſidence of the governor, has a harbour) *Cottiſina*, *Tuceni*, *Podgara* and *Dracnizza*; the caſtle of *Igrani*, *Swagoſchia*, *Drivenich*,

Drivenich, a fortreſs on the ſummit of a mountain, *Zaztrogh*, *Priſt*, *Cot Lanzan*, or *Gradaz* and *Pozza*.

Duare, a town on the defile of *Rodobiglia*, on the eaſt ſhore of the *Tettina*, in the neighbourhood of *Almiſſa*, on a very high mountain and fortified with old towers.

Narenta, or *Narenza*, anciently *Naro*, *Narona*, *Narbona*, was in former times a handſome town, the capital of *Dalmatia*, and one of its principal fortreſſes. It was governed by a *Roman* proconſul and council, and under its juriſdiction were comprehended many diſtant places. In ſucceeding times the *Sclavonians* ſeated themſelves here, and, under the title of *Narentani*, moleſted the navigation of theſe parts till the year 987, when the *Venetians* made themſelves maſters of the town. They had their own chiefs for a long time, but, in the year 1479, became ſubject to the *Turkiſh* yoke. Of the ancient town not the leaſt trace is ſaid to remain; but in this neighbourhood is another place, called *Narenza* from the river of the ſame name, which the *Venetians* fortified but diſmantled again in the year 1716.

Norin, a ſtrong tower on the river *Narenta*.

Metrovich, a territory inhabited by numbers of *Greeks*, and having here and there a few houſes and towers.

Opus, a triangular iſland formed by the two branches of the *Narenta*: the air ſomewhat unwholeſome on account of the moraſſes, but having an excellent fiſhery. The fort which the *Venetians* have here commands the river on both ſides, and opens a paſs into the dutchy of *Herzegowina*.

Citluch, or *Ciclut*, a ſtrong fortification ſurrounded with walls in the ancient taſte, ſtands on a rocky eminence on the right ſide of the river *Narenta*. This place was built by the *Turks* in the year 1559, and at firſt called *Sedaiſtan*, that is, *an entrance for the Turks*; but afterwards ſtiled by the neighbouring country *Citluch*; that is, *a walled place*. It conſiſts of the old and new town and the ſuburbs, which are large. In the year 1694 it was maſtered by the *Venetians*.

Gabella, that is, *the cuſtom-houſe*, the ſalt duty having been formerly paid here, lies over-againſt *Citluch*, to the ſide of the river *Narenta*, and is a ſmall fortreſs.

Herzegowina, i. e. *the Dutchy of St.* Saba, that ſaint having been buried here, is a territory formerly twelve days journey in length and four broad. Both the *Venetians* and *Turks* poſſeſs it at preſent; the former of which are maſters of the following remarkable places.

Caſtel Nuovo, *Caſtrum Novum*, capital of the Dutchy, and the beſt fortification in all *Dalmatia*. It was anciently called *Neocaſtro*, and was built by a King of *Boſnia*, in the year 1373, on a high rock adjoining to the ſea. It is better fortified by nature than art, being an irregular quadrangle, ſecured towards the ſea by ſhelves and inacceſſible rocks. In the upper town is the caſtle of *Sulimanega* and the fortified town of *Haſtavich*; but its beſt

fortification is the citadel of *Cornigrad*, which lies about ſix hundred and fifty paces north of the town. In the year 1687 it was taken by the *Venetians*, and is now a place of conſiderable trade.

Rhiſano, *Rhizana*, *Rhizinium*, an epiſcopal city having a very ſtrong caſtle, the rock on which it ſtands being almoſt inacceſſible. It was taken notwithſtanding by the *Venetians* in the years 1538, 1647 and 1684.

Peraſto, a good caſtle lying near the ſea.

Cattaro, *Cataro*, *Catarum*, according to ſome, is the ancient *Aſcrivium*. Beſides its ſtrong walls it has a caſtle on an eminence; the many ſhady mountains which on all ſides ſurround it being alſo a good defence, but rendering it very dark. It is a biſhop's ſee, and has been ſubject to *Venice* ever ſince the year 1418.

Budoa, *Butua*, a ſmall city regularly fortified, having a biſhop, and a caſtle near it called St. *Stephen*.

Paſtrovichio is the capital of a province of the ſame name.

2. Of iſlands. The principal of theſe are

1. *Oſero*, on which ſtands a city of the ſame name. The biſhop of this place is ſuffragan to the Archbiſhop of *Zara*. The *Latin* writers term it *Abſorus* and *Civitas Auſarienſis*. *Pliny* gives it the name of *Abſyrtium*, and *Ptolomy* that of *Apſorrus*.

2. *Cherſo*, *Crepſa*, *Crexa*, which is called a County, has a communication with the former by means of a bridge. It is a woody tract, and breeds great numbers of cattle. The town of the ſame name is pretty populous and enjoys a good air with a convenient harbour.

3. *Vegia*, *Veglia*, ſeparated from the continent by a narrow channel, was purchaſed, in the year 1478, of Count *John Frangipani*. The town of *Veglia*, *Vegia*, *Curictum*, or *Curicum*, lies in the weſtern part of the iſland; has a harbour and caſtle, in which reſides the *Venetian* count, or governor, and a biſhop, ſuffragan to the Archbiſhop of *Zara*.

4. *Arbe*, by *Ptolomy* called *Scardona*, is pleaſantly ſeated, abounding in figs and the ſmaller kinds of cattle, and producing alſo moſt delicious wine. Its capital is an epiſcopal city.

5. *Pago*, *Inſula Paganorum*, which gives the title of count, is cold and barren, has little wood, but makes a good kind of ſalt. Beſides the town of the ſame name it has alſo a few caſtles, and the remains of the ancient city of *Chiſſa*, or *Keſſa*, are ſtill to be ſeen here.

6. *Selbo*, or *Selva*, and *Ulibo*, are ſmall places.

7. *Great Iſole*, called alſo *Lantano* and St. *Michael*, contains ſeveral caſtles and towns, ſuch as *Oglier*, or *Uglian*, *Locara*, *Caglie*, *Codizza* and St. *Euphemia*. The power to which theſe and the adjacent iſlands belong, is always maſter alſo of *Zara*, which faces it. The air is very clear and healthy.

8. *Paſma*, the northern parts of which are well cultivated.

Iſola

9. *Iſola Longa*, to the north of which lies *Boſava*, *Drague*, *Berbigno* and other places.

10. *Mortero*, or *Mortara*, celebrated for its wine, and abounding alſo in melons and olives. It has a deep ſecure harbour lying betwixt two iſlands. The town of the ſame name is ſituated in a valley betwixt two high hills of various culture, and was formerly called *Colento*.

11. *Brazza*, *Labraza*, or *Brac*, is ſo called from the town of *Brazza*. The *Venetian* governor reſides at St. *Peter*, which lies to the weſt, near *Milna* harbour.

12. *Leſina* is a rocky and barren tract; but the town of the ſame name, in the weſtern part, though ſmall, is well fortified, and ſtands very pleaſantly. For the ſecurity of ſhipping, a mole has been carried along the harbour. Bread and wine are very cheap here. It alſo produces figs; and from hence all *Italy* and *Greece* are ſupplied with ſardines. *Varboſca* and St. *George* are thinly peopled. The *Venetians* purchaſed this iſland in the year 1424, and it is ſaid to be the celebrated iſle of *Pharos* or *Pharia*.

13. *Liſſa*, or *Iſſa*, a ſmall iſland, once famous for the extenſive commerce of its inhabitants, and long before as an arſenal of the *Romans*.

14. *Corzola nigra*, *Corcyra*, is a principality which the *Venetians* made themſelves maſters of in the year 1386. It is very convenient for the building and repairing ſhips, abounding in timber of all kinds. In the city of the ſame name, and which is the only one on the iſland, reſide the governor and a biſhop. It is fortified with ſtrong walls and towers, has a fine harbour, and produces alſo plenty of good wine. The *Turks* attempting to make a deſcent here were, in the year 1507, repulſed by the women, who behaved with heroick reſolution when their daſtardly huſbands had fled up into the country through fear.

III. *Raguſan Dalmatia*.

Raguſa is an ariſtocratical ſtate formed nearly after the model of that of *Venice*. The government is in the hands of the nobility, who are at preſent greatly diminiſhed; and the chief of the republick, who is ſtiled rector, is changed every month and elected by ſcrutiny, or lot, in two different manners. During his adminiſtration he lives in the palace, wears a ducal habit, namely, a long ſilk robe with white ſleeves, and his ſalary is five ducats a month; but if he be one of the *Pregadi*, and aſſiſt at appeals, he receives a ducat *per diem*. Next to him is *il conſiglio de i dieci*, or the council of ten. In the *conſiglio grande*, or great council, all noblemen above twenty years of age are admitted; and in this council alſo are choſen the perſons who conſtitute the board of the *Pregadi*. Theſe laſt ſuperintend all affairs civil and military, diſpoſe of all employments, and receive and ſend envoys. They continue a year in office. *Il conſiglietto*, or the little council, conſiſts of thirty nobles, looks to the polity, trade and revenues of the ſtate, and decides appeals of ſmall value. Five proveditors confirm by a majority of

rotes

votes, the proceedings of the adminiſtration: Civil cauſes, and thoſe more particularly relating to debts, are firſt heard before ſix ſenators, or conſuls, from whom there lies an appeal to the college of thirty; and from them again, in particular caſes, to the council. In criminal cauſes ſpecial judges are appointed. There are alſo three commiſſioners appointed for the woollen trade; a board of health, conſiſting of five nobles, whoſe care it is to preſerve the city from all contagious diſtempers; and four patrons of eminence manage the taxes, exciſe and mint. The revenues of the republick are ſaid to have amounted formerly to about a ton of gold; but being unable to defend itſelf, they have procured them ſeveral protectors, the chief of whom is the Grand Seignor. It is ſaid of them that they pay tribute to the *Turks* out of fear; to the *Venetians* out of hatred; to the Pope, Emperor, *Spain* and *Naples* out of reſpect and political views. The tribute to the *Porte*, with the expences of the annual embaſſy, is about twenty thouſand zequins*. The *Turks* are very ſerviceable to them, bringing hither all kinds of neceſſaries, eſpecially fire-arms and military ſtores. They keep ſo watchful an eye over their freedom, that the gates of the city of *Raguſa* are allowed to be open only a few hours in the day. They wholly profeſs the Catholick religion, but the *Greek*, *Armenian* and *Turkiſh* perſuaſions are tolerated for conveniency. The language chiefly in uſe among the *Raguſans* is the *Sclavonian*, but the greater part of them ſpeak alſo the *Italian*. The citizens are almoſt to a man all traders, and this place diſtinguiſhes itſelf by the fineneſs of its manufactures. Silk is allowed to be worn here only by the rector, the nobiles and the doctores. Its territory is but ſmall, and all the places of note in it are

Raguſa, the capital. The ancient *Raguſa* was built long before the birth of *Chriſt*. It became afterwards a *Roman* colony, and was demoliſhed in the third century by the *Scythians*; ſo that at preſent it is but a ſmall place. It was anciently called *Epidaurus*. The new city was built, on the demolition of the old, in the place where it now ſtands, being enlarged from time to time. In former days it was called *Rauſis*, or *Rauſa*, but at preſent is ſtiled *Pabrovika* by the *Turks*, and *Dobronich* by the *Sclavonians*. It is not very large in circumference, but is nevertheleſs well built, being the ſeat of a republick and an Archbiſhop's ſee. It extends towards the ſea, and both the city and harbour are defended by fort S. *Lorenzo*. Were the rock of *Chiroma*, which lies in the ſea and belongs to the *Venetians*, fortified, it would be impregnable. The air is wholeſome, but the ſoil ſo barren that the inhabitants receive the greateſt part of their neceſſaries from the neighbouring *Turkiſh* provinces. The circumjacent iſlands are all fertile, pleaſant, well inhabited, and embelliſhed with fine towns, ſtately palaces and beautiful gardens. The city is very much ſubject to earthquakes, from which it has more than once ſuffered incredible damage, eſpecially in the years 1634

* A zequin, or chequin, is about nine ſhillings and two pence. See *Parairt*'s table.

and

and 1667, in the latter of which ſix thouſand men were deſtroyed. A great fire too breaking out at the ſame time, the place was ſo demoliſhed that it did not thoroughly recover it for twenty years afterwards.

Gravoſa, ſituate on the peninſula of *Sabioncello*, having an excellent harbour, which is the beſt on all this coaſt. The entrance to it is very commodious, broad, deep, and well ſecured, being ornamented with raviſhing proſpects of the adjacent mountains, which are covered with fine vineyards, gardens and ſummer-houſes, where the *Raguſans* ſeek and find pleaſure.

S. Croix, *Portus St. Crucis*, lies alſo on the peninſula of *Sabioncello*.

Stagno, *Tittuntum*, ſmall but populous and well fortified, is a biſhop's ſee and has a commodious bay.

Meleda, *Melita*, or *Melitena*, an iſland which, according to the opinion of ſome learned men, is that upon which St. *Paul* was ſhipwrecked; but this is not probable. On it is a ſmall town of the ſame name, together with a few villages ſeated in a very fruitful ſoil and fine paſtures.

The three iſlands of *Calamota*, *Iſola Mezzo* and *Guipana*, which lie betwixt *Meleda* and *Raguſa*, are called *Elaphites*.

S. Andrea is a ſmall and pretty well inhabited iſland, having a town of the ſame name.

IV. *Turkiſh Dalmatia* extends through the country of *Herzegowina* from *Boſnia* to *Albania*, and contains the following places.

Scardona, in the *Sclavonian* language *Skardin*, an epiſcopal city on the river *Kerka*, is ſurrounded with walls and defended by two ſmall forts. It was anciently a place of conſiderable note, the *Romans* having erected a tribunal here for the ſeveral tribes of the *Japidæ* and the fourteen *Liburnian* towns; and, in the year 1120, the biſhoprick was removed hither from *Jader*. In the year 1352 it fell into the hands of the *Venetians*, to whom it was ſold in 1411, and continued till 1522 under their dominion. In the laſt-mentioned year the *Turks* wreſted it from them; after which they were ſeveral times driven out of it, but as often recovered it. The ruinous walls of the old caſtle and citadel are ſtill to be ſeen.

Clinowo, *Kliuno*, a well built town, on a riſing ground, which the *Turks*, in time of war, generally made their rendezvous, and alſo kept their magazines of proviſions and military ſtores in.

Maſter, an open town on the *Viſera*, over which is ſtill to be ſeen an old *Roman* bridge of ſtone.

Herzegowina, *Arcegovina*, a ſpacious and well fortified town, where reſides the *Turkiſh* beglerbeg.

Trebigne, *Tribulium*, *Tribunium*, or *Tribunia*, a mean city on a river of the ſame name, formerly the capital of a province, and ſtill a biſhop's ſee.


POLAND
RUSSIA
Desert Plain
Braclaw
Soroka
Choczim
Cauzino
Smyrlyn
The Lip Tartars
Dzike Pole or
OUZAKOW TARTARY
NOGAY
Stepanowze
Hert or Jassi
TRANSYLVANIA
HUNGARY
GERMANY
Ofen Buda
Tokaj
Presburg
Colocza
Clausenburg
MOLDAVIA
Bender
Ouschan Parkara
Palanka
Budriak
Ocziakow
Kinburn
Kielgorod
BESSARABIA OR BUDRIAK
Mouths of the Danube or Ister
Kili
Kaffa
CRIM TARTARY
Kaffa
Crim Tartars
Kesslow
Achmetschet
Balaklava Town & Cape
Perekop
Temes-var
Csongrad
Essek
Posega
SCLAVONIA
CROATIA
WALACHIA
Baja
Buckarest
Kirajova
Brat Zelo
Nicopoli
Silistria
Dobrudschia
Chiustenge
Tomis-var
Varna
Ternowa Antient Capital of Bulgaria
BULGARIA
THE BLACK SEA
Europe
Boundary
ROMANIA
SERVIA
Sardic or SOPHIA
Philippopoli
Basartschick
Merita R.
Adrianopoli
Hadrianopolis
Hispa
Ayade
Trajanopoli
Burgas or Bergase
Galata
RUMILI
MACEDONIA
Philippi
Polyatitho
Contessa
Athos or Monte Santo
Samendraki
Cardia
Gallipoli
HELLESPONT OR SEA OF MARMORA
PART OF
Stalimene
Lemnos
Dardanelles
Mytilene
Scutari
Durazzo
Aulona
Canina
Vallona
Ochrida
Jenizza olim Pella
Veria
Mt. Pella
Alessio
Black Drin
Scardian Mounts
Kaplanik
Kruputik
Comeniaca
Heraclea
Pelagonia
Pelagonisi
Piperi
Delfino
Janina
Larissa
THESSALY OR Armiro
Scatho
Zeitun
Pachsu I.
Corfu I.
CORFU
IONIAN SEA
ITALY
ADRIATIC SEA
TURKEY IN ASIA
Smyrna
Cephalonia I. & Town
Zante
Corinth
Argos
Napoli
Tine
Thermia
Serphos
Paros
Naxia
Amorgus
Stampala
Santorin
Scarpanto
Strivali Pt.
MOREA
Modon
Malvasia
Le Sapienze I.
Maina
C. Matapan
Cerigo to the Venetians
C. Malio
Cerigotto
Caravisse
CANDIA
Rettimo
Candia
Spinalonga
Suda
Gozzo to the order of Malta
Christina alim Lotos
Gaudurenisia
SEA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
British Statute Miles
German Miles
Longit. East from Ferro
and Accu
TURKEY
for Buschi
Drawn
Aut
By Tho


52
54
56
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RUSSIA
Plain
Samara
LESSER
NOGAY TARTARS
SEA of AZOF
Kaffa
Balaklava
Town & Cape
LACK SEA
RT OF
British Statute Mile 69 to a Degree
10 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160
German Miles 15 to a Degree
5 10 20 30 40
A New
and ACCURATE MAP of
TURKEY IN EUROPE,
for Busching's Geography:
Drawn from the best
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TURKEY

IN

EUROPE.

TURKEY

IN

EUROPE.

INTRODUCTION

TO

TURKEY IN EUROPE.

§. 1. EXCLUSIVE of the ſeveral maps of *Hungary* and the *Danube*, in which *Turkey* in *Europe* is exhibited, there are alſo ſome particular maps of it; but both the one and the other very faulty and defective. The lateſt, and hitherto the beſt, map of the whole *Turkiſh* empire, is that of Mr. *Franz*, publiſhed in the year 1737; who has built on what, from his own perſonal obſervations, he knew to be true and accurate in *De l'iſle* and *Haſe*. It is to be met with in *Homanniſch-haſiſchen Geſellſchafts-Atlas*, but its political diviſion agrees better with the former than preſent ſtate of *Turkey*. There are alſo maps of ſingle provinces of the *Turkiſh* empire; and of this ſort ſome have been publiſhed at *Conſtantinople* in the *Turkiſh* language, at the new printing-houſe of the Effendi.

§. 2. The origin of the name of *Turkey* may be ſeen in §. 10. This Empire conſiſts of *European*, *Aſiatick* and *African* poſſeſſions; but I ſhall here deſcribe only the *European*, though I ſhall adapt the Introduction to the whole *Turkiſh* dominions.

§. 3. *Turkey* in *Europe* is a part of the ancient Chriſtian Empire of the Eaſt; and at preſent borders towards the eaſt on *Poland*, *Ruſſia* and *Aſia*; northward on *Croatia*, *Sclavonia* and *Tranſylvania*. It is bounded weſtward by the *Adriatick* and *Dalmatia*, and ſouthward by the *Mediterranean*. The extent is not to be aſcertained with any preciſion.

§. 4. The air of *Turkey* in *Europe* is healthy in itſelf, but the peſtilence is often brought there from *Egypt*, and has more than once ſwept away one fifth of the inhabitants of *Conſtantinople*; yet, by the prevalence of cuſtom, and of the *Turkiſh* doctrine of fatality, they give themſelves no great concern about it. The provinces are univerſally fruitful, though with ſome difference, inſomuch that both agriculture and graziery turn to great profit there; vaſt quantities of all kinds of excellent grain and fruits being exported every year by ſhipping: but of this we ſhall ſpeak more at large in the

the ſeparate deſcription of each province. All the neceſſaries of life are equally good and cheap in *Turkey*. Its chief rivers are the *Save*, the *Danube*, the *Nieſter*, the *Nieper* and *Don*, which have been ſpoken of before in *Hungary* and *Ruſſia*; as likewiſe the *Theis*, in ſpeaking of which ſome of the provinces in *Turkey* have been deſcribed in the beginning of this volume.

§. 5. The number of its inhabitants is greatly diſproportionate to the extent and goodneſs of the country, which may be chiefly attributed to peſtilence, polygamy and war. This accounts for ſuch large tracts of fine ſoil lying waſte; though with this the avarice of the governors is partly culpable. The inhabitants conſiſt of various nations; namely, of *Turks*, *Greeks*, *Armenians*, *Servians*, *Boſnians*, *Bulgarians*, *Walachians* and *Tartars*, with no ſmall number of *Jews*, eſpecially at *Conſtantinople* and *Sclavonia*. The *Turks* are ſtigmatized among the Chriſtians as a ſlothful, ſtupid and inhuman people; but they are by no means ſo wicked and dreadful a ſet of creatures as Popiſh writers have induſtriouſly repreſented them. *Turkey* is not without men of parts, probity and honour; nor benevolent, liberal, temperate, converſible and ingenious people. In ſhort, there is here, as in all other countries and nations, a mixture of good and bad. *Driceſch* ſays that, in compaſſion and love towards our neighbours, the *Turks* excel all the reſt of mankind; and this aſſertion is confirmed by ſeveral other travellers. One ſtriking mark of their charity are the haans, or publick inns, by the *Aſiaticks* called *Caravanſari*, which are to be met with almoſt in every little village. In theſe a traveller, of whatever religion or country he be, may continue three days *gratis*; and in not a few he is found alſo in victuals. The *Turks* are very fond of erecting theſe buildings, juſtly accounting it a work of charity and acceptable to God. To the ſlaves and ſervants who are about them they behave very commendably, and frequently better than the Chriſtians do to theirs. In the firſt years of their ſervitude theſe people ſuffer moſt, eſpecially if young, the *Turks* endeavouring, partly by blandiſhments and partly by ſeverity, to bring them over to their ſect; but theſe trials being happily over, captivity is no where more tolerable than among the *Turks*; inſomuch that, if a ſervant underſtand any art or trade, the only thing he can want is his freedom, being ſupplied with every thing elſe he can wiſh for.

With reſpect to the external conſtitution of the *Turks*, they are generally robuſt and well-ſhaped, of a good mien, and patient of hardſhips, which renders them fit for war, to which indeed they inure themſelves from their youth. Perſons of rank ſeldom train up their children to any thing elſe, out of a notion that no glory is comparable to that acquired in war. In their dreſs, manner of living and cuſtoms, they are particular. They ſhave their heads, but wear long beards, of which they are extremely careful, except thoſe in the ſeraglio and military men who wear only whiſkers.

The

The turban, or *Turkiſh* band, worn by the men is white, and conſiſts of long pieces of thin linen made up together in ſeveral folds. No one but a *Turk* muſt preſume to wear a white turban. Their clothes are long and full. They ſit, eat and ſleep, agreeably to the cuſtom of the Orientals, on the floor, on cuſhions *(ſophas)* matraſſes and carpets. Rice is their moſt general food, and coffee their uſual drink, wine being interdicted (§. 7.) They expend great ſums on fountains, and no country indeed affords ſo fine; and thoſe not only in the towns, but in the country, and other ſolitary places, for the refreſhment of travellers and labourers. Their moſt uſual ſalutation is to bow the head a little, laying the right hand on their breaſts; but to perſons of rank they ſtoop ſo low as to touch and kiſs the border of their veſt. In war time the left hand is the place of honour among military men, but in time of peace this diſtinction ceaſes among the officers of ſtate and relations. The fair ſex here are kept under a rigorous confinement. The *Arabick* word *Haram*, which ſignifies a ſacred or prohibited thing, is, in its fulleſt ſenſe, uſed both of the women's habitation and of the women themſelves. The ſeraglios are improperly termed harams, the word ſeraglio ſignifying no more than a palace. The nobility among the *Turks* are the chief military officers, judges and eccleſiaſticks. The *Turkiſh* commonality enjoy the greateſt liberty; and to the tickliſh orders of the Porte, which muſt be anſwered with the head, thoſe only are expoſed who hold conſiderable poſts; or, as the phraſe is in *Turkey*, eat the Sultan's bread.

The *Greeks*, who are the ancient inhabitants of the country, live intermixed with the *Turks*, and in ſeveral places, particularly the iſlands, out number them. In *Conſtantinople* alone it is computed there are no leſs than four hundred thouſand. They are accuſtomed to ſervitude, and prefer living under the *Turkiſh* exactions to the ſpiritual tyranny of the Pope: but they muſt be very cautious of not giving even the leaſt colour for ſuſpicion of holding correſpondence with the enemies of the *Ottoman* Porte, or of meditating a ſedition. In caſe alſo of a war with any of the Chriſtian powers, it is uſual, for the greater ſecurity, to diſarm them. All *Greeks*, from the age of fourteen, pay annually, at the beginning of the *Turkiſh* feaſt of *Beiram*, a head-money *(charatſchi)* which is about a ducat, and receive a note of it. The eccleſiaſticks are aſſeſſed higher, a deacon paying two ducats and an archimandrite four; but the biſhops, archbiſhops and patriarchs pay large ſums, generally as much as the arbitrary avarice of the grand vizir and baſhas ſhall think proper to require. The duties on traders are eſtimated to the value and price of the commodities they import. The *Turks* everywhere lay hold of all opportunities of extorting money from the *Greeks*, but eſpecially from their clergy. In return for this tribute they enjoy the protection of the *Ottoman* Porte, and are maintained in the quiet poſſeſſion of their properties; inſomuch that no *Turk* is to inſult them, take any thing from them, or intrude themſelves into their houſes againſt their will;

will; and, in caſe of any ſuch injuries, they are certain of expeditious juſtice againſt the delinquents. The *Greek* women are exempt from all taxes, as are likewiſe great numbers of other *Greeks* who ſerve in the navy or elſewhere. It ſometimes happens indeed that a *Greek* girl of diſtinguiſhed beauty is taken away and carried to the ſeraglio; but it is a miſtake in any to ſay that Chriſtian children are in general forced away from their parents to be brought up in *Mahometaniſm:* when any thing of that kind is done, it muſt be in the provinces which are at a diſtance from *Conſtantinople*. There are ſeveral particulars to be attended to by the *Greeks* and other Chriſtians living among the *Turks*, but they would take up too much room here.

Foreign Chriſtians, under the protection of an envoy, and who are included under the general title of *Franks*, pay no head-money. Of the other nations mentioned above, a proper account will be given in the deſcription of the particular provinces.

§. 6. The principal language in *Turkey* in *Europe* is the *Turkiſh*, but the *Greeks* ſpeak alſo the modern *Greek*. The *Servians*, *Boſnians* and *Bulgarians* ſpeak the *Sclavonian*; the *Walachians* and *Moldavians*, the *Walachian*; and the *Tartars* the *Tartarian* language, which comes very near the *Turkiſh*. The Literati generally uſe the *Arabick*.

§. 7. The *Turks* are of the *Mahometan* religion, and appropriate to themſelves the name of Moſlemim, which has been ſtrangely corrupted into Muſelman, ſignifying perſons profeſſing the doctrine of *Muhammed*, which he calls *Iſlam*. They term themſelves alſo Sonnites, *i. e.* obſervers of the oral traditions of *Muhammed* and his three ſucceſſors; and likewiſe true believers, in oppoſition to *Ali*'s adherents, whom they nickname *Schiiten*; that is, a wicked and abominable ſect; and theſe conſiſt of the *Perſians* and others. Their rule of faith and practice, like that of all *Muhammedans*, is the Koran, or, with the article *Al*, the Al-koran; the method and contents of which cannot be ſpecified here. Some externals of their religion are the preſcribed ablutions, or purification both of their whole body *(Ghoſt)* or particular parts *(Wodu)*; and theſe are always to be performed before their devotions; prayers, which are to be ſaid five times every twenty-four hours, and with the face turned towards *Mecca*; alms, both enjoined *(Zacat)* which are two and a half *per cent.* and voluntary ones *(Sadakat)*; faſts, either indiſpenſible, as that of the whole month of *Ramadan*, or *Ramazan*, which is followed by the *Beiram*, a ſeaſon of feſtivity; or voluntary ones, particularly on the day called *Aſhura*, which is the tenth of the month *Moharram*; the pilgrimage to the *Caaba*, or houſe of God, at *Mecca*, which every *Muhammedan* muſt perform once at leaſt in his life time either perſonally or by proxy. Among the binding traditions not mentioned in the Koran is circumciſion, the time for which is betwixt the ſixth and ſeventeenth year, but generally the thirteenth. Drinking wine, indeed, is manifeſtly prohibited in the Koran, yet the *Turks* make uſe of it occaſionally

ſionally without any ſcruple, though inſtead of it they generally uſe ſherbet, a liquor made of honey, ſpices and the juice of fruits. Other interdicted things are games of chance, propheſying with arrows, and certain foods, as blood, pork, or any beaſt dying of ſickneſs, or killed by a wild beaſt, or a fall, or a ſtroke; likewiſe all worſhipping of idols, uſury, and ſome ſuperſtitious and pagan practices. Polygamy is indeed permitted, but the Koran enjoins that no man ſhall have more than four wives and concubines; and to exceed that number is the particular privilege of the prophet and his ſucceſſors. Divorces are alſo allowed of, but no one may take back again the wife he has once repudiated, till ſhe has been married to another and afterwards divorced by him. Friday is the day ſet apart for divine worſhip. The churches of the *Turks* are called moſches, and the ſmaller ones meſcheds. The chief eccleſiaſtick is the mufti, which ſignifies an expounder of the law: and his office is of ſuch dignity, that when he comes to court, the Emperor himſelf riſes from his ſeat and advances ſeven ſteps to meet him. He alone has the honour of kiſſing the Sultan's left ſhoulder; whereas the grand vizir, with a more profound inclination too of the body, kiſſes only the edge of the Emperor's veſt, who advances only three ſteps to meet him. By the law the mufti is to be conſulted on all emergencies, in thoſe more particularly relating to peace and war; but at preſent this peculiar regard ſhewn him is little better than form and deriſion: for were he either to give a diſagreeable interpretation of the law, or in his opinion in council preſume to traverſe the Emperor's inclinations, he would be immediately depoſed, and his place ſupplied by one of a more compliable diſpoſition. On conviction too of treaſon, or any other heinous offence, he is put into a mortar, kept for that purpoſe in one of the ſeven towers at *Conſtantinople*, and pounded to death. As the mufti of the *Turks* may be compared to the Pope, ſo a cadaliſker, who is alſo a ſecular perſon, is not unlike a patriarch; a mola is an archbiſhop; a cadi, who is alſo a layman, may be accounted a biſhop, and an iman a prieſt. The chief employment of the latter is praying. The *Turks* have alſo their convents and monks, under the general name of derviſes; of which the principal are the Bektaſhi, Mebelevi, Kadri and Segati; a principal part of whoſe forms of worſhip conſiſt in certain religious dances. Scheihk is a prelate or abbot. It remains to be obſerved, that the *Turks* avoid all appearance of propagating their religion by violence, fire and ſword; and indeed the Chriſtians, and the ſeveral ſects reſiding amongſt them, enjoy full liberty of conſcience, living there in much greater tranquillity than among ſome who ſtile themſelves Chriſtians.

The head of the *Greek* church in *Turkey* in *Europe* is the patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, who is choſen by the neighbouring archbiſhops and metropolitans, and confirmed by the Emperor or grand vizir. He is a perſon of great dignity, being the principal of all the *Greek* patriarchs, and head and director of the eaſtern church. His income amounts to no leſs than

one hundred and twenty thouſand guilders, of which he pays the one half by way of annual tribute to the *Ottoman* Porte, adding ſix thouſand guilders beſides by way of preſent at the feaſt of *Beiram*. Subordinate to him are ſeventy archbiſhops and metropolitans, and a much greater number of biſhops. An archimandrite is the director of one or more convents, which are called *Mandren*, and rank above an abbot, of which each convent has one. The monks, prieſts and ſtudents excepted, are obliged to follow ſome handicraft, and lead a very auſtere life. The moſt celebrated are thoſe on mount *Athos*. The *Greeks* have but few nunneries at preſent. The ſecular clergy are ſubjected to no rules, as the regulars are who perform divine worſhip. The firſt is the lecturer, the ſecond is the chanter, the third the under deacon, the fourth the deacon, the fifth the prieſt, and the ſixth the archprieſt. They are allowed to marry, but that only before ordination, and then only once, and that with a virgin. Theſe ſecular eccleſiaſticks never riſe higher than an archprieſt; the biſhops, metropolitans, archbiſhops and patriarchs being choſen from among the monks.

The *Armenians*, who are of the ſame opinion with the Monophyſites, with regard to one nature in Chriſt, but differ widely from them in many other points, and agree rather with the *Greeks*, have many churches in this country. The *Roman* Catholicks and *Jews* have alſo the free exerciſe of their religion, and the *Swedes* have been permitted to build a *Lutheran* church at *Conſtantinople*.

§. 8. The *Turks* are not without all kinds of learning, having ſome ſchools, colleges and academies, by them called *Medaris*; but theſe are not to be compared with thoſe amongſt us, and their management of them alſo is very different. In our days a *Turkiſh* printing-office has been ſet up at *Conſtantinople* by *Ibrahim Effendi*, who, after great oppoſition, obtained leave to print all kinds of books, except on matters of religion. Accordingly, among others, he has publiſhed ſome maps, and books of hiſtory and geography. He is alſo ſaid to have a conſiderable knowledge of the *Latin* tongue. Literature, however, is not ſo rare among the *Greeks*, who, near their churches, not only have ſchools for inſtructing children in the principles of religion, reading, writing and learning by heart the pſalms and paſſages of ſcripture, but have alſo univerſities, in which are taught grammar, *Latin* and the mathematicks, with the *Ariſtotelian* philoſophy both natural and moral. Theſe are ſaid to be at *Demotica*, in the iſland of *Patmos*, *Jannina* and other places. Divinity is taught at the patriarch's palace at *Conſtantinople* by a chaplain of the patriarch's and ſome aſſiſtants, but particularly on mount *Athos*, which ſeems to be the pillar of the *Greek* church, and in other parts by the biſhops, who are men of capacity, and take this trouble voluntarily upon them. Phyſick the *Greeks* learn either from the *Arabick*, *Jewiſh* or Chriſtian phyſicians reſiding among them; or elſe go to the univerſities in *Germany*, *Holland* or *England*. The ſtate of

learning

learning, indeed, among the *Greeks* is at a low ebb in compariſon of what it is with us; but be it alſo remembered, that they are deſtitute of the ſame means and opportunities of mental improvement.

§. 9. The *Turks* are not without manufactures, and thoſe very curious and beautiful. The inland trade too, which the provinces, towns and inhabitants carry on with each other and with foreign nations, is very conſiderable; but it is moſt through the channel of *Jews* and *Armenians*. The *Turks* export indeed, both by land and water, the products of the country, and other goods, from one province to another, but not to foreign Chriſtian countries: Great numbers of *Dutch*, *Engliſh*, *French*, *Italian* and *Swediſh* ſhips, as well as of other trading nations, repairing in great numbers to the harbours of *Turkey*, where they import their goods, and purchaſe thoſe of the country. They have alſo their envoys and reſidents at *Conſtantinople*, and their conſuls in other ports. The exports from *Turkey* are ſilks, carpets, goats hair and wool, camels hair, cotton-yarn, dimety, burdets, waxed linen, ſhagreen ſkins, blue, red and yellow *Morocco* leather, coffee, rhubarb, turpentine, ſtorax, gums, opium, galls, maſtich, emery, *Lemnian* bole, pomegranate ſhells, ſponges, dates, almonds, wine, oil, figs, raiſins, mother of pearl, box-wood, wax, ſaffron, *&c.* The traffick of the human ſpecies, however ſhocking, is another conſiderable article in *Turkey*; for they not only ſell there ſlaves of both ſexes, but alſo beautiful young girls who are bought up particularly by the *Jews* in *Circaſſia*, *Georgia*, *Greece* and elſewhere; their parents and relations readily parting with them in hopes of raiſing their fortune.

The gold and large ſilver coin of all countries are current in *Turkey*, more eſpecially the croſs-dollars of *Burgundy* and the *Dutch Lion* dollars, which they term *aſlan*. The proper coins of the country are, firſt, thoſe of gold; namely, the altines, or ducats, which are about ſeven ſhillings a-piece; the zechinos, worth about nine ſhillings. Secondly, the ſilver; *viz.* the ſolota *(zelote)* worth about two ſhillings and two pence farthing; the krip, about eleven pence; the groſh, or groſche, about three pence; the para, worth three aſpers, an aſper about one penny halfpenny: a purſe contains five hundred rixdollars, or one hundred and eight pounds, ſix ſhillings and eight pence.

§. 10. The *Turks* are of *Tartarian* or *Scythian* extraction, this appellation being firſt given them in the middle ages as a proper name, it being a general title of honour to all the nations comprehended under the two principal branches of *Tartar* and *Mongul*, and therefore never uſed as a proper name of any *Scythian* or *Tartarian* people: nor do even the *Turks* appropriate it peculiarly to themſelves, both the *Monguls* and *Tartars*, properly ſo called, reckoning it a mark of honour to them; the word *Tur*, as an adjective, ſignifying ſublime and preeminent, and as an appellative a governor. *Turci*

therefore may import both the governor of a hord (*Ki* among the *Tartars* ſignifying a hord or company) as well as the hord itſelf. The *Scythian*, or *Tartarian* nation, to which, as I have before obſerved, the name of *Turks* has been peculiarly given, dwell betwixt the *Black* and *Caſpian* ſeas, and became firſt known in the ſeventh century, when *Heraclius*, Emperor of the eaſt, took them into his ſervice, under whom they ſo diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their fidelity and bravery in the conqueſt of *Perſia*, that the *Arabian* and *Saracen* Caliphs not only had particular bodies of them for guards, but their armies were likewiſe filled with them. Thus they gradually got the power into their hands, and ſet up and dethroned Caliphs at pleaſure. Some governors alſo of this nation have wholly revolted from the dominion of the Caliphs. This happened about the ninth century. By this ſtrict union of the *Turks* with the *Saracens*, or *Arabs*, the former were brought to embrace the *Mahometan* religion; ſo that they are now become intermixed and have jointly enlarged their conqueſts. The *Turks*, however were ſuperior and ſubdued the *Saracens*. Concerning the origin of the *Ottoman* empire, the ſubſtance of it, according to Prince *Cantemir*'s hiſtory, is as follows.

Genhizkan, *Zingis-chan*, at the head of the *Oguzianian* horde, iſſued out of Great *Tartary*, and made himſelf maſter of a vaſt tract of land near the *Caſpian* ſea, and even of all *Perſia* and *Aſia* the Leſſer. Incited by his example and ſucceſs, *Schach Solyman*, Prince of the town of *Nera*, on the *Caſpian* ſea, and lord of *Meruſchahjan*, in the year 1214, paſſed mount *Caucaſus* with fifty thouſand men; he made his way through *Azerbejan*, or *Media*, as far as the borders of *Syria*; and, though ſtopt there in his career by the *Genghizkan Tartars*, yet, in the year 1219, he penetrated a ſecond time into *Aſia* the Leſſer as far as the *Euphrates*. The report of his conqueſts reaching the court of *Perſia*, *Solyman* and his people were ſpoken of as *Turks*, a name common to all the *Scythians* who came out of *Tartary* under the command of *Genghizkan*. *Othman*, his grandſon, made himſelf maſter of ſeveral countries and places in Leſſer *Aſia* belonging to the *Grecian* empire; and having, in the year 1300, at the city of *Carachiſer*, taken upon him the title of Emperor of the *Othmans*, called his people after his own name. His reſidence he fixed at *Yenghiſcheri*, and, excluſive of many other towns, in the year 1326, took *Pruſa* in *Bithynia*, now called *Burſa*, which his ſon and ſucceſſor *Orchan* made the ſeat of his empire. *Orchan* ſent his two ſons, *Solyman* and *Amurath*, on an expedition into *Europe*; the former of whom reduced the city of *Callipolis*, and the latter took *Tyrilos*. *Amurath* ſucceeding his father in the government, in the year 1360 conquered *Ancyra*, *Adrianople* and *Philippopolis*. In the year 1362 he inſtituted the Janizaries, over-run *Servia*, and fell upon *Macedonia* and *Albania*. His ſon and ſucceſſor *Bajazet* was very ſucceſsful both in *Europe* and *Aſia*, defeating the Chriſtians near *Nicopolis*; but, in the year 1401, he himſelf

himſelf was routed and taken priſoner by *Tamerlane*. His ſons diſagreed, but *Mahomed* the firſt held the ſovereignty, and his ſon *Amurath* the ſecond, diſtinguiſhed himſelf by ſeveral important enterpriſes; and, particularly, in the year 1444, gained a ſignal victory over the *Hungarians* near *Varna*. *Mahomed* the ſecond, and the greateſt of all the Emperors, in the year 1453, made himſelf maſter of *Conſtantinople*, reducing the whole *Grecian* Empire under his dominion. He ſubdued twelve Kingdoms and two hundred towns. *Bajazet* the ſecond and *Selim* the firſt enlarged the *Turkiſh* Empire in *Europe*, *Aſia* and *Africa*. *Solyman* the firſt is not more famous for his victories over the *Hungarians* than his body of laws. The ſucceeding Emperors were not ſo fortunate. *Mahomed* the fourth, in the year 1669, ſubdued *Candia*; and, in 1683, laid ſiege to *Vienna*, but in *Hungary* met with ill ſucceſs. In the reigns of *Solyman* the ſecond, *Achmet* the ſecond, and *Muſtapha*, the *Hungarians* and *Venetians* were ſo ſucceſsful againſt the *Turks*, that *Muſtapha* the ſecond, in the year 1699, was glad to come to a peace at *Carlowitz*. *Achmet* the third, in 1718, concluded the treaty of *Paſſarowitz*, and *Mahomed* the fifth, by the peace of *Belgrade*, in the year 1739, re-annexed *Servia*, a part of *Walachia* and *Chozim* to the Empire.

§. 11. The proper and moſt uſual ſtyle of the *Turkiſh* Empire, is the *Ottoman* Kingdom or Empire, ſo called from the firſt founder; likewiſe the *Ottoman* Porte, with the following epithets; the ſublime Porte, the ſublime ſultanian Porte, the Porte of juſtice, majeſty and felicity. The appellation of Porte is ſaid to be derived from the large porte, or gate, built by *Mahomed* the ſecond at the entrance of the ſeraglio, or imperial palace, at *Conſtantinople*; though the Orientals in general call a royal palace the King's porte and gate. The Emperor alſo ſtyles himſelf *Chan*, or *Kan*, which ſignifies a Prince, or Sovereign, and is ſynonimous with the *Arabick* word *Sultan*, which is more frequently uſed either ſimply or with the article *El*, or with the addition of Great Sultan. The Princes of the *Crimea* are alſo ſtyled Sultans by the *Ottoman* Porte.

§. 12. The Emperor's title, according to the cuſtoms of the eaſt, is very prolix and magnificent, as the following ſpecimen abundantly ſhews. "We, the ſervant and lord of the moſt honoured and bleſſed cities, the venerable houſes and ſacred places before whom all nations bow; of *Mecha*, which God delights to honour, of the reſplendent *Medina* and the holy city of *Jeruſalem*; of the imperial and deſirable cities of *Conſtantinople*, *Adrianople* and *Burſa*, Emperor; alſo of *Babylon*, *Damaſcus*, of the fragrant paradiſe and the incomparable *Egypt*; of all *Arabia*, *Aleppo*, *Antioch*, and many other highly celebrated and memorable places, cities and faithful vaſſals, Emperor; Emperor of Emperors, the moſt gracious and all-powerful Sultan, *&c.*"

§. 13. The *Turkiſh* arms are a creſcent, by ſome deduced from Old *Byzantium*, many of the coins of that city being ſtamped with the moon; but others evidently

evidently prove that it was uſed before the conqueſt of *Conſtantinople*, and was probably retained from the ancient *Arabians*.

§. 14. In the ſucceſſion to the Empire no regard is paid to age or birth-right, the *Turks* thinking it ſufficient if, in their elections, they keep to the *Ottoman* family. Women are excluded from the throne. The government is indeed purely monarchical, but, if the Emperor indulges not the humours of the people, and eſpecially of the mutinous Janizaries, he is not only in danger of being depoſed, but alſo of being put to death.

§. 15. The Emperor's council of ſtate is ſtiled Galibe Divan, or Divan Galibe, and meets twice a week in the Emperor's palace; namely, on *Sundays* and *Thurſdays*. The Grand Vizir ſits as preſident, having the Kadinlaſkier of *Romelia* at his right hand, and that of *Natolia* at his left. The mufti alſo aſſiſts when expreſly ſummoned. All the other lubbe-vizirs have likewiſe a ſeat here, and next to them ſtand on one ſide the tefterdar, or high-treaſurer, the reis-effendi, ſecretary of ſtate, and other commiſſioners of the *Calem*, or Exchequer; but the military officers, ſuch as the aga of the Janizaries, the aga of the Spahi's, the aga of the Siluds, *&c.* ſit within the Divan. The Sultan hears what paſſes from an adjoining chamber which looks into the Divan. The ſeveral members, on council days, wear a particular habit. When the Sultan convenes a general council, to which are ſummoned all the great perſons of the Empire, the clergy *(ulema)* the military, and other officers, and even the old and moſt experienced ſoldiers; ſuch a Divan is called *Ajak Divani*, the whole aſſembly ſtanding.

The higheſt officer, and next to the Emperor, is the Grand Vizir, whoſe income, without any breach of probity, may amount to ſix hundred thouſand dollars a year, excluſive of preſents and other perquiſites. On his coming towards the Emperor the Sultan advances three ſteps to meet him, whilſt he makes a profound reverence and kiſſes the edge of the Sultan's veſt: but if his dignity be great his danger is no leſs, it being the uſual policy of the Emperor's to ſhelter themſelves from the clamours of the people by throwing the whole blame of any male-adminiſtration on this officer, and giving him up to the publick reſentment. The Grand Vizir's commiſſary is called the Kaimakan, and is choſen by the Sultan out of ſuch vizirs as are permitted to carry three horſetails. Whilſt the Emperor reſides at *Conſtantinople* or *Adrianople* he is without any power, but if only eight hours from the city, his authority is little leſs than that of the Grand Vizir. When the Emperor takes the field he nominates a Kaimakan, who, in caſe the Grand Vizir be at the diſtance of eight hours from the Emperor, has the full power and management of all affairs, excepting that he is not to act contrary to the Grand Vizir's inſtructions, nor caſhier or behead the old baſhas. This Kaimakan is not to be confounded with the governor of *Conſtantinople* or *Adrianople*, who bears the ſame title.

§. 16. The high court of juſtice is held in a large hall of the Grand Vizir's palace, called *Divan Chane*. The Grand Vizir being preſident, is obliged four times a week, namely, on *Friday*, *Saturday*, *Monday* and *Wedneſday* to ſit in the Divan and adminiſter juſtice to the people; unleſs, which ſeldom happens, he be hindered by affairs of a very important nature. In this caſe his place is ſupplied by the Chiaoux Baſchi, *i. e.* the maſter of requeſts. On *Fridays* the Grand Vizir has for aſſiſtants the two kadiulaſkiers of *Natolia* and *Romelia*; the former of whom ſits at his left only as a hearer, but the other ſits at his right and in quality of judge. On *Saturday* the Grand Vizir's aſſiſtant is the galata or mollati, judge of the ſuburbs of *Galata*, or the *Pera* judge. On *Mondays* the ejub mollaſi (the judge of the ſuburb of St. *Job* at *Conſtantinople*) and the iſkindar mollaſi. Laſtly, on *Wedneſday*, the iſtambol effendi, or judge of the city of *Conſtantinople*. The bills, or repreſentations of the parties (*Arzuhal*) are read, and the aſſiſtants give their opinion of the matter. If their verdict be agreeable to the Grand Vizir, it is written on the arzuhal and the Grand Vizir ſubſcribes it; if he diſapprove it, he himſelf pronounces a decree and orders a copy of it to be given to the parties. Thus proceſſes are ſoon brought to a proper iſſue if the judge has rightly underſtood the matter. *Kadi* is a word uſed for all judges of a province or any particular place.

§. 17. A Beiglerbeg is a Viceroy with ſeveral provinces under his command, the name itſelf ſignifying a Prince of Princes. The three principal are the Beiglerbeg of *Rumili*, who reſides at *Sophia*; the Beiglerbeg of *Natolia*, the ſeat of whoſe government is at *Kutahia*; and the Beiglerbeg of *Damaſcus*, or *Scham*, who keeps his court in the city of that name. Under theſe are the baſhas, or governors, whoſe poſts indeed are very conſiderable but precarious; and ſubordinate again to theſe are the ſangiacs, who may be termed deputy-governors. All theſe are likewiſe military officers.

§. 18. The national revenues are returnable to two treaſuries; the diſchazine, or publick treaſury, is under the management of the teſterdar, or high treaſurer, who has under him twelve offices, to which all the revenues of the empire, ariſing from tributes, cuſtoms, *&c.* are returnable; and out of theſe the army is paid. The treaſurer is allowed the twentieth of all the money brought into the treaſury, which muſt bring him in at leaſt two hundred thouſand dollars yearly, one fourth of which he pays to the kiet-chudabeg, or kiehaja, who is the Grand Vizir's commiſſary and above the teſterdar. The money of this treaſury is called *Deitulmali Muſlimim*, *i. e.* the publick money of the muſſelmans; and is not to be touched by the Emperor but in the greateſt exigency, much leſs for his private occaſions. The Sultan's private treaſury (*Iſchazine*) which he diſpoſes of according to his own pleaſure, is under the care of the haſnadar baſchi, who, next to the kyſlar, ranks firſt in the ſeraglio. Prince *Cantemir* ſays that, in his time, twenty-ſeven thouſand purſes, amounting to thirteen million and a half of rix-dollars

rixdollars, were annually returned to both treaſuries. The confiſcations of the eſtates and effects of the baſhas, and other officers, together with the money ariſing from the eſcheats of *Turks* dying without male iſſue, make alſo a very conſiderable article.

§. 19. The Janizaries, properly *Jengitſheri*, a word compounded of *Jengi* new, and *Iſcheri* a ſoldier, are the flower of the *Turkiſh* land-forces; they are all infantry, and were firſt formed out of captive Chriſtians by the Emperor *Amurath* the firſt. Their number is generally forty thouſand, divided into one hundred and ſixty-two companies, or chambers, called *Odas*, in which they live together at *Conſtantinople* as in a convent. The recruits are termed *Yamagi*. The Janizaries are of a ſuperior rank to all other ſoldiers, but they are alſo more arrogant and factious; and it is by them that the publick tranquillity is moſtly diſturbed. Every one receives three aſpers a day with a certain quantity of mutton, rice and butter; which eatables are not given to them, but dreſſed and ſet before them in their Odas. In time of peace they have no muſkets. The Capis are alſo infantry; the Spahis light-horſe, and the Timar Spahi, or the old and preferred Spahis, inſtead of pay have villages in ſeveral of the provinces, and are obliged, according to their income, to bring at leaſt three ſlaves with them into the field. The foot, under the command of a baſha, are ſtill called by the ancient name of Segban, and the horſe Seraje. The tributary Princes, as the Cham of the *Crim Tartars*, and the Princes of *Moldavia* and *Walachia*, are obliged alſo to ſend auxiliaries. The whole *Turkiſh* army makes above three hundred thouſand men. The Janizaries and Spahi have their aga, or general. A ſeraſkier, or commander in chief of the whole army, muſt be a baſha of two or three horſe-tails. Theſe horſe-tails are the inſignia of grandeur in *Turkey*, and carried before the great men, It is only the principal baſhas, and other perſons of the higheſt diſtinction, who are allowed three. The Beiglerbegs and Sangiacs have alſo their ſeveral commands.

§. 20. The *Turkiſh* navy is laid up at *Conſtantinople* near the arſenal, and conſiſts of about forty large ſhips; but in time of war, when the fleet is to put to ſea, the *Turks* receive auxiliary ſhips from *Algiers*, *Tunis* and *Tripoli*. They buy up alſo or hire merchant-ſhips; and thus raiſe a fleet of one hundred and fifty ſail, excluſive of galleys of two, three and four banks of oars. The admiral is ſtyled *Capudan*, or *Capitan Baſcha*.

We now proceed to give an account of

I. The countries in *Europe* ſubject to the *Ottoman* Porte; among which, beſides *Dalmatia*, already deſcribed, is

TURKISH ILLYRICUM;

§. 1. WHICH ſtretches from *Sclavonia* to *Romania* and *Bulgaria*, betwixt *Croatia*, *Dalmatia* and the *Danube*. It has ſeveral mountains, and among theſe the *Monte Argentorato* is particularly remarkable: Its navigable rivers are the *Save*, the *Verbas*, the *Boſna*, the *Drino*, the *Morau* and the *Ibar*, not to mention the *Danube*, which conſtitutes the northern boundary of *Servia*.

§. 2. The country is fitted both for agriculture and graziery, producing grain, wine, and provender for all kinds of cattle: and the mountains, particularly thoſe of *Boſnia*, contain ſilver.

§. 3. The inhabitants are of *Sclavonian* extraction, and from the middle ages have been divided into *Servians*, *Boſnians* and *Ratzians*, though without any difference in their ſpeech and manners. Their language is the *Sclavonian* but called the *Illyrian*, and near of kin to the *Ruſſian*. They are properly communicants of the *Greek* church, but *Mahometaniſm* has gained conſiderable ground among them, eſpecially as they are abſolute ſtrangers to learning. Their letters for writing are the *Ciruli*, which are alſo uſed by the *Ruſſians*. *Servia* makes great quantities of cottons.

§. 4. *Boſnia* and *Servia* were formerly united to *Hungary* by a perpetual compact, the former being then governed by a Ban and the latter by a Prince, or Deſpota; but now both make a province of the *Turkiſh* Empire, which appoints Beiglerbegs and Sangiacs over them. *Turkiſh Illyricum* conſiſts of two Kingdoms; namely, *Boſnia* and *Servia*.

I. *Boſnia*, called alſo *Rama*, derives both theſe names from the rivers *Boſna* and *Rama*; or the former perhaps from the nation of the *Boſſeni*. To the north it is ſeparated from *Sclavonia* by the river *Save*; eaſtward, by the *Drino* from *Servia*; to the ſouth a chain of mountains ſeparates it from *Dalmatia*, and weſtward it is divided from *Croatia* by the river *Verbas*. It is forty *Turkiſh** miles in length, fifteen in breadth, and conſiſts of three Sangiakſhips.

1. The Sangiakſhip of *Banialuck*, contains

Banialucka, a ſtrong fortreſs, the reſidence of a Beiglerbeg, and famous for a battle fought there betwixt the Chriſtians and *Turks* in the year 1737.

Jaitzo, formerly capital of the Kingdom, at preſent a frontier fortification towards *Croatia*.

Verboſania, *Varboſina*, a good town raiſing itſelf by trade and handicrafts.

* 66⅔ make one degree of the equator.

Dubitza, a town ſurrounded with a wall and palliſadoes.

2. The Sangiakſhip of *Orbach* contains

Strebernick, in *Latin Argentina*, a mean town, taking its name from the ſilver mines worked there.

Orbach, the principal town in this Sangiakſhip.

Priſrendi, *Priſereno*, a pretty good town, having a biſhoprick.

3. The Sangiakſhip of *Sarali* contains

Sarajo, *Seraglio*,, a noted trading town on the river *Boſnia*, burnt by the *Hungarians* in the year 1697.

Swornick, or *Zwornick*, a town on the *Drin* fortified with a wall and caſtle.

II. *Servia*, ſo called from the *Serbij*, and ſometimes alſo termed *Raſcia* from the river *Raſca*, is ſixty *Turkiſh* miles in breadth and thirty long. At the treaty of *Paſſarowitz*, in the year 1718, the greateſt part of it was ceded to the *Roman* Empire; but at the peace of *Belgrade*, in 1739, the *Imperialiſts* were obliged to give it up again to the *Ottoman* Porte. It was formerly divided into Proper *Servia* and *Raſcia*; and to the former, which makes the upper part, towards the *Danube*, belongs the Bannat of *Maſovia*. It conſiſts at preſent of four Sangiakſkips.

1. The Sangiakſhip of *Belgrade* lies betwixt the rivers *Drino*, *Save* and *Danube*, and contains

Belgrade, *Greek Weiſſenburg*, *Nandor Fejervar*, *Alba Græcorum*, a celebrated and important place and fortreſs, ſituate at the conflux of the *Save* and the *Danube*, and conſiſting of the citadel, the waſſerſtadt and the raſcianſtadt. It was formerly accounted the barrier and key of *Hungary*, to which it was firſt annexed by the Emperor *Sigiſmund*. In the years 1440, 1456 and 1494, it was beſieged in vain by the *Turks*, but in 1521 taken. They kept poſſeſſion of it till the year 1688, when the *Hungarians* recovered it. In 1690 it fell again under the *Turkiſh* yoke, from whence it was unſucceſsfully attempted to be wreſted in the year 1693, but in 1717 accompliſhed. The *Hungarians* were again obliged to evacuate it in the year 1739, though not till they had firſt demoliſhed all its outworks, leaving nothing ſtanding but the old walls and ſome fortifications inſeparable from them.

Szabats, a ſmall fortreſs on an iſland in the *Save*.

Viſnitza, a little town on the *Danube*.

Krotzka, *Groſka*, a ſmall town, near which, in the year 1739, the *Hungarian* army was defeated by the *Turks*.

Rudnick, *Rudnitza*, a place of little importance.

Valjava and *Bedka*, two towns on the *Kolubra*.

2. The Sangiakſhip of *Cemender*, *Senderow Veg*, *Szendro*, an old faſhioned fortification on the *Danube*. In the year 1438 the *Turks* made themſelves maſters of it; and, in 1688, the *Hungarians*: theſe, in the year 1690, were again diſpoſſeſſed by the *Turks*, and theſe again in 1718 by the *Hungarians*. It contains

Haſſan,

Haſſan-Baſſa-Palanka, a fort betwixt the rivers *Jeſſava* and *Morau*; ſo called from *Haſſnan* the *Boſnian*, and *Palanka*, which ſignifies a fort or fortified place. Here are medicinal waters and baths.

Paſſarowitz, a town on the *Morau*, well known for the peace concluded there in the year 1718 betwixt *Charles* the ſixth and *Achmet* the third.

Ram, a town and caſtle oppoſite *Vj-Palanka*, in the juriſdiction of *Temeſwar*.

Columbatz, by the *Turks* called *Gugerzinlika*, a fortreſs of ſome conſideration on an eminence near the *Danube*.

Kirdap da Talia, a territory on the *Danube*, near which, betwixt the rocks on both ſides, is a vortex having very high waves. A little below it is

Tachtali, a dangerous part on the *Danube*, where the circling water, after falling from a rocky precipice, forms a whirlpool. This is occaſioned by the nature of the two ſhores, a high rock on the *Servian* ſide projecting a great way into the ſtream, which ſtriking againſt it with great impetuoſity recoils as it were againſt the oppoſite rocks on the *Walachian* ſhore; inſomuch that a veſſel miſſing the right channel is in great danger of being overſet. Beyond this nook, the *Danube* ſlackening its courſe, expands itſelf into a wide curve, in which curve, or elbow, lies the iſland of *Poretſch*. From hence we come to

Sip, or fort *Elizabeth*, oppoſite *Orſowa*. At a ſmall diſtance farther lies the *Demikarpi*, i. e. *the iron gate*, commonly called *Cataractæ Danubii*, which is alſo the name of the neighbouring country, where the *Danube* enters a ſtrait betwixt mountains, purſuing its courſe over a rocky bottom. The waves and agitations cauſed by the frequent obſtructions the ſtream, which is here very rapid, meets with, toſs a ſhip with ſuch violence that, unleſs the ſteerſman be very expert, and well acquainted with the place, it is highly dangerous; and ſtill more ſo in going upwards, which can only be done by the help of ſails. In the year 1737 the *Imperialiſts* were obliged to ſink their ſhips here for want of wind to waft them againſt the ſtream. In this narrow paſs the houſes ſtand within a palliſadoe, and are ſaid formerly to have been barricadoed with an iron chain, which has given riſe to the appellation of Iron gate.

Fetiſlan, in the *Raſcian* tongue *Kladowo*, a conſiderable town on the *Danube*, within a little of which terminates the chain of mountains which begin near *Vipalanka*, and from hence to *Windin* the *Danube* runs betwixt two plains. Here are every where opportunities of laying bridges over, though the river be of a great breadth. About one *Turkiſh* mile and a quarter from *Fetiſlan* are to be ſeen

The remains of *Trajan*'s bridge, which I ſhall ſpeak of under the article *Walachia*.

3. The Sangiakſhip of *Kratowo* contains

Niſſa, *Niſſus*, *Niſſena*, a pretty conſiderable place, conſiſting of the upper and lower fortreſs. The *Niſſa*, from which it takes its name, runs through the middle of it. It is fortified with a wall and rampart. The houſes, as in all other *Turkiſh* towns, are very ſmall and built only of wood and mortar, ſo low too that one might reach up to moſt of the roofs. In 1737 it was taken by the *Hungarians*, who loſt it the year following.

Giuſtandil, *Juſtiniano*, a caſtle on the frontiers of *Greece*. It ſeems to derive its name and origin from the Emperor *Juſtinian*.

Procupia, *Procopia*, a pretty town, ſo named from the biſhop *Procopius*. The *Turks* call it *Urchup*.

Kratowo, capital of this Sangiakſhip, where ſeveral of the royal family of *Servia* lie buried.

Priſtin, an epiſcopal ſee, pretty large, and in a flouriſhing condition.

4. The Sangiakſhip of *Scupi*, containing

Uſcup, *Scupi*, *Scopia*, an open but large well built town, on the confines of *Albania* and *Boſnia*, being the reſidence of an archbiſhop. It enjoys a great trade, particularly in a very good kind of leather, and ſtands pleaſantly at the foot of mount *Orbilus*, on the river *Vardan* or *Apius*.

Novibazar, *Janibazar*, *Novobardum*, or *Novus Mercatus*, capital of the Sangiakſhip and formerly of ancient *Raſcia*.

Sitnitza, a little place.

Ibar, a ſmall town on a river of the ſame name.

Fochia, a place of ſome figure, on the river *Lim* near the frontiers of *Boſnia*.

Uſitza, a ſtrong fort, taken by the *Imperialiſts* in the year 1737.

The plain, or heath, of *Coſſova*, thought to be the *Campus Merulæ*, and by the *Turks* called *Rigo Mezo*, lies on the borders betwixt *Raſcia* and *Bulgaria*, being very large, and famous for a battle fought there in the year 1479, betwixt *Lazarus*, *Deſpota* of *Servia*, and *Amurath* the firſt, Emperor of the *Turks*, to the diſadvantage of the Chriſtians. Dr. *Brown* ſays that *Amurath*'s tomb is ſtill to be ſeen there. On this heath *Hunniades* alſo was defeated by *Muhammed*.

BULGARIA.

§. 1. THIS country terminates northwards on the *Danube*, eaſtward on the *Black-ſea*; and is bounded to the ſouthward by Mount *Hæmus*, which ſeparates it from *Romania*; and weſtward by *Servia*. It is ſo named from the *Bulgarians*, a branch of the *Sarmatæ*, and was formerly called the *Lower Myſia*. The *Danube*, which runs through this country for the ſpace of eighty miles, receives the *Iſter* at *Axiopolis*: The other river is the *Iſcha* or *Iſchar*, which riſes in Mount *Hæmus* and falls into the *Danube* near *Nicopolis*.

§. 2. At the foot of the mountain which divides *Bulgaria* from *Servia* is a warm bath where the water guſhes out in a ſtream about the bigneſs of a man's body; and, but ſixty paces from it, in the ſame valley, is a ſpring as cold as ice; the ſmell however manifeſts that they both contain nitrous and ſulphureous particles. On this mountain is a *Greek* convent for monks of the order of St. *Baſil*. In the frontiers of *Servia* betwixt the mountain of *Suha* and the river *Niſſava*, are ſeveral warm baths whoſe waters are of a ſulphureous quality, and iſſue from the mountain being deeply tinged with the red ſand and ſtones thereof. At the foot of mount *Witoſcha* a few miles on this ſide *Sophia*, towards the borders of *Romania* are alſo four warm baths of great repute in this country; and the mountain, excluſive of its iron mines, is covered with villages, corn-lands, meadows and vineyards.

§. 3. The country in general is very mountainous, but the levels and vallies are extremely rich and fruitful, producing wine and corn even to ſuperfluity. The mountains too are alſo far from being barren, affording, in particular, excellent paſturage; as that of *Stara Plamina*, which reaches as far as *Widin*, being towards its ſummit quite bare and deſolate; but in the middle and lower part extremely fertile. Among the natural curioſities of this country are alſo to be reckoned the vaſt number of large eagles in the neighbourhood of the town of *Babadagi*, where the Archers all over *Turkey* and *Tartary* ſupply themſelves with feathers for their arrows, though theſe feathers are in number only twelve, and thoſe only in the tail, fit for their uſes: the common price of theſe feathers is a *Lion-dollar*.

§. 4. The inhabitants formerly ſo renowned for their martial achievments now give themſelves up to graziery, agriculture, and handicrafts. Their language is *Sclavonick*, differing only a little from the *Servian* in pronunciation. Some of the inhabitants are *Greeks*, others *Mahometans*. The *Greek* church here has a patriarch, though not acknowledged as ſuch by the other patriarchs; and three archbiſhops.

§. 5. The

5. The country being governed by four Sangiaks is divided of courſe into four Sangiakſhips.

1. The Sangiakſhip of *Bidin* or *Widin* contains

Widin, *Widyna*, *Bidinum*, *Bodon*, *Vodenum*, by the ancients called *Viminacium*, a ſtrong fortification on the *Danube*, and a biſhop's ſee. In 1739, the *Hungarians* made a fruitleſs attempt upon this place.

Drenowatz, *Melkowatz*, two little towns.

Gradiſte, a pretty large town on the borders of *Servia*.

Chiprawaz, a pretty town and the reſidence of a biſhop.

Kliſſura, *Zelezna*, and *Copilowatz*, three pretty good towns, where not long ſince reſided a great number of *Albanian* merchants of the *Roman* catholic religion: but in 1700 they were ordered to remove.

Muſtapha-Baſcha-Palanka, a fortreſs, having a rampart and quadruple wall built of freeſtone with eight towers: this place is capable, however, of but little reſiſtance being commanded by the adjacent mountains.

Scharkioi or *Scherkui*, a town ſurrounded on all ſides with a moraſs; having a caſtle of the ſame name ſeated on a mountain, near which runs the river *Niſſava*, increaſed by two others, namely, the *Duſchtina* and *Sredorek* rivers.

Leſcoa, *Leſcovita*, a town on the *Lyperitz*.

Colombotz or *Golombotz*, a well fortified caſtle ſeated on a mountain, at the foot of which is the ſtrong paſs of *Urania*.

Catſhanitz, a fortreſs commanding the paſs into the mountains.

2. The Sangiakſhip of *Sardic* contains *Sophia*, by the *Bulgarians* called *Triaditza*, a pretty large and populous trading town, well built, but open, the ſtreets alſo narrow, uneven and dirty, being paved only in the footways. Every houſe, however, has a garden well planted with trees and fruit-buſhes. The *Iſcha* or *Bojane* in certain places waſhes the town, and in others runs quite through it. The greateſt part of the traders here, as in other places, are *Greeks* or *Armenians*. It is the reſidence of a Beiglerbeg and was built by the Emperor *Juſtinian* out of the ruins of the ancient city of *Sardica*.

Samcova, a town in the mountains.

The Emperor *Trajan*'s gate ſtands among hills, where the ſteep rocks and dreadful precipices ſcarce admit of any acceſs. It was erected by that Emperor in commemoration of his marching his army through this country, having made himſelf a road through places before impervious. It conſiſts of two ſtone pillars, with an arch over them, repreſenting a large open gate. This building is now very ruinous, and conſiſts of hewn ſtone and bricks. The curious in antiquity have been too buſy in taking off the ſtones, which has greatly defaced this ſtately monument. In the mountains leading to this gate are ſeveral iron-works and a boiling ſpring.

Ternowa,

Ternowa, *Ternobum*, formerly the capital of *Bulgaria*, a royal ſeat, and fortified, though at preſent but a mean place. It was alſo the reſidence of a patriarch, and has ſtill an archbiſhop, who is ſtiled archbiſhop of *Ternowa* and all *Bulgaria*, and even patriarch.

3. The Sangiakſhip of *Nicopoli* contains

Nicopoli, *Nigepoli*, a large town on the *Danube*, defended by a caſtle, noted in hiſtory for the firſt unfortunate battle fought there betwixt the *Chriſtians* and *Turks*, in 1396.

Preſlaw, the ancient *Marcianopolis*, built in honour of *Marciana* ſiſter to the Emperor *Trajan*. Its preſent name ſignifies *an eminent City*.

4. The Sangiakſhip of *Siliſtria*, a town on the *Danube*, large and fortified; being alſo a biſhop's ſee. It ſtands but a little way from the remains of the wall erected by the *Grecian* Emperors againſt the inroads of the Barbarous nations. Very few of the inhabitants of this place are *Turks*. Its great antiquity is manifeſt from the nature of its walls, which have all the appearance of *Roman* and not *Turkiſh* architecture. It was alſo called *Doroſtolus*, Δίςρα, Δρίςρα, Δρίςρου, and Δρῆςρα, and contains

Dobrucia a town built without the limits of the abovementioned wall.

Axiopoli, formerly a town ſituate at the place where the *Danube* changed its name into that of the *Iſter*; but now hardly the name of the place remains.

Kerſowa, a little town on the *Iſter*, where it inclines towards its ſource.

Betwixt the ſeven branches or mouths through which the *Danube* or *Iſter* enters the *Black-ſea* are a like number of iſlands, the four ſouthernmoſt of which belong to *Bulgaria*; but the three northern ones to *Beſſarabia*.

Chiuſtenge, *Proſtiwitza*, *Iſtropolis*, a pretty good town on the *Black-ſea*, formerly a very powerful place.

Tomiſvar, *Tomis*, once the capital of *Leſſer-Scythia* and the place of *Ovid*'s exile, being ſeated on a bay of the ſame name.

Varna, a town on the *Black-ſea*, noted for the defeat there of *Vladiſlaus* King of *Hungary* in 1444, by *Amurath* the firſt Emperor of the *Turks*.

Dionyſiopoli, a ſmall town, formerly capital of *Lower Mœſia*.

Meſembria, lying at the foot of mount *Hæmus*, formerly a biſhop's ſee.

Obſ. The Diſtrict of *Dobrudſche* extending from *Doreſtero* to the mouth of the *Danube* is one entire plain interſperſed neither by rivers nor woods; though at the end of it, not far from *Doreſtero*, is a wood by the *Turks* called *Dali Orman*, i. e. *Fools-wood*. The inhabitants, who derive their deſcent from *Tartarian* emigrants, but are now called *Pſchkias*, are noted for their ſingular hoſpitality, which is ſo great that when a traveller of any religion or country, paſſes through any of their villages, all the houſekeepers of both ſexes come out to ſalute him, intreating him in the civileſt manner to take up his lodgings with them, and kindly accept of

of what God has been pleaſed to beſtow. The perſon whoſe invitation the traveller accepts entertains him and his horſes, if they exceed not three, for the ſpace of three days; and that too with a cordiality and cheerfulneſs, which can ſcarce be paralleled. He ſets honey and eggs before him, in both of which this country abounds; and bread baked under the embers, but of a very fine ſort. They raiſe alſo a little houſe, for the reception of ſtrangers in particular, with couches round the hearth for travellers to uſe as they think proper.

ROMANIA.

§. 1. THIS country, which is either called *Romania* from the *Romans*, or from *New Rome* (*Conſtantinople*) the ſeat of the eaſtern part of the *Roman* empire, and is known among the *Turks* by the name of *Rumili*, is the ancient *Thracia* of which ſuch frequent mention is made in the *Greek* and *Latin* hiſtorians. To the North it terminates on mount *Hæmus*, to the Eaſt on the *Black-ſea*, the *Helleſpont* and *Propontis*, or the ſea of *Marmora*; being bounded to the ſouthward by the *Archipelago*, and eaſtward by *Macedonia* and the river *Strymon*.

§. 2. The country is for the moſt part level though interſperſed with ſome large and remarkable mountains, the moſt conſiderable of which is mount *Hæmus*, dividing the country to the North from *Bulgaria*. The next in Bigneſs is *Rhodope* celebrated by the ancient poets for the cataſtrophe of *Orpheus*. Mount *Pangæus* ſeparates this country from *Macedonia*, and *Orbelus* lies at no great diſtance from the river *Neſtus*. *Hæmus* and *Rhodope* are two long ridges of mountains, extending from the frontiers of *Macedonia* to the *Black-ſea*. The rivers of note here are

The *Maritz*, by the ancients called *Hebrus*, which takes its riſe in mount *Hæmus*, and traverſing *Romania* falls into the *Ægean* ſea.

The *Caraſu Meſtro*, *Neſſus*, or *Neſtus*; receiving its ſource in mount *Rhodope*, from whence it diſcharges itſelf into the *Ægean* ſea.

The *Strymon* which riſes in mount *Pangæus* and runs alſo into the *Ægean* ſea.

§. 3. The territories among the mountains are cold and barren; but thoſe near the ſea pleaſant and fertile; producing all kinds of grain with other neceſſaries, particularly rice which grows here in great plenty, and is remarkably good.

§. 4. This country was anciently divided into ſeveral independent kingdoms; the inhabitants of which were the *Dolonci*, the *Denſeletæ*, the *Beſſi*, the

the *Biſtones*, the *Odomantes*, the *Cicones*, the *Edoni*, the *Brigi*, the *Thyni*, the *Pieres*, the *Odryſi*, the *Satrii*, the *Crobyziæ*, the *Midiæ*, the *Sapæi*, and *Celtæ*.

The *Thracian Cherſoneſus* was alſo governed by its own Kings. The preſent inhabitants are *Greek*, deſcendents of the ancient *Thracians*, with a mixture of *Turks*. The flouriſhing ſtate of the ſciences and beaux arts among the *Greeks* was chiefly owing to the *Thracians*; but at preſent there is ſcarce a perſon of any eminence in literature in all *Romania*.

§. 5. The country is governed by three Sangiaks; and conſequently divided into as many Sangiakſhips.

1. The Sangiakſhip of *Kirkeli*, lies to the North near mount *Hæmus*, and contains the following places.

Jetiman, a large town not far from *Trajan*'s gate.

Baſartſchick, a noted town among the *Turks* ſeated on the river *Maritz*, into which, at this place, falls another ſtream which runs round the town. It is univerſally well built, the ſtreets being broad and clean, carries on a great trade, and is delightfully ſituated.

Philippopoli, a pretty large town ſtanding on two points of land, though formerly only one mountain, beſides which here are three more. Upon one of the points ſtands a quadrangular tower, which was once a fortification, but at preſent ſerves only as a watch tower. The *Maritz*, which begins here to be navigable, ſeparates the town from the lower ſuburbs. This place is the reſidence of a *Greek* archbiſhop. The town was firſt founded by *Philip* father of *Alexander the Great*, from whom it received alſo its name. In 1360, the *Turks* made themſelves maſters of it. The neighbouring country abounds remarkably in rue.

Muſtapha-Baſcha-Kiupri, a town, by others called *Tzgupri Cupruſſi*; takes its name from a very beautiful bridge erected here over the *Maritz*, by *Muſtapha Baſcha*. This bridge conſiſts of twenty arches, all of free-ſtone, and runs out a conſiderable way at each end. It is ſaid to have coſt four hundred purſes, or two hundred thouſand rix-dollars. The ſoil in this neighbourhood is fertile.

Kirk-Ekkleſie, both a town and a Diſtrict, formerly called Τεσσεράκοντα Ἐκκλησίαι, or forty churches, from the number of Chriſtian churches it contained. This place is twelve leagues from *Adrianople*, has at preſent neither walls nor churches, and but very few Chriſtian inhabitants, but great numbers of *Jews* who removed hither from *Podolia*, and ſpeak a corrupt kind of *German*. Their chief employment is the making of butter and cheeſe, to which they affix a particular mark whereby the *Jews* at *Conſtantinople*, to whom they ſend it, know that the whole is clean and made by *Jews*.

2. The Sangiakſhip of *Byzia* extends eaſtward from the foot of mount *Hæmus* to the ſea of *Marmora*; and contains the following places

Viza, *Byzia*, a mean town, but anciently the reſidence of the Kings of *Thrace*, and ſtill has a *Greek* biſhop.

Adrianopoli, or *Hadrianopoli*, by the *Turks* called *Edrene*, a large city ſituate in a plain on the *Maritz*, and partly ſurrounded with hills, on ſome of which the city alſo ſtands. It takes its preſent name from the Emperor *Hadrian*, or *Adrian*, who founded or reſtored it; for it was anciently called *Uſcudama*, and was the capital of the *Beſſi*. In the year 1360, Sultan *Amurath* firſt took it from the Chriſtians, from which time it became the ſeat of the *Turkiſh* Emperor till *Conſtantinople* was reduced. It is of a circular form, ſurrounded with a wall and towers; has good houſes, but narrow and unequal ſtreets. The Emperor ſometimes viſits it, either for pleaſure or when he is not quite ſafe at *Conſtantinople*. The ſeraglio ſtands in a moſt delightful ſituation, having a beautiful country on the one ſide, and being ſeparated on the other from the city by the river *Caradare*, or *Arde*, which here falls into the *Maritz*. The objects moſt worthy of attention in it are ſome moſques, the roofs of which are covered with copper, having alſo lofty ſteeples, and colonades, with pedeſtals and chapiters of caſt braſs, beautiful marble gates of exquiſite ſculpture, delightful fountains, ſtately porticoes with gilded balls on top, and curious tapeſtry; all which make a very grand appearance. Its commerce, to which the river which waters the city is of great ſervice, has drawn hither people from all various nations. It is alſo the ſeat of a *Greek* biſhop, and, in the year 1754, ſuffered greatly by fire. The adjacent country is very fertile, whence the town enjoys plenty of all kind of neceſſaries, and the wine, in particular, is reckoned the beſt in *Turkey*.

Hapſa, *Hapſala*, a very large haan, or publick inn, where travellers are not only lodged but entertained *gratis*.

Burgas, *Bergaſe*, a celebrated market town, having a haan the ſame as that of *Hapſa*.

Haznader Tſchiflick, an imperial palace, three quarters of a mile from *Conſtantinople*. Near it lies

Taut (Dawud) Baſcha, being alſo an imperial palace, built by the haznader, or commiſſioner of the Sultan's treaſury, and the place where the Sultan always alights in his way to *Adrianople*. This is likewiſe the cuſtomary rendezvous of the *Turkiſh* army.

Conſtantinople, by the *Turks* called *Iſtambol*, and the reſidence of the *Ottoman* Emperor. Its original name was *Byzantium*, but *Conſtantine* the Great, the firſt Chriſtian Emperor, rebuilding it entirely, called it after his own name; and, in the year 330, it was conſecrated as the ſeat of the *Roman* Empire. It continued the reſidence of the Chriſtian Emperors in the eaſtern part of the *Roman* Empire till the year 1453, when it was taken by the *Turks* after a ſiege of fifty-four days; ever ſince which it has been the ſeat and capital of their dominion. It ſtands, like antient *Rome*, on ſeven hills; and,

and, by an expreſs order inſcribed on a ſtone pillar, was therefore called *New Rome*; but ſo little of theſe remain at preſent, that *Conſtantine* would now ſcarce know his own city again. Though ancient *Byzantium* was reckoned the moſt delightful, and, at the ſame time, the moſt convenient place for trade in the whole world; yet of the preſent *Conſtantinople* it may be ſaid, that nothing can exceed its ſituation and neighbourhood. It is of triangular figure, having the continent on one ſide, and on the other two the ſea; namely, to the ſouthward the ſea of *Marmora* and the *Helleſpont*, and eaſtward the iſſue of the *Black* ſea. To the north lies its harbour, which is both convenient and of very large extent, being formed by an arm of the ſtrait which runs north-weſt up into the country, and is joined by a river: the fortifications, however, are too antique and ruinous to make any tolerable reſiſtance againſt an army. The city makes a grand appearance from without, riſing gradually from the ſhore in form of an amphitheatre, but is not equal within to the ideas which may be formed of it. It is of very uncommon extent, having twenty-two gates, ſix of which are on the land ſide, and ſixteen towards the ſea; but the ſtreets are narrow and ſlippery, running along a declivity, and moſt of the houſes low, being built only of wood and mortar, but crowded with inhabitants. The beſt houſes ſtand in places which are leaſt ſubject to any great concourſe of people, and where the city is moſt thinly inhabited, as the fineſt buildings are without the city near the harbour. The ſeraglio, which, together with its gardens, lies at the point of the triangle, near the canal and harbour, is a mile and a half round, being rather a collection of palaces and apartments joined together by the Emperors, as their ſeveral fancies led them, than one ſingle building. The roof, like all the other palaces of the Grand Seignor, is covered with lead. The main entrance is of marble, and by the *Turks* called Capi. *i. e.* the porte, or rather gate; and from hence the *Ottoman* Empire receives that name. Through this gate we enter the firſt court, in which are the mint, the infirmary and other buildings. The ſecond court is called the Divan court, the great council chamber being there, with the kitchin, the treaſury and ſtables. To the north, adjoining to the Divan, is the ſeraglio, properly ſo called, through which is a narrow paſſage leading to the audience-chamber, which is of amazing magnificence, particularly the throne. Thus far Ambaſſadors are permitted to come, and this is the *ne plus ultra* of all foreigners, though not a few travellers have taken upon them to ſay that they have penetrated even into the women's apartments. Betwixt the two moſques of Sultan *Solyman* and *Bajazet* is the old ſeraglio, in which are ſhut up the wives of the deceaſed Sultans. The palaces of perſons of rank among the *Turks* make no great appearance without, but the inſide never fails of being very ſplendid. Among the moſques, or *Turkiſh* churches, the moſt magnificent and celebrated is that of Saint *So-*

phia, which fronts the great gate of the ſeraglio. It was built by the Emperor *Juſtinian*, and the *Turks* hold it in the ſame veneration as did the Chriſtians, the Grand Seignor going there in perſon every *Friday*, and it is very ſeldom that a Chriſtian is admitted into it. The pavement, walks and walls are all covered with marble, excluſive of a vaſt number of pillars of porphyry, marble and *Egyptian* granate. The revenue belonging to it is ſaid to be ten thouſand guilders a day, and it contains one hundred thouſand perſons conveniently. Round it are ſeveral chapels, being burial places of the imperial family. The other moſques of Sultan *Achmet*, Sultan *Muhammed*, Sultan *Selim*, Sultan *Solyman*, Sultan *Bajazet*, and three more, are alſo very fine. The *Greeks* have thirty churches, and the *Armenians* a great many. The *Roman* Catholics have alſo more than one, and the *Swediſh* nation has been permitted to build a *Lutheran* church here. Among the ſeveral curioſities of *Conſtantinople* is the ancient *Hippodrome* by the *Turks* called the *Atmeidan*, not far from the moſque of Sultan *Achmet*, and in which ſtands a pyramid of *Theban* marble inſcribed with hieroglyphics; the coloſſus alſo, or pillar conſiſting of ſeveral ſquare blocks of free-ſtone; a triangular pillar of caſt braſs, repreſenting three ſerpents folded in each other, but having the triple head fallen off; a column in honour of the Emperor *Arcadius*, ſtanding on the ſeventh hill, in the road leading from *Adrianople* to the *Hippodrome*; the ſlave market, and the building where they are kept, which is not far from the laſt mentioned pillar; and the formidable ſtate priſon of the ſeven towers, to which lately an eighth has been added. It is built of fine free-ſtone at the ſouth end of the city, and environed by a wall with ſeveral ſmaller towers, ſome of which, in the year 1754, fell to ruin. Laſtly, the market places, which the *Turks* call Bezeſtens, being ſquares, or exchanges, built on piazzas, where the *Turks*, *Jews*, *Greeks* and *Armenians* meet for traffick. The Janizaries have alſo their dwelling within the imperial palace, and live in one hundred and ſixty-two odas or chambers. The number of people in *Conſtantinople* is, by *Otter*, computed to be eight hundred thouſand. *Athanaſius Doroſtanus*, as cited by *Elſner*, affirms that the *Greeks* alone make four hundred thouſand, but the *Armenians* not half ſo many. The palace of the *Greek* patriarch here ſtands on a hill, about two hundred paces from the harbour, near the patriarchal church dedicated to St. *George*. Such is the police of this large city, and ſo ſtrictly is good order maintained, that a foreigner, taking a Janizary with him, may walk about any where without the leaſt inſult or moleſtation. The plague, which viſits it every year, frequently makes dreadful havock among them, though this is in a great meaſure owing to the diſorderly and filthy manner of living among the people. The city has often ſuffered by fires, ſome of which have deſtroyed from fifty to ſeventy thouſand houſes. In the year 1754 it ſuffered much by an earthquake, a fire breaking out at the ſame time.

time. In 1755 and 1756 two other terrible conflagrations happened here.

On the weſt ſide of the city are the ſuburbs of *Ejup*, or St. *Job*. The country along the ſtrait into the *Black* ſea is covered with towns and villages, ſeats, gardens, meadows, vineyards and woods. The chief officers of the court generally reſide there in ſpring, ſummer and the beginning of autumn, both for the benefit of the freſh air, and in order to be near the Emperor, who ſpends the ſummer at *Beſiktatſch*, which we ſhall preſently make mention of. Next to *Conſtantinople*, on the oppoſite ſide of the harbour, lies

Galata, a ſuburb ſurrounded with walls, towers and moats. The inhabitants of this place are chiefly *Greeks*, *Armenians*, *Franks* and *Jews*, who chooſe it for their reſidence, for the ſake of living more at liberty than in the city. The *Roman* Catholics have a few churches here, and the *Greeks* ſix. Here alſo are the warehouſes of the merchants; and near them, cloſe to the harbour, is the *derſana*, *terſkahanne*, or dock. In this part alſo is the place called *Caſſun Baſcha*; and ſomewhat more to the eaſt St. *Demetrio*. At no great diſtance from it is

Pera, which is alſo a handſome ſuburb, ſtanding on an eminence, and the quarter where the Chriſtian envoys reſide; though inhabited principally by the better ſort of *Greeks*. The air is healthy, and the proſpect pleaſant. Aſcending from hence we come to

Tophana, ſo called from the cannon foundery there, and which may be looked upon as one of the ſuburbs of *Conſtantinople*. It lies directly fronting the imperial ſeraglio.

Farther eaſtward, on the ſtrait where the *Black* ſea communicates with the ſea of *Marmora*, are the ſeats of *Funduklu*; *Beſiktaſch*, an incloſed imperial palace for women, and the cuſtomary ſummer reſidence of the Emperor; *Ortakoy*, *Czanaklimana*, *Kurutſcheſme*, *Arnantkoy*, and *Kajolar*. Next to theſe is a ſtrong caſtle commanding the entrance to *Conſtantinople* from the *Black* ſea, and oppoſite to it is alſo another in *Natolia*. Farther on are the ſeats of *Baltilimani*, *Emirkoy*, *Iſteinia*, *Jenikoy*, *Therapia*, *Riffelkoy* and *Belgrad*; the laſt of which is a *Greek* village, ſituate in a wood, where the Grand Signior has *kioſkes*, or ſmall pleaſure houſes, which he ſometimes viſits. The foreign miniſters have alſo their places of retirement here. Omitting ſome other places, at the iſſue of the *Black* ſea, both on the *European* and *Aſiatick* ſide, ſtands a ſtrong caſtle; and, not far from it is not only ſeen a lighthouſe for the ſafety of mariners, but, on an eminence about thirty paces from the ſea, ſtands the remains of *Pompey*'s pillar, and near it *Ovid's* tower. Next is

Selivrea, *Selybria*, *Selymbria*, a celebrated port on the ſea of *Marmora*, with an old ruinous caſtle, ſtanding on an eminence, formerly very ſtrong, and with the houſes near it called the upper town. In the ſuburbs is an imperial granary,

granary, into which the corn of the province is brought. This place is the reſidence of a *Greek* biſhop.

Heraclea, anciently *Perinthus*, on the ſea of *Marmora*, formerly a large city, but now a mean place. Here are ſtill to be ſeen the remains of an amphitheatre built in the time of the Emperor *Severus*. It is alſo the reſidence of a *Greek* archbiſhop.

Rodoſto, a trading town lying on the ſea of *Marmora*.

3. The Sangiakſhip of *Gallipoli* extends from mount *Rhodope* to the *Archipelago*, and is the ſouth-weſt part of the Diſtrict. To it belongs

The *Thracian Cherſoneſus*, a peninſula, environed on the ſouth by the *Archipelago*, weſtward by a bay into which falls the ſmall river of *Melas*, and towards the eaſt by the ſtrait which the ancients called the *Helleſpont*, and on the north it is joined to the continent by a tract of land, the breadth of which was reckoned by the ancients to be about thirty-ſeven ſtadia. It contained formerly eleven towns, but at preſent the following are the principal places of note.

Gallipoli, formerly *Callipolis*, a well inhabited town, with a ſpacious harbour, ſeated on the celebrated ſtrait which divides *Europe* from *Aſia*, by the ancients called the *Helleſpont*. This is the firſt *European* town which the *Turks* made themſelves maſters of.

Seſto, *Seſtos*, once a fortified caſtle on the *Helleſpont*, oppoſite *Abydos*, in *Natolia*. Farther on to the ſouth and the *Ægean* ſea lie

The celebrated *Dardanelles*, or two caſtles which command the whole ſtrait, and are the key to *Conſtantinople*. One of them ſtands on a peninſula in *Europe*, and the other oppoſite to it in *Aſia*. That in *Europe* conſiſts only of one round tower with ſome outworks, and is likewiſe of ſmaller importance; cloſe by it ſtands a village. Both theſe caſtles were built by *Mahomet* the ſecond in 1452. In the year 1656 the *Venetian* fleet forced their way through them and drove the *Turkiſh* fleet aſhore. All ſhips coming out of the *Archipelago* are ſearched here. On a rock in the middle of this ſtrait ſtands a tower, properly conſiſting of two, on which the *Turks* have ſome ſmall cannon. To mariners it ſerves for a mark to ſteer by, but the *Turks* uſe it as a watch-tower. In the middle of the rock is a freſh ſpring.

Cardia, a ſmall place on the weſt ſide of the peninſula; and, on the bay into which runs the river *Melas*. This place, according to *Pliny*, was ſo called from its being built in form of a heart.

Trajanapoli, a ſmall town on the *Maritz*.

Demotica, *Didymotichus*, a town on the *Maritz*, where *Charles* the twelfth, King of *Sweden*, ſpent ſome time in the year 1713. It is the reſidence of a *Greek* Biſhop.

Polyſtilo, *Aſperoſa*, *Aſtrizza*, a mean place on the *Archipelago*, anciently called *Abdera*, and one of the moſt celebrated cities of *Thrace*. It was noted formerly for its gold and ſilver mines.

Obſ. The following parts of *Turkey* in *Europe* belong to *Greece*. I was extremely deſirous of deſcribing them according to the political diviſion founded on the ſyſtem of the *Ottoman* Porte, but the want of the neceſſary helps and vouchers rendered that impracticable; ſo that, with other geographers, I muſt retain the diviſion and appellation of the ſeveral countries made uſe of among the *Greeks:* though of their ancient ſtate I ſhall only ſpeak curſorily, this work being intended not for an ancient, but a modern, geography.

MACEDONIA.

TO the north it is bounded by the river *Neſſus* or *Neſtus*, eaſtward by the *Archipelago*; ſouthward it joins *Theſſaly* and *Epirus*, and to the weſt *Albania*. The figure of it is very irregular, but the ſituation advantageous and the air clear, ſharp and wholeſome. The ſoil is for the moſt part fertile, and the maritime coaſts, in particular, abound in corn, wine, oil, and every thing that can be deſired for uſe or pleaſure. In the inland parts are ſeveral uninhabited waſtes. It had mines formerly of almoſt all kinds of metal, but particularly of gold. Among the many large mountains in this country is the chain of the *Scardi*, which traverſes the northern part of it. *Pangæus* was formerly noted for very rich ſilver and gold mines. The mountain of *Hæmus* joins the *Scardi* ſeparating this country from *Romania*. Mount *Athos* is one of the moſt celebrated mountains in the whole world, and ſhall be particularly deſcribed in the ſequel. Of woods, and all kinds of timber, here is a proper plenty; and the many fine bays in this country are a great convenience to trade. The moſt remarkable of theſe are the *Golfo di Conteſſa (ſinus Strymonicus) Golfo di Monte Santo (ſinus ſingiticus)* and the *Golfo di Salonichi, (ſinus Thermæus.)* The principal rivers are, The *Platamone (Aliacmon)* which runs into the bay of *Salonichi*; the *Viſtriza (Erigion)* which mingles with the following; *viz.* the *Vardar (Axius)* the greateſt river in all *Macedonia*, taking its riſe in the *Scardian* mountains and falling into the bay of *Salonichi*.

The *Strymon* riſes in *Romania*, or *Thrace*, and diſcharges itſelf into the *Golfo di Conteſſa*.

Beſides

Beſides the bays formed by the *Vardar* and *Strymon*, there are ſome others of note, as thoſe near *Achrida (Lychnidus, Preſpa)* with another between the bays of *Salonichi* and *di Conteſſa*.

Macedonia having been formerly inhabited by ſeveral nations had a great number of towns. The moſt remarkable places in it at preſent are the following

Heraclea, Heraclea Sintica, anciently *Sintia*, a ſmall town on the river *Strymon*.

Philippi, a village having but few houſes, ſtands near the ruins of the ancient celebrated town of that name. Its inhabitants conſiſt only of a few poor *Greeks*, yet is it the reſidence of a *Grecian* biſhop, who ſtyles himſelf Metropolitan of *Philippi* and *Drama*, and has ſeven biſhops under him. The city of *Philippi* ſtood on a hill betwixt the rivers *Neſſus* and *Strymon* on the borders of *Thrace*, to which, in its moſt ancient times it belonged. It was at firſt called *Crenides*, or ſpring-town, from the many ſprings iſſuing out of the hill on which it ſtood; afterwards *Dathos*, or *Thaſus*, from the *Thaſij* who built it, and laſtly *Philippi*, from *Philip* of *Macedon*, who, after reducing it, rebuilt it with conſiderable improvements; and from that time it belonged to *Macedonia*. Near this place *Caſſius* and *Brutus* were defeated by *Octavius* and *Mark Antony*. Under *Julius Cæſar* and *Auguſtus* it was a *Roman* colony. At preſent it lies waſte, though ſtill boaſting ſome curious remains of antiquity, particularly an amphitheatre. The Apoſtle *Paul* has written an epiſtle to the Chriſtians of this place.

Conteſſa, a ſmall place giving name to the bay into which the river *Strymon* runs.

Emboli, Amphipolis, Chriſtipolis, now a deſolate place on the river *Strymon*, but formerly famous as an *Athenian* colony. The ſecond name is the moſt ancient; the third it received from the Chriſtians, and the firſt has been beſtowed upon it by the *Turks*.

Mount *Athos*, commonly called *Monte Santo*, lies on a peninſula running out into the *Ægean* ſea, and is, indeed, a chain of mountains extending the whole length of the peninſula, being ſeven *Turkiſh* miles long and three in breadth; but it is only one ſingle mountain which is properly called *Athos*. Its uncommon height appears from the accounts of *Plutarch* and *Pliny*, who affirm that when the ſun is at the ſummer ſolſtice, probably a little before its ſetting, the mountain caſts its ſhadow as far as the market-place of *Myrrhina* in the iſland of *Lemnos*, which, in the beſt maps, is fifty-five *Italian* miles diſtant; whence the height of mount *Athos* may be inferred to be about eleven ſtadia. On it are twenty-two convents, beſides a great number of cells and grottos, with the habitations of no leſs than ſix thouſand monks and hermits; though the proper hermits, who live in grottos, are not above twenty: the other monks are anchorites or ſuch as live in cells. It is evident from *Ælian* that anciently the mountain in general, and particularly the ſummit,

ſummit, was accounted very healthy and conducive to long life; whence the inhabitants were called *Macrobii*, or long lived. We are further informed by *Philoſtratus*, in the life of *Apollonius*, that numbers of philoſophers uſed to retire to this mountain for the better contemplation of the heavens and nature; and, after their example, it unqueſtionably was, that the monks built their φρονλιςήρια, or cells. The monks called ἁγιορῖται, or ἁγιορεῖται, *i. e.* inhabitants of the holy mountain, are ſo far from being a ſet of ſlothful people, that, beſides their daily offices of religion, they perform all manner of work, cultivate the olive and vineyards, are carpenters, maſons, ſtone-cutters, cloth-workers, taylors, *&c.* They live alſo a very auſtere life, their uſual food, inſtead of fleſh, being vegetables, dried olives, figs, onions, fruit, cheeſe, and, on certain days and *Lent* excepted, fiſh. Their faſts are many and ſevere; which, with the healthfulneſs of the air, renders longævity ſo common there, that many of them live above a hundred years. In every convent are two or three ſtudying monks, who are exempted from labour, but uſe exemplary diligence among the many writings to be found in their libraries. Here it is the *Greeks* properly and chiefly learn their divinity. The monks are in high eſteem for the orthodoxy of their doctrine and the ſanctity of their lives. Theſe convents and churches have bells, which are no where elſe allowed the *Greeks*; and are alſo environed with high and ſtrong walls planted with cannon, againſt any ſurprize from Corſairs. Beſides churches and convents, the mountain has alſo a town called *Kareis*, inhabited alſo by monks, and the reſidence of the *Turkiſh* Aga, who commands here in the name of the Boſtangi Baſcha, to defend the place againſt the Corſairs. In this town a market is held every *Saturday* among the monks and anchorites, which laſt bring hither knives and little images, with what money they thus earn purchaſing themſelves bread; but the monks carry them about every where and receive alms for them. The mountain is under the protection of the Boſtangi Baſcha, to whom it annually pays twelve thouſand dollars, and almoſt a larger ſum is further to be paid at *Salonichi* to the uſe of the Sultan himſelf. This heavy tribute is diſcharged by alms and the liberal contributions of *Ruſſia* and the Princes of *Walachia* and *Moldavia*. No fowls or cattle are kept upon this mountain, though, on paying a conſideration, graziers are allowed to fatten their cattle here. On this chain of hills formerly ſtood five cities, *viz.*

Aiomama, a mean place, noted only for the bay to which it gives name,

Salonichi, *Theſſalonica*, a celebrated trading city at the end of the bay of *Salonichi*, and, at preſent, the moſt conſiderable place in *Macedonia*. This city was formerly called *Halia* and *Therma*, but *Caſſander* building it anew, gave it the name of his ſpouſe *Theſſalonica*, who was ſiſter to *Alexander* the Great. To its admirable ſituation for trade is probably owing all the regard which the ſeveral conquerors of *Macedonia* have ſhewn it. The advantages de-

rived from it are ſuch as are ſcarce to be met with elſewhere; and as it attracted the encomiums of the ancients, ſo it has the admiration of the moderns. Nor is it diſtinguiſhed only by the greatneſs of its traffick, but is alſo very remarkable for the ſtately remains of its ancient grandeur, ſuch as triumphal arches (of which there is one here almoſt entire, erected in honour of the Emperor *Antoninus*) churches of an extraordinary beauty and ſtatelineſs, now converted into *Turkiſh* moſques, particularly that of St. *Demetrius*, which conſiſts of one church built over another, and having in it above a thouſand pillars of jaſper, porphyry, *&c.* In this and other churches are the monuments of ſeveral celebrated perſonages; and without the city are great numbers of antique fragments with inſcriptions. Numbers of coins too are alſo frequently found here. It is the reſidence of a *Turkiſh* Baſha, and likewiſe of a Catholick and *Greek* archbiſhop, who has eight ſuffragans under him. In the year 1313 the city was ſold to the *Venetians*, who were diſpoſſeſſed of it about eight years afterwards by *Amurath* the ſecond. The Chriſtians here were formerly ſo conſiderable that St. *Paul* has addreſſed them in two epiſtles.

Jenizza, anciently *Bunonus*, *Bunomia*, *Pella*, at the mouth of the river *Vardar*, or *Axius*, a town now in ruins, but noted for being the birth-place of *Philip* and his ſon *Alexander*. In its neighbourhood formerly ſtood the monument of *Euripides* the celebrated tragedian.

Chitro, *Sitron*, *Pydna*, on the bay of *Salonichi*, noted for being the place where the mother, ſpouſe and ſon of *Alexander* the Great were murdered by *Caſſander*, and for the victory obtained in its neighbourhood by *Paulus Æmilius*, the *Roman* Conſul, over *Perſeus* King of *Macedonia*.

Veria, *Beroea*, a place mentioned in the Acts of the Apoſtles.

Aliſſone, a town with a *Greek* convent.

Sarvitza, a town ſtanding partly on a mountain and partly on a plain, with a caſtle on a high rock being a ſtrong paſs.

Sarijiole, a place of no conſideration.

Ædeſſa, *Ægæa*, ſituate on the river *Viſtriza*, or *Erigonius*, anciently the capital of the Kingdom of *Macedonia*; and, till the time of *Philip*, the reſidence and burial-place of its Monarchs.

Ochrida, *Achrida*, *Giuſtendil*, anciently *Lychnidus* and *Lychnidia*, a large trading town on the bay of the ſame name, and the ſeat of a *Greek* archbiſhop.

Eccifo Werbeni, famed for its mineral waters.

Pirlipe, a place ſituate among high mountains of the ſame name, which glitter like ſilver, and beſides talc abound alſo in good metals and minerals.

Krupulik, *i. e. Bridge-town*, ſeated on the river *Pſinia*.

Kaplanik, or *Tiger-town*.

Comonava, a town having a *Greek* convent near it.

ALBANIA.

ALBANIA.

ALBANIA, or *Arnaut*, comprehends the old *Grecian Illyricum* and *Epirus*. The former was added to *Macedonia* by *Philip*, the word *Epirus* ſignifying the continent. It is to *Epirus* that *Italy* owed its firſt apricots, whence it accordingly called them *mala Epirotica*. The inhabitants make very good ſoldiers, but have ſcarce any notion of learning among them; yet are they very ſkilful in laying aqueducts, and without any mathematical inſtruments meaſure heights and diſtances with all the exactneſs of a geometrician. Their method of treating hernia's is alſo remarkable, but very rough. The chief rivers in *Albania* are

The *Bojana*.

The *Black Drin*, called alſo the *Drino Nigro* and *Caradrina*, which falls near *Aleſjo* into a bay of the *Adriatick*.

The *Argenta*.

The *Siomini*, in *Latin Paniaſus*.

The *Chrevaſta*, in *Latin Apſus*.

The *La Pollonia*, in *Latin Laous*, *Aeas*, *Aous*.

The *Delichi*, in *Latin Acheron*, of which ſuch frequent mention is made in the old poets.

Its lakes are *Lago di Scutari*, containing ſome iſlands, and, among other rivers which diſcharge themſelves into it, is, particularly, the *Moraca*, which abounds in fiſh.

Lago di Plave, having a communication through the river *Zem* with that of *Scutari*.

Lago di Hotti, having alſo a communication with that of *Scutari*.

Lago Sfaccia, &c.

Here we ſhall take notice of the following places, *viz.*

Scutari, *Scudari*, *Scodra*, a large and fortified town on a lake of the ſame name, with a caſtle, enjoys a great trade, is the reſidence of a Beiglerbeg and archbiſhop, and was formerly the ſeat of the Kings of *Illyricum*. In the years 1474 and 1478 it was beſieged in vain by the *Turks*, but the *Venetians*, in 1479, ſurrendered it.

Drivaſto, in *Latin Trivaſtum*, a ſmall town on the river *Chiri*.

Antivari, *Antibarum*, a fortification on the *Adriatick* taken by the *Venetians* from the *Turks* in the year 1573.

Dulcigno, *Dolcigno*, *Ulcinium*, *Olchinium*, a town with a good harbour and ſtrong caſtle. The inhabitants are noted for their maritime depredations. In the year 1571 this place fell into the hands of the *Turks*.

Aleſſio, in *Latin Lyſſus*, a town not far from the *Drin*, where it diſcharges itſelf into the ſea. Here the valiant *Scanderbeg* died and was buried.

Croja, not far from the mouth of the *Drin*, noted for being the birth-place of *Scanderbeg*.

Durazzo, *Epidamnus*, *Dyrrachium*, a ſmall ſea-port, on a peninſula, having a pretty good harbour and caſtle. Its firſt name, *Epidamnus*, denotes the corruptions of its inhabitants, who were ſo infamous for fraud, treachery and voluptuouſneſs, that the *Romans*, when they became maſters of the town, changed its name to that of *Dyrrachium*, whence its preſent name is derived.

Pollonia, *Pallina*, *Pirgo*, ſaid to be the ancient *Apollonia*, ſo famed for its delightful ſituation and excellent laws. In latter times it has been one of the ſeats of learning, but is now reduced to ſo deplorable a condition, that writers are not thoroughly agreed about its ancient name.

Vallona, *Aulon*, anciently fortified, ſtands on a bay, having a ſpacious but not very ſecure harbour. In the year 1464 it was taken by the *Turks*, from whom the *Venetians* recovered it in 1690, but were again obliged to reſign it the following year.

Canina, a town and ancient fortification.

Monti della Chimera, formerly the *Ceraunian*, or *Acroceraunian*, mountains, were reckoned the boundaries betwixt the *Ionian* and *Adriatick* ſeas; and ſo called becauſe often ſtruck with lightning.

Chimera, once a ſtrong town, and noted for its warm baths. At preſent it is but a mean place.

Butrinto, anciently *Buthrotum*, a ſmall place, on a lake of the ſame name, belonging to the *Venetians*.

Delfino, the beſt town in *Epirus*, ſeated near mount *Pindus*, and the reſidence of the *Turkiſh* governor.

Larta, a large and well peopled town on a bay of the ſame name, belonging to the *Venetians*.

Voinizza, a ſmall fortification on the ſame bay, the property of the *Venetians*.

Preveſe, a town with a harbour belonging to the *Venetians*. Hereabouts muſt have ſtood the city of *Nicopolis*, founded by *Auguſtus* after the victory of *Actium*.

THESSALY,

THESSALY, or *JANNA.*

THESSALY, now called *Janna* by the *Turks*, derives its name from King *Theſſalus*, but was more anciently called *Æmonia*, from *Æmon*, father of *Theſſalus*; *Pelaſgia*, from *Pelaſgus*, grandfather to *Æmon*; and *Pyrrhæa*, from *Pyrrha*, *Deucalion*'s wife. It lies between *Macedonia*, the *Archipelago* and *Greece*, properly ſo called, or *Livadia* and *Albania*. It was ſometimes annexed to *Macedonia*, ſometimes divided from it, and then again united with it. The celebrated mount *Pindus*, now *Mezzovo*, or *Mezzo Novo*, ſeparates it from *Epirus*, or a part of the preſent *Albania*. Among its once celebrated twenty-four mountains the moſt remarkable is *Olympus*, now called *Lacha*, which, for its uncommon height, is celebrated by the ancient Poets, and made the reſidence of the Gods. It is ſuppoſed by them to reach up to the heavens, and yet is not much above an *Engliſh* mile in height: *Petras*, anciently called *Pelion*, being one thouſand two hundred and fifty paces in height: *Oſſa*, which, together with *Nephele*, was, according to the fabulous accounts of antiquity, inhabited by the *Centaurs*, whom *Hercules* ſlew, or drove out, *&c.* Here alſo are ſituated the plains of *Pharſalia*, and between the mountains *Olympus*, *Pelion* and *Oſſa*, is the delightful valley of *Tempe*, which was ſo adorned with the gifts of nature, and ſo delightfully watered by the gently winding ſtreams of the tranſparent *Peneus*, now the *Salampria*, that it was reckoned the garden of the Muſes. The country is certainly fertile to exuberance, and ſeems to exceed all other parts of *Greece*. It produces oranges, citrons, lemons, pomegranates, grapes of an uncommon ſweetneſs, excellent figs and melons, almonds, olives, cotton, *&c.* and cheſtnuts take their *Latin* name from the town of *Caſtanea* in *Magneſia*, whence they were firſt brought into the colder climates of *Europe*. It was noted anciently for its breed of cattle and horſes, from which, and the extraordinary ſkill of the *Theſſalians* in horſemanſhip, in all probability the fable of the *Centaurs*, who are ſaid to have been half men and half horſes took its riſe. The modern *Theſſalians* are a well made ſpirited people. The moſt remarkable places in this country are

Lariſſa, *Larſo*, by the *Turks* called *Geniſahar*, or *Jeng-iſchahir*, the capital, ſtanding on the river *Peneus*, in a hilly and very delightful part of the country. It is a good trading city and the ſee of a *Greek* archbiſhop. Here the celebrated *Achilles* was born. In the year 1669 the *Turkiſh* Emperor held his court here.

Tornova,

Tornovo, a ſpacious and pleaſant city in which are eighteen *Greek* churches and three *Turkiſh* moſques. The preſent biſhop is under the archbiſhop of *Lariſſa*.

Janna, *Jannina*, a well inhabited town, from which the country receives its preſent name.

Zeiton, a town on a bay of the ſame name.

Armira, a town on the *Golfo dell Armiro*, thought to be the *Eretria* of the ancients.

L I V A D I A.

UNDER this name at preſent is comprized ancient *Greece*, properly ſo called, to which belonged the little Kingdoms of *Acarnania*, *Ætolia*, *Ozolæa*, *Locris*, *Phocis*, *Doris*, *Epiknemidia*, *Bœotia* (now *Stramulippa*) *Megara* and *Attica*. It reaches from the *Ionian* ſea to the *Archipelago*, containing anciently ſeveral places of note. The principal rivers in this country, which is for the moſt part mountainous, are, the *Sionapro*, anciently called the *Achelous*, ſeparating the *Arcananians* from the *Ætolians*; the *Cephiſſus*, falling into the lake of *Copai*, which it properly forms, and the *Iſmenus*, which probably ran into the *Aſopus*, a river diſcharging itſelf into the *Archipelago*. Mount *Oeta*, in *Bœotia*, noted for the paſs of *Thermopyle*, which was not above twenty-five feet broad, and derived its name from the warm baths in its neighbourhood. In *Phocis* are ſeveral celebrated mountains, as namely, *Parnaſſus*, ſacred to *Apollo*, and of which all the poets are ſo full, and *Helicon* and *Cythæron*, both conſecrated to the Muſes, and conſequently very famous among the poets. The following places are the moſt remarkable at preſent.

Lepanto, anciently *Naupactus*, a town on a mountain along the ſhore of the gulf of *Lepanto*, formerly called the gulf of *Corinth*. On the ſummit of the mountain ſtands a ſmall caſtle. The town is ſurrounded by a fertile country covered with olive and vineyards, corn-fields and plantations of oranges, citrons and lemons.

The *Dardanelles*, or two caſtles defending the narrow entrance into the gulf of *Lepanto*. Here the *Venetians*, in the year 1571, gained a moſt ſignal victory over the *Turkiſh* fleet.

Delphi, *Delphos*, now *Caſtri*, two *Turkiſh* miles north of the gulf of *Lepanto*, ſtanding on a bare mountain. At preſent it is but a poor place, having about two hundred houſes, but was anciently very noted for the temple and oracle of *Apollo*.

Livadia, a large populous town on the gulf of *Lepanto*, built round a mountain which terminates in a peak, having on it a caſtle. It carries on a pretty good trade.

Megara, a mean place, not far from the *Golfo de Engia*, once capital of a particular republick.

Athens, now *Setines*, the ancient capital of *Attica*, at firſt called *Cecropia*, from *Cecrops* its founder, but afterwards known by the name of *Athens*, which it derived from the goddeſs *Minerva*. Excluſive of its power, grandeur and opulence, it was highly celebrated for the incorruptible fidelity of its citizens; and for being the nurſery of the moſt eminent philoſophers, ſtateſmen and orators; for its multitude too of great commanders no other city has ever equalled it. It was governed at firſt by Kings, then by Archons, but afterwards fell ſucceſſively under the power of the *Perſians*, *Macedonians* and *Romans*. In later times it came under the dominion of the *Turks*, from whom it was taken by the *Venetians*. In the year 1455 the *Turks* again took it. In 1687 the *Venetians* recovered it, but in the laſt wars betwixt thoſe two powers the *Turks* got it into their hands. Theſe viciſſitudes have indeed greatly diminiſhed its ſplendour; but, both within and without the city, in its preſent ſtate, are many remains of its ancient grandeur, which proclaim the great perfection of *Athenian* ſculpture and architecture. The inhabitants, at this time, are reckoned about ten thouſand, three parts of whom are Chriſtians, and have a great number of churches and oratories: The *Turks* too have five moſques here. It is the reſidence of a *Greek* biſhop. Among the many great and ſmall remains of ancient ſtately edifices, thoſe more particularly worthy of notice are reckoned to be the temple of *Jupiter Olympius*, and, above all, the *Parthenion*, or the ſtately temple of *Minerva*, now converted into a *Turkiſh* moſque, and accounted the fineſt piece of antiquity in the whole world. In the laſt *Venetian* war this building ſuffered much by the cannon. *New Athens* is a part of *Athens*, and, as a compliment to the Emperor *Adrian*, was called by his name. The two rivers *Iliſſus* and *Eridanus*, which water the plain in which *Athens* now ſtands, are very ſmall; the former being diverted into ſeveral canals for watering the olive-yards, and the latter loſt amidſt the many branches into which it is conveyed over the country. *Athens* had anciently three harbours, of which *Phalareus* and *Munichia* lay to the eaſtward, and *Pyræus* to the weſt of a ſmall cape. The latter being an incloſed ſpacious harbour, with a narrow entrance, is ſtill much reſorted to, and by the *Greeks* called *Porto Drago*, but by the *Italians Porto Leone*, from a pillar there in memory of a lion which was carried from hence to *Venice*.

Lepſina, formerly the celebrated *Eleuſis*, now lying in ruins.

Stibes, *Stives*, the ancient *Thebes*, diſtinguiſhed for its many pompous temples, palaces, and other coſtly ſtructures; but at preſent without any remains of its ancient grandeur, except that it is the ſee of a *Greek* biſhop.

The *MOREA*.

THE *Morea* is almoſt an iſland, but joins to the continent, or country of Proper *Greece*, by a narrow neck of land called the iſthmus of *Corinth*, ſo famed for the *Iſthmian* games celebrated there in honour of *Neptune*. It is but a peninſula, anciently called the *Peleponneſus*, and in more remote times *Aegialea* and *Apia*. It conſiſted of the following ſmall Kingdoms: *Sicyon*, *Argos* and *Mycene*, *Corinth*, Proper *Achaia*, *Arcadia* and *Laconia*. Its preſent name of the *Morea* is ſaid to be derived from *Morus*, a mulberry-tree, either from its reſembling the leaf of that tree in ſhape, or from the great number of mulberry-trees it produces. The chief rivers in it are the *Carbon*, anciently the *Alpheus*; the *Pirnaza*, anciently the *Paniſus*; the *Eurotas*, now called the *Baſilipotamo*, *i. e.* King's river, and falling into the *Golfo de Calochina*. Of the lakes, the moſt celebrated among the ancients was the *Stymphalis*, noted for the many ravenous birds which frequented it; and the *Phineus*, for being the ſource of the river *Styx*, whoſe waters were of ſuch remarkable coldneſs as to freeze thoſe to death who drank of it. It alſo corrodes iron and copper, for which very extraordinary qualities the old poets have made it the river of hell. It has not only ſeveral mountains but alſo many fertile and delightful plains. At the treaty of *Carlowitz* the *Turks* ceded all the *Morea* to the *Venetians*, but, in the year 1715, again diſpoſſeſſed them of it. It is divided into four Diſtricts.

1. *Saccania* or *Romania Minor* contains the ancient cities of *Corinth*, *Sicyon*, and *Argos*. The moſt remarkable places of this Diſtrict are

Corinth, *Corinto*, by the *Turks* called *Gereme*, a celebrated town at the foot of *Acro-Corinth*, on which ſtands a caſtle, having a moſt beautiful proſpect on every ſide. The original name of this city was *Ephyra* with the addition of *Heliopolis*, or city of the ſun, and *Bimaris*, which ſignifies a place lying betwixt two ſeas. It was anciently one of the fineſt cities in all *Greece*, and abounded in ſtately buildings, ſuch as temples, palaces, amphitheatres, portico's, monuments, baths and other works; all ornamented with

with pillars, cornices and pedeſtals, whoſe ſingular decorations gave riſe to the appellation of the *Corinthian* Order, with numbers of ſtatues by the greateſt maſters. But its edifices being demoliſhed at preſent, and the ſpot on which it ſtood filled up with little gardens and fields, it looks much more like a village than a city: And what is ſtill worſe, is frequently expoſed to the deſcents of the *Corſairs*. It is however the ſeat of a *Greek* archbiſhop. The Chriſtians here from ſome paſſages in St. *Paul*'s Epiſtles, appear to have been very numerous.

The remains of the ancient city of *Sicyon* on the river *Aſopus*.

Nemea, a village, famed for the ancient *Nemæan* games.

Argos, a mean place on the river *Najo* or *Inachus*, formerly a ſplendid capital, is the ſee of a biſhop, and defended by a citadel.

Mycene, a village, once the capital of a Kingdom.

Napoli di Romania, in *Latin Neapolis*, anciently *Nauplia*, is a city and fortification on a peninſula, which ſtretches into a bay, from the town called *Golfo de Neapoli*. It is an archbiſhop's ſee, and has a good harbour. In 1715, the *Turks* made themſelves maſters of this place.

2. *Braccio di Mania* or *Tzakonia*, comprehends the ancient *Arcadia* and *Laconia*, and contains the following places, *viz.*

Leontari, formerly *Megalopolis*, and *Dorbo*, the ancient *Mantinea*, two conſiderable cities of old, but at preſent mean places, eſpecially the latter.

Miſitra, ſituate on the river *Eurotas*, or *Baſilipotamo*, anciently called *Sparta* and improperly *Lacedæmon*, the capital of *Laconia*. It conſiſts of a caſtle, the city, properly ſo called, and below it lie two large ſuburbs. It is alſo a biſhop's ſee.

Malveſia, by the modern *Greeks* called *Monembaſia*, by the Turks *Menewtſche*, the ancient *Epidaurus*, lies on the *Golfo de Neapoli*, and is the ſtrongeſt fortification in all the *Morea*. Its luſcious wine called Malmſey was very famous in former times. It has a pretty good harbour, and is the ſeat of a *Greek* biſhop.

The promontory of *Malio*, anciently *Malea*, lies on the ſouth-eaſt point of land.

Colochina, is a ſmall town, giving name to the *Golfo de Colochina*.

Maina, a place, with a Diſtrict belonging to it, on the ſouth part of the land. Its inhabitants, and thoſe in the neighbourhood called *Mainotti*, are the deſcendents of the ancient *Lacedemonians*, and to this very day the moſt valiant among all the *Greeks*; and though, by eſtimate, their whole military force does not exceed twelve thouſand men, they have never been conquered, nor even made tributary to the *Turks*. Their country is on all ſides ſurrounded with mountains, and their modern name is derived from μανία, *i.e.* madneſs, from their cuſtom in battle of ruſhing in upon the enemy as if actuated by a phrenzy.

Cabo Matapan, anciently called the promontory of *Tanara*, ſtretches ſouthwards to a great diſtance in the ſea, and has two harbours, one called *Achilleus*, the other *Pſamatheus*.

3. *Belvedere* comprizes the ancient *Elis* and *Meſſenia*, and in it are the following places of note, *viz.*

Coron, a conſiderable fortified town, having a harbour on the bay of *Coron*: *Sagara* and *Colone*, two ſmall-ſea-ports.

Modon, anciently *Methone*, a place of conſiderable trade and fortified, having alſo a harbour. It is the reſidence of the governor of the *Morea* and a biſhop's ſee.

Navarin, anciently *Pylus*, a fortified trading town on the ſea. The harbour here is reckoned the beſt and moſt ſpacious in all the *Morea*.

Arcadia, formerly *Cypariſſa*, a mean place, from which a bay takes its name.

Langanico, *Olympia*, *Sconri*, ſeated on the river *Carbon*, anciently a city of great note, near which, on the *Olympian* plain, were celebrated the games ſo called, which were firſt inſtituted by *Pelops* in honour of *Jupiter*, and afterwards revived by *Atreus* and *Hercules*. They were held every fifth year with great ſolemnity, amidſt an infinite number of ſpectators, and laſted for five whole days together. From theſe ſpectacles the computation of time in *Greece* by Olympiads took its riſe. In this city alſo was a very fine temple of *Jupiter Olympius* with a celebrated image of that god fifty ells high, which was reckoned one of the ſeven wonders of the world. Near it was alſo a famous grove dedicated to the ſame god, but dwindled at preſent into an inconſiderable place.

Belvedere, by the *Greeks* called *Calloſcopium*, is ſituate on the ſpot where the ancient capital of *Elis* ſtood. The town received its preſent name from the delightful places round it.

Caſtel Torneſe, is a ſmall town delightfully ſituated on an eminence near the ſea.

4. *Chiarenza*, *Clarenza*, contains *Achaia*, properly ſo called, together with the following places, *viz.*

Chiarenza, *Clarenza*, a pretty good town which ſuffered much in the laſt *Venetian* war.

Patras, *Patraſſo*, in *Latin Patræ*, a town and caſtle on a mountain in a bay; the reſidence of a *Greek* archbiſhop.

THE

The ISLANDS in *GREECE.*

THE *Grecian* iſlands may be divided according to the ſeas in which they lie; namely, in the *Archipelago*, the *Mediterranean*, the parts about *Candia* and the *Ionian* ſea, as it was anciently called.

1. The iſlands in the *Archipelago*, formerly called the *Ægæan* ſea, but receiving its preſent name from ἀρχὸς chief, and πέλαγος a ſea, it being the longeſt and principal ſea in thoſe parts. It ſeparates *Europe* from *Aſia*, to the north and weſt, waſhing *Romania*, *Macedonia* and *Greece*; and to the eaſt *Natolia* or *Aſia Minor*. It is interſperſed with many large and ſmall iſlands, comprized by ancient geographers under two general names. Thoſe which form a kind of circle round *Delos* are called *Cyclades*, *i. e.* the circle iſlands; but thoſe which lie farther off from *Delos*, and are ſcattered all over the *Archipelago*, they call *Sporades*, *i. e.* the ſcattered iſlands. Having no account into what kind of government theſe iſlands are divided by the *Turks*, we are obliged to keep to the partition made of them by the ancients; but yet, for the ſake of method, we ſhall treat of thoſe iſlands which lie neareſt to the coaſts of *Europe* (to which all the *Cyclades* and ſome of the *Sporades* belong) under the article of *Europe*; reſerving, likewiſe, in this place the others which lie on the coaſt of *Aſia*, and conſtitute the greateſt number of the *Sporades*, to the fourth part of the deſcription of the earth, under the article *Natolia*.

1. *Samondrachi*, anciently *Samothrace*, and ſtill, in older times, *Melites*, *Leucoſia* and *Leucania* from its white colour; *Saocis*, from a very high mountain of the ſame name; *Electria* and *Dardania*, from *Dardanus*, which laſt is the moſt uſual appellation. The ancient name of *Samothrace* is more properly tranſlated *the country of the Thracians*, who formerly inhabited theſe territories; *Same* in the *Perſian*, old *Scythian*, *Thracian*, *Lithuanian*, *Finni*, and other cognate languages, ſignifying *earth*, or *country*. It lies not far from the coaſt of *Romania*, and was anciently famous for the worſhip paid there to certain deities called *Cabiri*, who were held in ſuch high veneration that it was looked upon as prophanation even ſo much as to mention their name. The town of *Samondrachi* lies on a high mountain commanding a proſpect of its ſpacious harbour.

2. *Embro*, *Lembro*, anciently *Imbros*, is a mountainous iſland overgrown with woods harbouring wild beaſts and game. It has four villages, one bearing the ſame name as the iſland, and defended by a caſtle. It had formerly a town of the ſame name, conſecrated to the *Cabiri* (ſee the preceeding article) and to *Mercury*.

3. *Thaſſus*, *Thaſos*, in the *Golfo de Conteſſa*, was alſo anciently called *Aeria*, or *Aethria*, being famous, even to a proverb, for its rich gold mines, its fertility and excellent wine and marble. The place of the ſame name lies to the north of the iſland.

4. *Stalimene* (from εἰς τὴν λήμνον) formerly *Lemnos*, abounds with mountains and vallies, which in ſome places are well cultivated and produce all ſorts of fruit. The eaſtern part of the iſland is dry and barren; on the contrary, the weſt and ſouth coaſts are fertile, having a great number of ſprings. In it are two high mountains, by the ancients called *Meſchilæ*, which being volcanos occaſioned the name of *Aethalia* to be given anciently to this iſland. It was formerly ſacred to *Vulcan*, whom the inhabitants worſhipped as their patron; and has always been famed for a certain kind of earth, or bole, which is called from the place *terra lemnia*, and from the ſeals, or particular marks ſtampt upon it, bears likewiſe the appellation of *terra ſigillata*. It is looked upon as an excellent medicine againſt poiſon, the bite of a ſerpent, wounds and the dyſentery. It was dug up formerly with many religious ceremonies, in all probability, firſt introduced by the *Venetians*, and conſiſting in this, *viz.* that the principal *Turkiſh* and Chriſtian inhabitants of the iſland meet on the ſixth of *Auguſt*, and on that day only, at a chapel called *Sotira*, half way betwixt the village of *Cochino* and the mountain where the earth is found, and from thence proceed in proceſſion to the top of the mountain, where the *Greek* prieſts read the Liturgy; after which, certain perſons appointed for that purpoſe begin to dig, and as ſoon as they diſcover a vein of the deſired earth, give notice of it to the prieſts, who fill ſmall hair bags with it and deliver theſe to the *Turkiſh* governor and other officers preſent. When they have taken up as much as they think proper, they fill up the place again and return back in proceſſion as before. Some of the bags are ſent to the *Turkiſh* Emperor and the reſt marked with his ſeal, or with theſe two words, *Tin Imachton*, i. e. *the ſealed* earth, and ſold by the ſangiak, or his deputies, to the inhabitants and foreign merchants. The ſangiak muſt give an account to the Grand Sultan's treaſury of the money annually produced from it, and the inhabitants are capitally puniſhed if they keep this earth in their houſes, export, or any wiſe trade in it without his knowledge and permiſſion. In this iſland formerly was a famous labyrinth, conſiſting of a ſtately building ſupported by forty pillars of an uncommon height and thickneſs. The two principal places, and once towns, here are *Cochino*, formerly *Hepheſtias*, and *Lemno*, or *Stalimene*, the ancient *Myrina*. It is the reſidence of a *Greek* biſhop.

5. *Pelagniſi*, or *Pelagiſi*, anciently *Haloneſus*, is a very ſmall iſland.

6. *Sciatho*, *Siatta*, formerly *Sciathus*, is uninhabited by reaſon of the Corſairs, but had anciently two towns.

7. *Piperi*,

7. *Piperi*, formerly *Peparethus*, by others called *Opula*, *Lemene* and *Seraquino*, was famed of old for its excellent olives, but the wine of this place muſt be kept ſix years before it becomes palatable.

8. *Icus*, a very ſmall iſland reckoned by ſome among the *Cyclades*, and ſituate near *Negreponte*, but others place it between *Sciatho* and *Sciro*. It had formerly two towns, whence it was alſo called *Dopolis*.

9. *Sciro*, anciently *Scyrus*, full of mountains and rocks, and conſequently ſtony and barren, as its name ſhows. The remarkable ſtone of *Sciro* which, when whole, floats on the ſurface of the water, but when broken ſinks to the bottom, is deſcribed by *Pliny*. Here are alſo marble quarries. The little town of *Sciro* is the reſidence of a biſhop, and the *Greek* families in the iſland are computed at about three hundred,

10. *Negropont*, anciently *Eubœa*, afterwards, from its capital, called *Egrippos*, whence the word *Negropont* ſeems to be derived, as formed by the weſtern Chriſtians who firſt came to this iſland, probably from their not underſtanding theſe *Greek* words εἰς τὸν Ἐγρίπον to *Egripos*. In the moſt ancient times it was called *Chalcodotis*, or *Calcis*, *Macra*, or *Macris* (i. e. *the long*) *Ellopia*, *Abantis* and *Oche*. *Strabo* makes its length ſeven hundred ſtadia, and its greateſt breadth one hundred and fifty. It is divided from the continent by a ſtrait formerly called *Euripus*, but now ſo narrow at the capital that a galley can hardly paſs through; and is joined to the continent by a bridge, being thought to have been once ſo by an iſthmus. The *Euripus* was anciently much celebrated for the ſtated irregularities of its motions. The learned Jeſuit *Babin* obſerves, that in the firſt eight days of the month, and from the fourteenth to the twentieth, incluſively, and alſo in the three laſt days, it is regular both in its ebb and flood; but, on the other days of the lunar month, very irregular; the ebb and flood returning ſometimes eleven, twelve, thirteen and fourteen times within twenty-four or twenty-five hours. This irregularity, which has baffled the reſearches both of ancients and moderns, gave riſe to a proverb among the *Greeks*. Such is the fertility of the level parts of this iſland, that it abounds in a very extraordinary manner in grain, wine, oil, and all kinds of excellent fruits. It has alſo ſeveral mountains which, for a conſiderable part of the year, are covered with ſnow. Of theſe the higheſt is *Oche*. Among the capes the moſt remarkable are *Capo D'oro*, called alſo *Capo Chimi*; *Capo Figara*, the ancient name of which was *Caphareus*; and *Capo Liter*, formerly *Cenæum*. In the firſt ages, when navigation was in its infancy, ſailing round the firſt of theſe capes was reckoned dangerous by reaſon of the many rocks and whirlpools along the coaſt. This iſland had formerly a great number of conſiderable cities, but the only places now worth notice are the following, *viz.*

Egripos,

Egripos, or *Negropont*, the capital of the iſland, which ſeems to be ſo called from the *Euripus*, near which it lies, being probably ſeated on the ruins of *Chalcis*, the ancient capital of the iſland. The admiral of *Turkey*, who is alſo governor of the iſland and the adjacent parts of *Greece*, reſides here; and the harbour is ſeldom without a fleet of gallies. It is alſo the ſeat of a *Greek* biſhop.

Caſtel Roſſo, anciently *Caryſtus* or *Caryſte*, at the foot of mount *Oche*, is a biſhop's ſee and populous. In its neighbourhood were formerly ſome quarries of marble with amianthus or aſbeſtos.

Oreo, a ſmall village, but remarkable for keeping up the remembrance of the ancient *Oreos*.

11. *Andros*, one of the moſt fruitful and pleaſant iſlands in the *Archipelago*, having a prodigious plenty of wine, oil, barley and all kinds of delicious fruits, and being watered with innumerable ſprings; but its greateſt riches are ſilk. The ancients called it alſo *Cauros*, *Laſia*, *Nonagria*, *Epagris*, *Antandros* and *Hydruſia*. On the iſland are between thirty and forty villages, and four or five thouſand inhabitants, moſt of them *Greeks* with a colony of *Albanians*. The town of *Arna* has an harbour, and is the reſidence of a cadi and aga, as alſo of a *Romiſh* and *Greek* biſhop. At ſome diſtance from it may be ſeen the remains of a large and ſtrong wall with ſeveral pillars, cornices and pedeſtals of broken columns, on which ſtood ſtatues and various inſcriptions, ſome of which mention the Senate and people of *Andros*, and the prieſts of *Bacchus*; whence it is concluded that here ſtood the flouriſhing city of *Andros*.

12. *Macroniſi*, *i. e.* the long iſland, was formerly called *Helena*, *Macris* and *Cranæ*, on account of its rocks and inequalities. It is both barren and uninhabited, being covered with a deep ſand and has only one ſcanty ſpring, but was formerly peopled, and produces larger and finer plants or herbs than are to be found in any parts of the *Archipelago*.

13. *Coluri*, formerly *Salamis*, and likewiſe *Pitiuſſa*, *Seiras* and *Cychria*, lies in the *Golfo d' Engia*, being divided from the main land by the ſtrait of *Perama*. Beſides the ſmall town of *Coluri*, which has a harbour, there are two villages on the iſland, one called *Ambelachi* lying in that part where the ancient city of *Salamis* ſtood, as the remains ſtill ſhew. This iſland is famous for the important victory gained there by the *Greeks* over the *Perſians*.

14. *Ægina*, called alſo anciently *Oeone* and *Myrmidonia*, lies likewiſe in the gulf of *Engia*, which takes its name from it, being, by the corruption of mariners, alſo called *Engia*. The ancient inhabitants, on account of their induſtry in cultivating the ſoil, were ſtyled *Myrmidons*, *i. e.* Ants. Not far from the town of *Engia*, which is ſaid to conſiſt of about eight hundred houſes, and has a caſtle, may be ſeen the remains of a magnificent ſtructure, which was probably one of the celebrated temples which formerly graced this iſland.

15. *Porus*, anciently *Calabria*, lies next to the *Morea*, and is remarkable for being the place whither *Demoſthenes* was baniſhed.

16. *Zia*, *Cia*, *Cea*, formerly *Ceos*, called alſo *Hydruſſa*, was famous among the ancients for its fertility, paſtures and figs. The town of *Zia*, which gives name to the iſland, lies upon an eminence in the neighbourhood of the ancient city of *Carthæa*, of the ruins of which, as well as of the ancient city of *Julis*, ſome remains are ſtill viſible. Thoſe of the laſt take up a whole mountain, and by the inhabitants was called *Polis*, *i. e.* the city. Near this place are to be ſeen the ruins of a ſtately temple. On the iſland reſides a *Greek* biſhop. The harbour lies to the north-weſt ſide, and is capable of receiving the largeſt ſhips.

17. *Joura*, formerly *Gyarus*, *Gyara*, or *Gyaræ*, is the moſt deſolate and unpleaſing place in the whole *Archipelago*. The *Romans* uſually baniſhed delinquents to this iſland.

18. *Tine*, formerly *Tenos*, *Hydruſſa*, *Ophiuſa*, very mountainous, but abounds in many parts with excellent fruit, and ſtill more in ſilk. The wine of this place was much admired by the ancients. Beſides the town, which is defended by a caſtle, this iſland contains betwixt thirty and forty populous villages. Here is alſo a *Greek* and *Latin* biſhop.

19. *Mycone* produces corn, wine, figs and ſome olives, but has little water or wood. The inhabitants are moſtly *Greek* Chriſtians, and have magiſtrates of their own religion; but a *Turkiſh* officer comes hither every year and collects the tribute paid to the Porte. A cadi ſometimes alſo viſits them and holds courts of juſtice here. In this iſland are upwards of fifty *Greek* churches, and ſeveral convents of monks and nuns, though not very well filled. Among theſe the convent of nuns of *Paleo Caſtro*, which lies in the middle of the iſland, is the principal. There may be in the whole country about five hundred ſea-faring people, many of whom live by pyracy. The *Myconians* are bald at twenty or twenty-five years of age. The city of *Mycone* lies on a large harbour, and is an open place containing about one thouſand inhabitants.

20. *Trogoniſi*, *i. e.* the iſland of goats, from the great numbers of thoſe animals formerly found there. It is a very ſmall place.

21. *Delos*, formerly a celebrated iſland, but at preſent a deſert rock, being a ſecure place of retreat for Corſairs. The *Greeks* call it *Dilli*, or *Deli*, in the plural number, comprizing under this title the iſland of *Rhenæa*; and giving to the Leſſer *Delis* of the ancients the appellation of *Delos*, but to the Greater *Delis* that of *Rhenæa*. *Delos*, as being the imaginary birth-place of *Apollo* and *Diana*, was held in the higheſt veneration by all nations, even by the *Perſians*. The oracle of *Apollo* in this iſland was the moſt celebrated in all the world. Here are ſtill to be ſeen the remains of the celebrated pillar of *Apollo*, and ſeveral ſtately fragments of the renowned temple and once ſo conſiderable city of *Delos*.

22. The

22. The Great *Sdili*, or *Deli*, formerly *Rhenæa*, *Rhenia*, or *Rhene*, lies near the laſt mentioned iſland, and has fine paſtures, but through fear of the Corſairs is uninhabited, being widely different from its former condition, of which its many ſtately ruins are a melancholy proof.

23. *Syra*, *Sira*, *Siro*, formerly *Syros*, is mountainous, but produces plenty of barley, wine, figs, cotton and olives, as alſo good wheat. The air is moiſt and cooler than in the neighbouring iſlands. The inhabitants, a few *Greek* families excepted, are *Roman* Catholics. The town of *Syra* is built round a little ſteep mountain. Between it and the harbour may be ſeen the remains of auguſt buildings which made a part of the ancient city of *Syros*. Near the eaſt coaſt lie three ſmall iſlands called *Gadroniſi*.

24. *Thermia*, anciently *Cythnus*, *Ophiuſa* and *Dryopis*, receives its preſent name from the many hot ſprings met with here. It is not ſo mountainous as ſome of the other iſlands, and the ſoil, when well cultivated, produces very large quantities of barley, wine and figs. The iſland alſo affords plenty of honey, wax, partridges, a great quantity of ſilk, and as much cotton as the inhabitants require for their own uſe. The *Greek* Chriſtians in this iſland are computed at ſixteen thouſand. In the city of *Thermia* is a biſhop with about fifteen or ſixteen churches and ſeveral convents. On the iſland are ſtill viſible the ruins of two cities; one of which, on the ſouth coaſt, muſt have been of extraordinary ſplendour.

25. *Serpho*, *Serphanto*, formerly *Seriphus*, is rather a barren rock than an iſland, and accordingly the *Romans* made it a place of baniſhment for the vileſt malefactors. It abounds, indeed, in mines of iron and magnets, producing alſo great quantities of onions. The inhabitants are all *Greeks*.

26. *Siphanto*, *Siphno*, formerly *Siphnus*, *Meropia* and *Acis*, enjoys a very wholeſome air, good water and a fertile ſoil, producing great plenty of fine fruit with a ſufficiency of grain for the ſupport of its inhabitants: here is alſo no want of tame and wild fowl and other game. It had once rich gold and lead mines, but of the former the inhabitants now know nothing, and the latter are not worked. The number of people here is computed at five thouſand, who inhabit five or ſix villages, and are moſtly *Greeks*; but they have above five hundred chapels, four convents of monks and two of nuns. On a rock near the ſea ſtands a caſtle, and in the iſland are five ſecure harborus; namely, *Faro*, *Vati*, *Chitriani*, *Chironiſſo* and *Culanca*.

27. *Argentiere*, formerly *Cimolis*, is full of rocks, mountainous and barren. It is ſaid to contain ſeveral ſilver mines. The whole iſland is covered with a kind of clay, called *Cimoli* earth, uſed for waſhing and bleaching of linen. It contains but one village.

28. *Prepeſinthus*, a ſmall iſland betwixt *Siphanto* and *Melos*.

29. *Milo*, *Melos*, conſiſts almoſt entirely of one hollow, porous rock, which is macerated, as it were, by the ſea water. The heat of a continual ſubterraneous fire is felt here merely by putting the hand into the holes of the rock;

rock; and on the iſland is a place ever burning in which the neighbouring earth ſmokes like a chimney. Great quantities of alum and ſulphur are found here. Alum grows here in certain natural caverns in the form of flat ſtones betwixt nine and ten inches thick. It produces alſo plume-alum, alkaline ſublimated and diſſolved, and diſtils in drops from the rock. Sulphur is found in one particular place perfectly pure and as it were ſublimated; namely, in a cavern, the bottom of which is full of ſulphur which burns continually. The water in the lower grounds is not fit for common uſe. At the foot of a mountain betwixt the town and the harbour, are baths and ſome ſprings ſo hot as to burn one's finger. Here is alſo a purgative ſpring. It abounds in iron mines, and though the ſurface of the iſland be, in general, mountainous and rocky, it is not without many delightful plains, and the ſoil is very fertile. Here is great plenty of grain of all kinds, exquiſite fruits, eſpecially grapes, melons and figs; with honey, fleſh, fowl, game and fiſh; but the air is none of the moſt wholeſome. The inhabitants are *Greeks*, given up to voluptuouſneſs, without any thoughts of the danger which threatens their habitation. It has alſo a *Greek* and *Latin* biſhop. The town of *Milo* may contain five thouſand ſouls, and were it not for its extreme filthineſs, would make a tolerable appearance. About half a *Turkiſh* mile from it is an excellent harbour.

30. *Antiparos*, anciently *Oliaros*, in ſome parts fertile, but having only one village. It is remarkable, however, for a grotto, which is, indeed, a maſter-piece of nature, being about forty toiſes high and fifty broad, and every where entertaining the eye with an infinite variety of figures of a white, tranſparent, cryſtalline marble, repreſenting vegetables, marble pillars, and a ſuperb marble pyramid; all which *Tournefort* looks upon to be natural.

31. *Paros*, formerly *Platea*, *Pactia*, *Minoa*, or *Minois*, *Demetrias*, *Zacynthus*, *Hyria*, *Hileaſſa* and *Cabarnis*, once opulent and powerful, now conſiſting only of one thouſand five hundred families, but having plenty of grain, wine, game, and, in particular, of good cattle. It is famous for its extraordinary white marble, and had alſo moſt excellent artiſts for working it. Theſe celebrated antiques called the chronicle of *Paros*, are marbles, having *Greek* inſcriptions performed on this iſland, and bought, in the year 1627, by *Thomas Howard*, earl of *Arundel*, who, in 1667, made a preſent of them to the univerſity of *Oxford*, and they are now called the *Arundelian* or *Oxonian* marbles. The inſcription is the moſt authentic piece of ancient chronology, being made two hundred and ſixty-four years before the Chriſtian æra, and contains a ſpace of above three hundred years. The town of *Parichia* ſeems to ſtand on the ruins of the ancient *Paros*, the walks and houſes being decorated with ſeveral fine marble remains of that city, beſides the monuments in the adjacent country. The *Panagia*, or *Madonia*, with-

out the city, is both the largeſt and moſt ſplendid church in the *Archipelago*. In this iſland, beſides a great number of churches and chapels, are ſeveral conſiderable villages. A large fleet may lie conveniently and ſecurely in the harbour of St. *Maria*, but the common anchoring place for the *Turkiſh* navy is *Drio*, on the weſt ſide of the iſland.

32. *Naxia*, the ancient *Naxos*, called alſo *Strongyle Dia*, *Dionyſias*, *Callipolis* and Little *Sicily*, the laſt of which names was given it on account of its reſembling *Sicily* in fertility; and it was called *Dia*, or *the Divine*, from the religious worſhip of *Jupiter* (Ζεύς, διὸς) obſerved there. It is the moſt fertile iſland in all the *Archipelago*, and its wine ſtill maintains its former excellence. Beſides this, its plains are covered with orange, olive, lemon, cedar, citron, pomgranate, apple, mulberry and fig trees. It was alſo famed for a kind of marble which the *Greeks* called *Ophites*, being green ſpeckled with white like a ſnake. Some mountains on the weſtern coaſt afford emery of ſo much virtue that the adjoining cape is, by the *Italians*, called *Capo Smeriglio*, or *Cape Emery*. The people on the whole iſland do not exceed eight thouſand, and there is little harmony betwixt the *Greeks* and *Latins*, who have each an archbiſhop here. The inhabitants, like moſt of theſe iſlands, have the choice of their own magiſtrates, but ſometimes a cadi takes a circuit among them, and to him appeals lie. It contains betwixt forty and fifty villages, and but one town, which ſtands on the ſouth ſide of the iſland, and is defended by a caſtle. About a muſket-ſhot from it, on a rock near the ſea, ſtands a beautiful marble portal amidſt a heap of fragments of marble and granite, ſuppoſed to have been a temple of *Bacchus*.

33. *Amorgus*, or *Morgos*, enjoys a good ſoil, and produces fine wine. The town is built on the ſide of a rock with a caſtle near it. About three miles off, by the ſea ſide, ſtands a large *Greek* convent. Its beſt harbour is on the ſouth ſide.

34. *Caloyero*, *Cheiro*, *Skinoſa* and *Raclia*, deſart iſlands and rocks.

35. *Nio* produces ſcarce any thing but corn, has ſome convenient harbours, and its inhabitants are good ſeamen.

36. *Sikino*. Here grows the beſt wheat in the *Archipelago*. It has alſo plenty of figs. Its town, which is but ſmall, ſeems to hang over the ſea.

37. *Policandro*, ſtony, and affords but a ſcanty ſubſiſtance to its inhabitants, who endeavour to make it up by a cotton trade. The town may contain ſomewhat above a hundred *Greek* families.

The

The *Mediterranean* ISLANDS lying about *Candia*, or in the *Candian* Sea.

1. *CANDIA* itſelf, anciently *Crete*, called alſo *Aeria*, *Idæa*, *Curete* and *Macaron*, or *Macaroneſus*, i. e. *the fortunate iſland*, in alluſion to its fertility and the purity of the air, is one of the largeſt iſlands in the *Mediterranean*, being in length about ſeventy *Turkiſh* miles, and in breadth, in ſome parts, fifteen. Above half the iſland is covered with rocky, barren mountains, the moſt noted of which are *Pſiloriti*, formed from ὑψηλον ὀρος, and the ancient *Ida*, being the higheſt in the iſland, though one continued barren rock, and for the greateſt part of the year covered with ſnow. The only thing it produces is the tragacantha, or buckthorn, famous for its gum. This mountain commands a view of both ſeas. *Sethia*, or *Laſthi*, formerly *Dicte*, is part of the *White* mountains, as they were called, but now, from a neighbouring town, receive the name of the *Sfachia* mountains. The vallies and level country are remarkably fertile in grain, fine red and white wine, oil, ſilk, wool, honey, wax, *&c.* The quince tree was firſt brought into *Italy* from the town of *Cydonia*, and therefore, by the *Romans*, called *Malum Cydonicum*, or the *Cydonian* apple. Here are tame creatures of all kinds, game and wild-fowl, but no ſtags or wild beaſts. A very conſiderable part of the country lies waſte. The inhabitants are *Greeks*, who have an archbiſhop, *Armenians*, *Turks* and *Jews*. Ancient bards make frequent mention of the one hundred cities of this iſland, to which, on that account, was given the epithet of *Hecatompolis*, but it had many more, above one hundred and twenty occurring in old writings. Under the Emperor *Valentinian* the firſt, above a hundred towns were deſtroyed and ſome overthrown by an earthquake. This iſland had originally its own Kings, but the republican form was afterwards introduced. Its firſt foreign maſters were the *Romans*, under whom it continued beneath the eaſtern Emperors till the year 823, when the *Saracens* ſubdued it; from whom it was recovered again in the year 962. The *Genoeſe* ceded it to *Boniface*, marquis of *Montferrat*, who, in the year 1204, ſold it to the *Venetians*. In 1644 the *Turks* made a deſcent here, and, after a ſiege of twenty years, reduced the whole country, which, except a few forts, the *Venetians* were obliged to cede to them at the peace in the year 1669; and, in 1715, the *Turks* made themſelves maſters alſo of the *Venetian* forts, ſince which time the iſland has been all their own. Under the *Venetian* dominion the iſland was divided into four governments or Diſtricts.

1. The Diſtrict of *Canea*, *Territorio della Canea*, containing

Canea, a fortification, but ill preſerved. The town makes a good appearance, but the harbour is expoſed to the north wind. This town probably ſtands on the ancient ruins of *Cydonia*, once the moſt opulent city in *Crete*.

Suda, a ſmall iſland with a fort ſtanding on a bay, to which it gives name.

Sfachia, a little town on the ſouth ſide, ſeems to be the old *Phaiſtos*.

Caſtel Selino, ſituated alſo on the ſouth ſide.

The White Mountains mentioned above are covered, like the others, with ſnow, and are alſo called *Leuci*.

Garabuſe, a ſmall iſland near a point of land on the north ſide of the iſland, where is a caſtle which, in the year 1690, was betrayed by *Aloyſius* the commandant to the *Turks*.

2. The Diſtrict of *Rettimo*, *Territorio di Rettimo*; in it are

Rettimo, a well peopled town, having a citadel and harbour, but choaked up with ſand. It was formerly called *Rethymna*, or *Rethymnia*.

Caſtel Milopotamo, a ſea-port on the north ſide of the iſland.

Arcadi, a convent on the ſpot where formerly ſtood the ancient town of *Arcadia*.

Caſtel Amari, near the centre of the iſland.

Pſiloriti, the ancient *Ida*, a celebrated mountain which we have before taken notice of.

3. The Diſtrict of *Candia*, *Territorio di Candia*, containing

Candia, the preſent capital, being a ſea-port on the north ſide of the iſland, in a plain, at the foot of a mountain. It ſtands on the ruins of *Heraclea*, which, by ſome, is not improbably held to have been the ſame with *Matium*. From this city it is that the iſland derives its preſent name, though others deduce it from *Candidus* white, its ſoil being of that colour. It is ſaid alſo, that the *Saracens* having built a town at the place where they had intrenched themſelves, called it *Chandar*, which, in their language, ſignifies a fort, and by time became gradually corrupted to *Candia*. This city was almoſt totally deſtroyed in the tedious blockade and ſiege carried on here by the *Turks* from the year 1645 to 1669, inſomuch that it is now only the melancholy ſhadow of a wealthy place. The harbour too is ſo choaked up as to be practicable only to boats. It is, however, the ſee of a *Greek* archbiſhop.

The Labyrinth, as it is called, runs under a ſmall mountain at the foot of mount *Pſiloriti*, or *Ida*, in a thouſand intricate meanders, without any appearance of regularity, and ſeems a work of nature, or only a vaſt ſubterraneous cavern. The entrance is a natural aperture ſeven or eight paces broad, but ſo low in ſome places that there is no going in without ſtooping. The ground is very rugged and uneven, but the top level, conſiſting of a horizontal layer of ſtones. The principal paſſage, in which there is not ſo much danger of bewildering one's ſelf as in the others, is

about one thouſand two hundred paces in length, and reaches to the end of the maze where are two ſpacious chambers. The moſt dangerous part of the main walk is about thirty paces diſtant from its mouth; if a perſon happen to take any other courſe he is immediately loſt amidſt the innumerable windings of this maze, and then it is no eaſy matter for him to find his way out. For this reaſon travellers always provide themſelves with guides and torches. There is little appearance of its having been a ſtone quarry, and whether it was the famous ancient labyrinth of *Crete* is far from being ſatisfactorily proved. It is quite dry.

At the beginning of the plain of *Meſſoria*, the moſt fertile in the whole iſland, on a little river which can be no other than the *Lethe*, are to be ſeen the ſtately remains of *Gortyna*, or *Gortyn*, once a city of conſiderable figure.

Caſtel Nuovo, *Caſtel Bonifacio*, *Timeni*, *Caſtel Mirabello*, are all forts.

Spina longa is a ſea-port with a citadel.

The Diſtrict of *Settia*, *Territorio di Settia*, contains

Gierapietra, a village on the ſpot where formerly ſtood *Hierapytna*, a fortified town.

Settia, a fortified town on a bay called after its name.

Gotzo, formerly *Gaudos* and *Claudan*, lies ſouth from *Candia*, and belongs to the order of *Malta*.

Gaiduroniſia lies alſo to the ſouthward of *Candia*.

Chriſtina, the ancient *Letoa*, in a like ſituation.

Standia, formerly *Dia*, lies north of *Candia*, being rather a rock than an iſland. Its preſent name is derived from εἰς τὴν Δίαν.

Scarpanto, the ancient *Carpathus*, is one hundred furlongs in length and two hundred in circumference.

Stampala, once called *Aſtypalæa*, had formerly a town and a celebrated temple of *Apollo*.

Namphio, mountainous, and having ſcarce either plants or herbs, but ſeveral fine ſprings with plenty of wax and honey, and great numbers of partridges. The inhabitants are all *Greeks*.

Santorin, i. e. *Sant Erini*, St. *Irene* being its patroneſs, anciently called *Caliſta* and afterwards *Thera*. It is fruitful, particularly in barley and wine, which has the colour of *Rheniſh*, is ſtrong and briſk; and cotton, which grows in great plenty upon a ſhrub ſomething like a currant-buſh, and not, as in the other iſlands, planted again a-new every year. It produces alſo ſome wheat. The inhabitants, who are computed to be ten thouſand, are all *Greeks*; but one third of them of the *Latin* church, and ſubject to a *Latin* biſhop. This iſland formerly had ſeven conſiderable towns, but at preſent the five following are the only places worthy of notice, *viz.*

Apanormia,

Canea, a fortification, but ill preſerved. The town makes a good appearance, but the harbour is expoſed to the north wind. This town probably ſtands on the ancient ruins of *Cydonia*, once the moſt opulent city in *Crete*.

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Apanormia,

Apanormia, having a ſpacious harbour in ſhape of a half moon, but its depth unfathomable, which renders it of little uſe to ſhips as they cannot anchor in it.

Scaro, or *Caſtro*, having a caſtle on an inacceſſible rock.

Pyrgos, ſeated on a mountain, the people whereof live in caves hewed out of rocks of pumice-ſtone.

Emperio, or *Nebrio*.

Acroteri.

This iſland is much talked of in natural hiſtory. It appears to be only a pumice-ſtone incruſted with a ſurface of fertile earth, and, according to the accountsof the ancients, roſe in a violent earthquake out of the ſea as a volcano. The ſame origin had four other iſlands near *Santorin*, and the ſea here is of ſuch depth as not to be fathomed by any ſounding-line. The firſt, which lies in the harbour of *Apanormia*, and was formerly called *Hiera*, or *Automate*, but at preſent *Megali Cammeni*, *i. e.* the great burnt iſland, roſe out of the ſea after a violent earthquake in the year 906, before the birth of *Chriſt*; and, in the beginning of the eighth century, a new iſland ſuddenly appeared with a terrible exploſion which ſhook all the neighbouring iſlands, and adhered to the iſland of *Hiera*, which thereby became conſiderably enlarged: at the ſame time ſhowers of pumice-ſtones were caſt up to a vaſt diſtance on all ſides. The ſecond iſland, which lies a little without the harbour, and was formerly called *Therafia*, but now, from the whiteneſs of its earth, *Aſproniſi*, ſprung from the ſea in the firſt century after the Chriſtian æra. In the year 1573 a ſudden fire burſt out of the ſea and ſoon produced a new iſland, to which was given the name of *Micri Cammeni*, *i. e.* the ſmall burnt iſland. In the years 1707 and 1708, betwixt this iſland and Great *Cammeni*, a fourth iſland roſe like a volcano, attended with an eruption of fire, concuſſions, a craſh like the loudeſt thunder, and a noiſome ſmoke, and has been gradually increaſed by additional rocks.

Cerigo, formerly *Cythera*, the iſle betwixt *Candia* and the *Morea*, is mountainous and rocky, ſo that it produces little corn, wine or oil. It has alſo no great number of inhabitants, but does not want for ſheep and fowls both tame and wild. The principal town is on the ſouth ſide of the iſland, having a caſtle on a very ſteep declivity; but the harbour below it lies open to the ſouth winds. This iſland was in a particular manner conſecrated to *Venus*.

The ISLANDS *in the Sea, anciently called the* IONIAN.

AMong theſe are,

1. *Le Sapienze*, formerly the *Sphagi* iſlands, which are three iſlands lying oppoſite *Modon* in the *Morea*. The largeſt was formerly called *Sphacteria*, being famous in ancient hiſtory for the Victory obtained there by the *Athenians* over the *Lacedemonians*. The circumjacent ſea is called the ſea of *Sapienza*.

2. *Strivali*, formerly *Plotæ*, *i. e.* the 'Floating Iſlands;' afterwards named *Strophades* from their ſuppoſed circumvolutions; are two iſlands at preſent inhabited by *Greek* Monks.

The following iſlands belong to the *Venetians*.

3. *Zante*, formerly *Zacynthus*, a pretty large iſland, producing great plenty of ſtrong wines, raiſins, oil, figs, *&c.* but very ſubject to earthquakes. On the ſouth and weſt ſide is a large chain of mountains; with a mountain alſo towards the eaſt, and another north; ſo that it is almoſt every where environed by mountains. The centre is a delicious plain. Near *Chieri* a ſea-port on one ſide of the chain, at about two hundred paces diſtant from the ſea, is a reſinous ſpring. It exports alſo ſalt. This iſland contains a great many towns and villages in it; and the *Greeks* who conſtitute the majority of its inhabitants, have above forty churches, beſides convents and a biſhop. Another part of the inhabitants are *Roman* Catholicks who have three convents and a biſhop. The remainder are *Jews*. The Republic of *Venice* has a proveditore and two counſellors. The chief place on the iſland is *Zante*, a large and populous town with a caſtle ſtanding on an eminence.

4. *Cephalonia* or *Cefalonia*, called alſo *Cephalenia*, in the firſt Ages. *Samus* and *Epirus Melæna* or *Black Epirus*, had formerly four towns, the capital of which was *Samos*, ſuppoſed to have ſtood at the place which the *Italians* call *Porto Guiſcardo*. This fruitful iſland produces currants, oil, red wine, Muſcadel-grapes, citrons, oranges, pomegranates, and grain. Moſt of the trees bear twice a year, namely, in *April* and *November*; but the fruits of the laſt month are ſmaller. Among its harbours that of *Argoſtoli* is the beſt. In 1214, or according to others in 1224, the *Venetians* firſt got poſſeſſion of it. In 1479, it was taken from them by the *Turks*; but in 1499 again recovered. They have here a proveditore and two counſellors. The moſt remarkable places are

Cefalonia, a biſhop's ſee.

Aſſo, a fortification built in the year 1595, on a high eminence environed with the ſea and ſteep rocks.

5. *Val di Compare*, the preſent name of the iſland of *Ithaca*, noted for being the country of *Ulyſſes*.

6. *Curzolari*, formerly the *Echinades*, were five ſmall iſlands on the coaſt of the ancient *Acarnania*, which conſtitutes a part of the modern *Livadia*; but many ages ſince ſeveral of them are become united with the continent by means of the ſand which the river *Achelous* carries into the ſea. *Dulichium*, once a part of *Ulyſſes*' dominions, is by *Strabo* reckoned among the *Echinades*.

7. *Santa Maura*, anciently called *Neritis*, and ſince *Leucas*, in former ages a peninſula connected with the continent of *Acarnania*. But the *Carthaginians*, or according to others, the *Corinthians* ſevered it, in ſo much that at preſent, betwixt the iſland and the continent, there is a channel about fifty paces broad. It enjoys an uncommon plenty of grain, wine, oil, citrons, pomegranates, almonds, and other fruits, with fine paſtures. The inhabitants are *Greeks* ſubject to a biſhop. In this iſland were formerly three conſiderable towns, with a moſt magnificent temple of *Venus*. The beſt harbours in it are *Englimeno*, *Demata*, and *Santa Maura*. The town of *Santa Maura*, which gives name to the iſland, contains about five or ſix thouſand inhabitants; and being ſituated in the water and defended by walls and towers is ſo fortified, that there is no convenient approach to it either by land or water. Beyond its works, in a moraſs, are two well inhabited iſlands or ſuburbs. The cluſter of little iſlands betwixt this and the continent communicate by bridges. In 1473 the *Turks* diſpoſſeſſed the *Grecian* emperor of the town and iſland. In 1502 the *Venetians* made themſelves maſters of it; but afterwards ſurrendered it again to the *Turks*, and in 1684 recovered it from them. In 1715, the town and iſland fell a ſecond time into the hands of the *Turks*; but the following year the *Venetians* drove them out, and have ever ſince kept a proveditore here.

8. *Pachſu* and *Antipachſu*, anciently *Paxi* or *Paxæ*, two ſmall iſlands betwixt St. *Maura* and *Corfu*.

9. *Corfu*, anciently *Drepane*, *Scheria*, *Phæacia* and afterwards *Corcyra*, takes its preſent name from the ancient caſtle of *Corypho* ſtanding on a mountain, and is ſo called from the *Greek* word κορυφὴ, a hill. It is ſeventy *Italian* miles in length, and from *Capo Barbaro* to *Capo Balacrum* thirty broad; but in moſt other places ſcarce twelve: It was famous in former ages for the beautiful gardens of king *Alcinous*. Its ſouthern parts are barren, mountainous and deſtitute of water; but the northern coaſt is very fertile in all kinds of delicious fruits, excellent wine, grain, olives, &c. This iſland was for a long time under the Kings of *Naples*, but in the thirteenth century the inhabitants ſubmitted to the *Venetians*, who, from that time, have continued in poſſeſſion of it. And as it is a place of great importance to them, they conſtantly keep a fleet of gallies and other ſhips in

in the harbour of *Corfu*. The iſland is divided into four parts called Balias, or governments under a Balio, namely,

1. *Alefchimo*, eaſtward; which contains twenty-eight villages and ten thouſand people. *Potami* has the appearance of a town. Towards the ſouth-weſt ſome remains of the ancient town of *Gradichi* are ſtill viſible.

2. *Mezzo*, the middle part, contains not leſs than twenty-five thouſand people, and beſides thirty towns, *Corfu* the capital of the country, and the ſeat of the government, which conſiſts of a Balio, a proveditore and a capitano, two counſellors, the grande capitano and caſtellano. Here is alſo an archbiſhop. It is a good fortification; being compoſed of the city, the large ſuburbs of *Caſtrati*, the old citadel, with the water-caſtle and the new citadel; but this latter is commanded by mount *Abraham* lying near it. The harbour lies under the old citadel. Here is an academy of the liberal arts and ſciences. In 1537, and in 1715, it was warmly beſieged by the *Turks*, but ſtood it out.

3. *Agiru*, the weſtern part comprehends twenty villages and about eight thouſand inhabitants; but the only remarkable place in it is *Caſtle St. Angelo*, which lies on the ſouth cape called *Palacrum*; and beneath it ſtands a ſtately caſtle called *Paleo Caſtrizza*.

4. *Oros*, the north part contains twenty-five places, and about eight thouſand people. In it is

Caſſopo, formerly *Caſſiope*, once a conſiderable town, but mean at preſent. It has a church for the devotions of thoſe who happen to put into its harbour. The fort, which formerly ſtood near it, is now in ruins.

Obſ. It contains likewiſe ſeveral towns and Diſtricts in the tributary countries, ſuch as *Chomitz*, *Bender*, *Oczakow*, all belonging to the *Ottoman* porte.

COUNTRIES *in* EUROPE *under the protection of, and tributary to, the* Ottoman *Porte.*

Among theſe are the countries of Chriſtian Princes, *viz.*

WALACHIA.

§. 1. WALACHIA in its moſt extenſive import comprizes that part of ancient *Dacia* and *Cumania*, or the tract of land within *Bulgaria*, *Servia*, *Hungary*, *Tranſylvania*, *Red Ruſſia*, and *Tartary*; and conſequently alſo *Moldavia*; but in a more confined ſenſe, in which we alſo at preſent take it, it contains only *Walachia*, as it is called, *beyond the mountains*, which is ſeparated from *Moldavia* by a vaſt chain of hills and the river *Sereth*, being about forty-five *Hungarian* miles in length from weſt to eaſt; and from ſouth to north in ſome places forty, in others ſcarcely fourteen broad.

§. 2. *Walachia* is ſo called from the *Walachians*, who are its inhabitants, as ſhall be ſpoken of in §. 4. But they themſelves name it *Romulia*; and the *Hungarians Havaſalfoldgye*.

§. 3. The air is temperate, the ſoil very fruitful, particularly in grain, wine and melons; graziery here too is very conſiderable; but its principal reputation is for excellent horſes. The country is watered by a conſiderable number of large and ſmall rivers, the greateſt part of which run from north to ſouth, diſcharging themſelves immediately into the *Danube*, or in conjunction with other rivers. The principal of theſe are the *Aluta*, which riſes in the mountains of *Tranſylvania*, and divides *Walachia* into two unequal parts, namely, the weſt and eaſt; the *Jalonitz*, which has alſo its ſource in the borders of *Tranſylvania* and the *Sereth* or *Strech*, the boundary on the ſide of *Moldavia*.

§. 4. The *Walachians*, conſidered as inhabitants of the country are deſcended from the old *Roman* colony ſettled here by the Emperor *Trajan*. To omit mentioning the teſtimonies of ancient hiſtorians, this appears evidently not only from their language, which is a barbarous *Latin* intermixed with ſeveral foreign words, but likewiſe from their cuſtoms, and manner of diet, for inſtance their thick pottages and onions of which they are very fond; their dreſs, and great liking to the *Italian* language, the *Italians* themſelves and whatever belongs to that country. But they are intermixed with the *Sclavi* and *Pazinacitæ*. By way of diſtinction, however, and to ſhow their origin from the *Romans*, they call themſelves *Romunii*. Hiſtorians are not agreed about the derivation of the Word *Walach*. Some taking it to be from one *Flaccus*, others from the *Greek* Βαλλειν, and others again deriving it, but without the leaſt probability, from the *Tartar*. Others who come nearer the mark, imagine it to be derived from the word *Wallen*, *i. e.* 'Wander,' and accordingly tranſlate it *Wanderers*. But the word *Wlach* in *Sclavonick* ſignifies an *Italian*; and has a manifeſt reſemblance with the word *Welcher*, which ſignifies alſo an *Italian*. The *Saxons* in *Tranſylvania*, uſually call the *Walachians Bloch*, which comes ſtill nearer to *Wlach*, and is of the ſame origin and import.

§. 5. The *Walachians* profeſs the eaſtern *Greek* religion; and as in writing they uſe the ſame letters with the *Ruſſians*, ſo they agree with them in all their religious ceremonies. The commonality are moſt wretchedly ignorant; and even the higheſt attainments which the eccleſiaſtics themſelves aim at, ſeldom go beyond reading and ſinging well. *Buchereſt* is a kind of univerſity to them; whither they go to learn a polite deportment, the elegancies of the *Walachian* language and ceremonies of the church. The perſons of rank among the *Walachians* are ſo fond of the *Italian* language that they apply themſelves to it more than their mother-tongue; and generally ſend their ſons to ſtudy at the univerſity of *Padua*. Great numbers of *Mahometans* live alſo intermixed with the *Walachians*.

§. 6. With

§. 6. With regard to the hiſtory of this people, it is well known that the *Romans* after their deciſive victory over *Decebalus* King of *Dacia*, made themſelves maſters of his kingdom. *Trajan* ſent thither ſeveral *Roman* colonies, who not only cultivated the land, but built them towns which they embelliſhed with fine edifices. His ſucceſſor, however, in the empire tranſplanted the greateſt part of them into *Mæſia* and *Thracia*, where mingling with the *Bulgarians*, *Thracians*, *Servians* and *Ligurians*, they came to ſpeak a new language or jargon. Theſe kingdoms which lie on the *Danube* afterwards conſtituted part of the dominions of the emperors of the eaſt In proceſs of time the *Walachians* moved farther north to the borders of *Podolia* and *Ruſſia*, where they applied themſelves to agriculture and breeding of cattle. The converſion of the *Bulgarians* and their neighbours to Chriſtianity was followed in the nineteenth century by that of the *Walachians*, who embraced the *Grecian* doctrines. Towards the beginning of the twelfth century a numerous colony of *Walachians* under the conduct of one *Nigers* or *Negrovot*, for the ſake of paſturage, religion, and other motives, quitting *Burzeland* and the reſt of *Tranſylvania*, paſſed over thoſe mountains which incloſe *Burzeland* towards the ſouth, and ſettled in the modern *Walachia*, founding the towns of *Tergoviſto*, *Buckereſt*, *Longenau*, and *Piteſto S. Georgi*. They chooſe their own princes whom they ſtile Waywodes or Deſpots. The Kings of *Hungary* becoming powerful made ſeveral attempts on the *Walachians*, and in the fourteenth century obliged them to pay tribute. But in the year 1391 and 1394 they were greatly haraſſed by the *Turks*, who in 1415, alſo laid the whole country waſte with fire and ſword, compelling *Dan* the Waywode to pay them an annual tribute. It was the year 1608 before the *Walachians* could rid themſelves of this burden, when they put themſelves under the protection of the Emperor of *Germany*. But the treaty of *Carlowitz* reſigned them up again to the *Turkiſh* dominion. In the beginning of the preſent century, they ſuffered various calamities by the plague, war, and the many revolutions among its princes. At the treaty of *Paſſarowitz*, in 1718, the weſtern part of *Walachia* as far as the river *Aluta* was ceded to the Emperor, but loſt again in 1739.

§. 7. *Walachia* is governed by a Waywode or Prince ſtiled alſo the Hoſpodar, who is a vaſſal of the *Ottoman* porte, and whoſe yearly tribute generally amounts to fifty-eight or ſixty thouſand ducats. The arms of *Walachia* are a black eagle with both its feet on a mount, and in its beak is a croſs erect with the ſun on one ſide of it, and on the other the moon, in a field argent.

§. 8. It has been obſerved above (§. 3.) that the river *Aluta* divides *Walachia* into two parts, which are

1. *Walachia* on this ſide the river *Aluta*, conſtituting the weſtern part of the country, and called alſo the Bannat of *Severin*, to which belong

Meadia or *Mihalid*, a fort on the river *Czerna*. Near it, in 1738, an action happened betwixt the *Imperialiſts* and *Turkiſh* troops.

Baja, a town.

Old and *New Orſowa*; the former a pretty good town, but the latter only a fortification in the *Danube*.

Severin, *Czærny*, a kind of a little town on the *Danube*; but formerly fortified and the capital of a Bannat; being ſo called from the Emperor *Severus* its founder.

Zernigrad, or *Tſchernigrad*, *Mauro Caſtro*, (μαύρον κάστρον) i. e. '*Black Caſtle*,' ſtood on an eminence near the *Danube*. Its ruins are covered with thick buſhes. About a quarter of an hour farther downwards we have a view of the *Danube*. On it are to be ſeen

The remains of the ſtone pillars of a bridge, in all probability that which the Emperor *Trajan* laid over the *Danube*, in order to attack *Decebalus* King of the *Dacians* with greater advantage. According to Count *Marſigli* the river here is not one thouſand paces wide; and the two firſt pillars of the bridge ſtanding ſeventeen fathoms and a half aſunder, he concludes that there muſt have been twenty-three in all; and that the whole length of the bridge was four hundred and forty-three fathoms. He further affirms that the maſonry of the pillars was of common quarry ſtone lined with bricks or tiles; and that, in all probability, the twenty-two arches with the whole upper-part of the bridge were made of oak. The Emperor *Adrian* not only cauſed the upper-part of the bridge to be removed, but likewiſe all the maſonry above the water to be demoliſhed. Ancient writers greatly exaggerate in their accounts of this bridge. Half an hour below it lies

Tſchernetz, at a little diſtance from the *Danube*.

Krajova, a ſmall town.

Sidova, a fort near the *Aluta* and *Danube*, where ſome place *Trajan*'s bridge.

Ognile Mari, in Latin *Salinæ magnæ*, ſalt-ſprings.

Renmik, *Rebnik*, *Rebnitz*, a pretty good biſhop's ſee on the river *Aluta*.

Citateſva, a fort on the *Aluta* facing the red tower in *Tranſylvania*.

2. *Walachia*, on the other ſide of the river *Aluta*, is ſituate on the eaſtern part of the country, and contains

Langenau, *Campolungo*, in Latin *Campus Longus*, a genteel, well peopled town, but ſuffered greatly in the *Turkiſh* wars of 1737 and 1738.

Bakow, *Bratſkow*, the neighbouring country pleaſant and fertile: it is alſo the reſidence of a *Roman* catholick Biſhop.

Tergoviſto, *Tervis*, the capital of *Walachia*, lying on the river *Jalonitz*. It is a town of good trade and has ſome fortifications. Here is alſo a palace belonging to the Waywode.

Buckereſt,

Buckereſt a fortified town on the *Dembrovitz*, the uſual reſidence of the Waywode; and an archiepiſcopal ſee: Here is alſo an academy for the ſons of perſons of quality.

Jalonitza, a town on a river of the ſame name.

Braila, *Braeli*, *Ibraeli*, a little town ſeated on the *Danube*, with a fortified caſtle, having ſeven towers, taken in the year 1711 by the *Ruſſian* General *Ron*, but by order of his Prince immediately abandoned by him.

MOLDAVIA.

§. 1. IT has been already obſerved in *Walachia* (§. 1.) that *Moldavia* is ſometimes comprehended under the name of *Walachia*, conſidered in which light that part of it lying on this ſide the mountain is called *Walachia*. This country takes the name of *Moldavia* from the rivulet *Moldau*, which runs from the upper parts into the country, mingling itſelf with the river *Sereth*. It was formerly called *Bogdania*, the reaſon of which is explained in §. 3. Its length extends from weſt to eaſt, that is, from the river *Sereth* to the *Dnieſter*, for betwixt thirty and forty *Hungarian* miles, but its breadth from ſouth to north is about ſeventy.

§. 2. The country has ſome very fertile lands but a conſiderable part of the eaſtern diviſion lies uncultivated, conſiſting chiefly of deſarts; and the weſtern is very mountainous. Its principal rivers are the *Sereth*, already mentioned under *Walachia*. The *Pruth*, which has its ſource on the borders of *Tranſylvania* and *Poland*, running through *Moldavia* from north to ſouth.

The *Dnieſter*, which forms the boundary towards the eaſt and north. All theſe three rivers receive ſeveral ſmall ſtreams in their courſe, and the two firſt fall into the *Danube* or *Iſter*, which is the boundary to the ſouthward, but the laſt diſcharges itſelf into the *Black* ſea.

§. 3. The inhabitants are of *Walachian* extraction and profeſs the *Greek* church; but many of them are alſo *Mahometans*, *Ruſſians*, *Poles*, *Raſcians*, and *Armenians*. Towards the cloſe of the twelfth century a *Walachian* colony came from *Tranſylvania* and ſettled in this country. Their leader, named *Bogdan* eſtabliſhed their civil and eccleſiaſtical government, and for the ſupport of the latter obtained an archbiſhop and other eccleſiaſticks from the patriarch of *Conſtantinople*. He was the firſt prince of *Moldavia* and laid the foundation of the principal towns, for which reaſon the country was originally called from him *Bogdania*. The increaſe of the power of the King of *Hungary* was a misfortune to this country, the inhabitants, after ſevere ſtruggles, being made tributary to that monarch in the fourteenth century. In the year 1280, the *Turks* firſt made an attempt upon *Moldavia*.

§. 4. This

§. 4. This country has a Prince, or Woywode, of its own, who is alſo ſtyled Hoſpodar, and is a vaſſal of the *Ottoman* Porte, to which he is obliged to pay an annual tribute. The *Moldavian* coat of arms is an ox's head ſable, in a field or.

Moldavia is divided into the Upper and Lower.

1. *Upper Moldavia* reaches almoſt to *Jaſſy*, being bounded towards the eaſt by the river *Dnieſter*; to the north partly by that ſtream and partly by *Pokutia*, which is a part of the Kingdom of *Poland*; and weſtward by *Tranſylvania*. In it are the following places.

Chotzin, *Coczin*, a town on the *Dnieſter*, well fortified both by nature and art, and belonging to the *Turks*. In the year 1739 the *Pruſſians* made themſelves maſters of it, having firſt beaten the *Turks* out of their entrenchments, which they had thrown up near the fort. In the years 1621 and 1674, the *Turks* were defeated here by the *Poles*.

Soroka, a town on the *Dnieſter*.

Czudno, a town on the river *Pruth*.

Soczowa, or *Sotſchowa*, formerly capital of the country, at preſent only a middling town.

Herlow, a town on a rivulet which falls into the *Pruth*.

Stepanowze, *Stepanowitz*, *Stepanowka*, a town on the river *Pruth*.

Obſ. In the upper parts, towards the north, reſide the *Lip Tartars*.

2. *Lower Moldavia* borders, to the weſt, upon the mountains of *Tranſylvania*, which run along the road called *Tetras*, and belong to *Moldavia* and *Walachia*. Its ſouthern boundary is the *Danube*; to the ſouth-eaſt it is bounded by *Beſſarabia*, and to the eaſt by the *Dnieſter*. It contains

Jaſſy, the capital and reſidence of the Woywode, ſeated on the river *Pruth*, being a ſpacious and fortified town lying in a country abounding in wine. In the year 1753 the whole town, with the palace of the Hoſpodar, ſome *Roman* Catholick convents, a rich walled church, and the Proteſtant *Lutheran* church, which had been newly built, were all deſtroyed by fire. In the years 1711 and 1739 it was taken by the *Ruſſians*.

Huſzi, *Hus*, *Huz*, a ſmall town on the *Pruth*, where Czar *Peter* I. in 1711, after an unſucceſsful battle, which laſted three days, made a peace with the *Turks*.

Faltſchii, a town on the *Pruth*. In its neighbourhood, amidſt very thick woods, are ſeen the ruined walls and foundations of houſes which run in ſtraight lines. Theſe, probably, are the remains of the ancient large city of *Taiphali*, mentioned by *Herodotus*, and on the ruins of which *Faltſchij* was built.

Galatſch, a trading town on the *Danube*.

Nemes, a very ancient town, ſtanding on a high mountain by a river of the ſame name.

Obſ. *Beſſarabia*, of which we treat in the following part, belonged formerly to Lower *Moldavia*.

Several

Several Colonies of TARTARS *and their Diſtricts.*

MENTION has been made above, under the article *Bulgaria*, of the *Dobrutzi*, and likewiſe, under Upper *Moldavia*, of the *Lip Tartars*. Excluſive of theſe, from the northern branch, through which the *Danube* enters the *Black* ſea, to the river *Don*, in a winding tract of land, along the *Black* ſea and the ſea of *Aſoph*, to the extent of above one hundred miles, live ſeveral tribes of *Tartars*, generally comprehended by geographers under the title of *European Tartars*. But this appellation is by no means proper, there being many other *Tartars* in *Europe*, and therefore I choſe the above title to this ſection as being more accurate. Of this large country, which is a part of the ancient *European Scythia*, the *Tartars* made themſelves maſters in the firſt half of the thirteenth century, as ſhall be more fully ſhewn under the article of the *Crim Tartars*. Some of them wander about in hordes, or clans, whilſt others are ſettled in towns and villages. Some alſo are immediately dependent on the *Ottoman* Porte, and others ſubject to the Crim Chan, who is himſelf a vaſſal to the Grand Seignor. Having not been able to procure any creditable accounts of the reſpective limits of the *Turkiſh* ſovereignty, and the authority of the Chan over theſe *Tartars*, I chooſe to leave this point in ſuſpenſe rather than determine blindly. Geographers alſo vary greatly in their diviſion of theſe *Tartarian* Diſtricts; and, under a want of ſufficient authorities, it ſeems beſt, in deſcribing the whole country along the *Black* ſea and the ſea of *Aſoph*, from the mouth of the *Danube* to that of the *Don*, to begin from the weſt, or the *Danube*, proceeding according to the main rivers which interſect the country, and mentioning what is moſt remarkable in the ſeveral Diſtricts formed by theſe large ſtreams; which are the *Dnieſter*, the *Dnieper* and the *Don*; but theſe have been already treated of in *Muſcovy* and *Poland*. The *Dnieper* is joined by the *Bog*, or *Bug*, anciently called the *Hypanis*. Tracing it thus from the weſt, we meet with

1. *Beſſarabia*, lying on the *Black* ſea, betwixt the north branch of the *Danube* and the *Dnieſter*, and by the *Turks* called *Budriak*, or *Budſcack*. It belonged once to Lower *Moldavia*. The inhabitants, if not deſcendants of the ancient *Budini*, have at leaſt inherited their name. They are called *Budziaki*, *Bielgorod* and *Ackermann Tartars*, appellations derived from the town of *Budziak* and *Bielgorod*, which latter is alſo known by the name of *Ackermann*, The *Akermanni* are called *Axiacæ* by *Herodotus*, a word of which the etymology is *Ak-ſia*, i. e. *white water*; in alluſion to the *Dnieſter*, whoſe ſtreams are turbid and whitiſh. They are alſo ſtill called the *White Hordes*, and rove from place to place along the *Dnieſter*. Their uſual food is the fleſh of their oxen and horſes, cheeſe and milk, particularly that of mares. Of this Diſtrict the moſt remarkable places are

Kili,

Kili, by the *Moldavians* called *Kilia Nowa*, to diſtinguiſh it from a place of the ſame name, the ancient *Lykoſtomon*, but now no longer in being. It is ſeated on the northern branch of the *Danube* at its diſcharge into the *Black* ſea. This is the wideſt and moſt navigable branch of that river. The inhabitants apply themſelves to the making of ſalt.

Bielgorod, *Akerman*, or *Akkjirman*, by the *Moldavians* called *Tſchetate Alba*, are ſeveral names of one town and much of the ſame import: the firſt is in uſe among the *Turks* and *Ruſſians*, and ſignifies the *White Town*; the ſecond is compounded of *Ak* White, and *Kerman* a town or Caſtle; and the third is ſynonymous with *White-caſtle*. The old town lies at the fall of the *Dnieſter* into the *Black* ſea.

Budriak, a little place on the *Dnieſter* near the ruins of the ancient *Tyras*, or *Ophiuſa*.

Palanka and *Parkara*, ſmall towns on the *Dnieſter*.

Cauchan, near the *Dnieſter*, the head quarters of the *Akermann Tartars*.

Bender, a *Turkiſh* fortification on the *Dnieſter*, formerly called *Tizine*, but being made over to theſe *Turks* by one of the Princes of *Moldavia* they gave it the name of *Bender*, i. e. *a paſs*; and it has always a baſhaw for its governor.

Warnitz, near *Bender*, remarkable for being the place where, in the year 1709, *Charles* the twelfth of *Sweden* broke up his camp, and continued, till the year 1713, when the *Turks* were obliged to make uſe of force to get rid of him.

2. The country betwixt the *Dnieſter* and *Dnieper*, by ſome called *Oczakow Tartary*, is inhabited only along thoſe two rivers and near the ſea, the other parts being quite waſte and therefore called *Dzike Pole*, or the deſart plain. It affords, however, good paſturage but has not a ſingle tree upon it. In the year 1709, after the unfortunate battle of *Pultowa*, the above-mentioned warlike Prince travelled over it in his road to *Turkey*, ſuffering inexpreſſible hardſhips by the way. Near the *Dnieper* dwell the *Sietſch Koſacks*, or *Haidamacks*, of whom mention has been made under the article, Of the government of *Kiow* in *Ruſſia*. The moſt remarkable places here are

Oczakow, anciently *Ordeſſus*, by the *Turks* called *Kaahleh Ozi*, i. e. *the fortification of Ozi*. It is a very ſtrong place, ſituate at the influx of the *Dnieper* into the *Black* ſea. It receives its *Turkiſh* name from the *Dnieper*, by them called the *Ozi*. It lies on the declivity of a mountain with a caſtle above it. When Count *Munich* ſat down before it, in the year 1737, its fortifications were in excellent order, and its garriſon conſiſted of a large body of choſen *Turkiſh* forces; but the count, compelled by the want of fodder for the horſes and other cattle, riſqued an aſſault and carried it the third day after opening the trenches. The *Ruſſians* held the place till the following year, when they evacuated it, after having demoliſhed the works.

Kazikermen,

Kazikermen, or *Kizikermen*, i. e. *Caſtle Kazi*, ſituate on the *Nieper*, and built by *Muhammed* the eleventh; being taken, in the year 1695, by the *Ruſſians*, they razed it, but it has ſince been rebuilt.

3. The country betwixt the *Nieper* and efflux of the *Don* contains

1. A mainland along the *Black* ſea and the ſea of *Aſoph*, inhabited by the Leſſer *Nogay Tartars*, the remainder of whom belong to *Aſia*. They wander from place to place, the hords keeping at thirty hours diſtance, and frequently not ſo far from each other. They ſeldom apply themſelves to agriculture. As among the *Crims*, horſe-fleſh is their favourite food. They are ſo hoſpitable, that to entertain a traveller and his horſe is, with them, its own reward. If a ſmall preſent of tobacco, or any thing elſe, be offered, they receive it with abundance of thanks, and never fail to make a return. The religion they profeſs is *Mahometiſm*. They are governed by Beys or Murſes of their own nation, or by ſuch as the *Crim* Chan, their Sovereign, appoints from among them. With reſpect to the limits of this Diſtrict, from the *Nieper* to the *Don*, it was agreed at the treaty of *Belgradi*, in the year 1739, that a line ſhould be drawn from the river of *Zalimy*, *Konſkich Wod*, which runs into the *Nieper* below the river *Samara*, betwixt *Kudac* and *Zaporozkaja Sietza*, or the *Zaporog Setze* (*Sietza* ſignifies a palliſado, or wooden wall) to the river *Berda*, which falls into the ſea of *Aſoph*. The Diſtrict within this line, or ſouth near the *Crim*, continues under the Chan of *Tartary*, who enjoys a much larger Diſtrict northwards, but dependent on *Ruſſia*. In the firſt Diſtrict, and on the *Black* ſea, are

Kinburn, a *Turkiſh* fortification lying oppoſite to *Oczakow*, and eaſt of the *Nieper*, where it diſcharges itſelf into the *Black* ſea. In the year 1736 the *Ruſſians* took it and blew up the fortifications, but the *Turks* thought it worth rebuilding.

Abloe, *Alſza*, *Cyganſkaja Dolina* and *Kokzogar*, are little places betwixt the *Nieper* and *Black* ſea.

In the ſecond, or *Ruſſian* Diſtrict, and not far from the mouth of the *Don*, is the town of *Mius*, lying to the eaſt of a ſmall bay of the *Black* ſea, into which runs the river *Mius*. The name of this place occurs in hiſtory, having been formerly fortified. At the end of the above-mentioned ſmall bay ſtood

Fort St. *Paul*, *Taganroe*, *Lutic* and *Aſoph*, which have been already mentioned, and the nature of the ſoil deſcribed, in the account of *Bachmut*, under the article of *Ruſſia* in *Europe*. The road along the ſea of *Aſoph* from *Perekop* to *Taganrae*, is three hundred and eighty-nine werſtes* in length.

2. The *Crim* peninſula, *Cherſoneſus Taurica*, in the *Turkiſh* maps *Kiram Athaſi*, i. e. the *Crim* iſland, is of the ſame figure with the *Morea*, and by the ancients reckoned to be nearly the ſame in extent. It is environed by the *Black*

* A hundred and four werſtes make one geographical degree.

ſea and the ſea of *Aſoph*, excepting at the very narrow neck of land, which joins it to the continent. The ſoil, in many parts, produces all kinds of grain, wine, *&c.* but the *Tartars* ſeem to deſpiſe agriculture, leaving it to their ſlaves and ſtrangers. The favourite food of theſe *Tartars* is horſe-fleſh, milk and cheeſe, bread being little in uſe among them. Of all the *Mahummedan Tartars* theſe moſt reſemble the *Calmucks*. The inland country was anciently poſſeſſed by the *Scythians*, who extended themſelves northwards beyond *Perekop*, weſtward to the *Nieper*, and eaſtward as far as the river *Don*. The weſtern and ſouthern coaſts of the *Crim* were inhabited by ſome *Greek* colonies, of which the town of *Cherſoneſus* was the moſt powerful. The eaſt ſide of the *Crim*, as far as the *Don*, and the oppoſite country, or the tract from the *Don* along the ſea of *Aſoph* to the *Black* ſea and mount *Caucaſus*, was under the Kings of the *Boſphori-Greeks*, who were ſo called from the ſtrait of *Boſphorus*. The *Scythians* proving troubleſome neighbours to the *Greeks*, they ſollicited the aſſiſtance of *Mithridates*, King of *Pontus*, who at laſt drove the *Scythians* out of the peninſula, forming the Kingdom of *Boſphorus*, which comprehended the whole peninſula, and the country facing it eaſtward to mount *Caucaſus*. In the time of the Emperor *Diocleſian* the *Sarmatæ* were in ſole poſſeſſion of this Kingdom, excepting that the *Goths* had ſeated themſelves on the weſt ſide of the peninſula and the whole tract of land lying northward from it along the *Don*. The peninſula afterwards came under the dominion of the Emperors of the eaſt, though partly ſhared by the *Hunns*, who were ſucceeded by the *Chazars*, or *Cozars*, as theſe were by the *Pelowzers*. About the end of the twelfth century, the *Genoeſe* having made themſelves maſters of the *Black* ſea and all its harbours, ſettled alſo in the *Crim*. In the thirteenth century the *Tartars* diſpoſſeſſed the *Polawzers* of their country, particularly of the *Crim*, but the *Genoeſe* ports and caſtles baffled their undiſciplined fury, eſpecially the town of *Coſta*, which held out till the year 1471, when it was taken by the *Turks* who reduced alſo the whole *Crim*, and appointed a Chan over it. In the year 1698 the *Ruſſians* made an attempt on the *Crim* but gained only *Perekop*; in 1736 they penetrated a ſecond time into the *Crim*, under the conduct of Count *Munich*, marched over the line which the *Perekop Tartars* had thrown up acroſs the iſthmus with a great number of towers garriſoned by one hundred thouſand men for its defence; took *Perekop*, and opened a way into the *Crim*. In the years 1737, 1738 and 1739, the *Ruſſians* renewed their enterprizes on the *Crim* with ſuch ſucceſs that, within theſe laſt four years, half of the *Crim* has been ravaged by them and likewiſe by the *Tartars*, whilſt great numbers of the inhabitants have periſhed by famine and others abandoned the country.

The *Crim* has its own Chan, or Prince, who ſtiles himſelf, indeed, the Sovereign Chan of Leſſer *Tartary*, *&c.* though in reality a vaſſal of the *Ottoman* Porte, and, on ſummons, muſt take the field with a conſiderable body

body as auxiliaries. The family of the Chan is ſprung from *Mengli-Gæray-Chan*, ſon to *Hadſey-Gæray-Chan*. The eldeſt ſon, or preſumptive heir to the Chan, has the title of Sultan *Galga*. The ſecond Prince is called *Or Beg*, i. e. *lord of Or*, or *Perekop*; the third *Noradin Beg*, &c.

The peninſula of *Crim* is thick ſet with great and ſmall villages, and contains, likewiſe, ſeveral large but very ill built towns.

1. To the Chan belongs

Perekop, a fortified place, on the iſthmus which joins the peninſula to the continent, and which has always been reckoned the key to the whole country. Its name is *Sclavonian*, and ſignifies a cut made through a place, being derived from the ditch dug here, in very remote ages, acroſs the neck of land at the entrance of the *Crim*, for the ſecurity of the peninſula, and which has been from time to time repaired, and of late fortified. On this account the *Greeks* called it *Taphros*, or *Taphræ*, and the *Turks* and *Tartars Or*, which have pretty much the ſame ſignification with *Perekop*. The houſes here are but mean. In the years 1638 and 1736 the *Ruſſians* took it; at the laſt of which times, the whole *Turkiſh* gariſon, conſiſting of two thouſand five hundred and fifty-four men, were made priſoners of war. Though the *Ruſſians* demoliſhed the place the *Tartars* took the pains to rebuild it. In the year 1738 the *Ruſſians* again made themſelves maſters of it, but ſoon loſt it.

Genitſchi, a fort, built, in the year 1736, by the *Ruſſians*, on a very narrow point of land of the peninſula, near the ſtrait into the *Dead-Sea*, or *Gniloe more*, as it is called; which is formed by ſome bays of the ſea of *Aſoph*, and runs up into the country. They raiſed alſo another facing it on the continent, but ſoon after demoliſhed it.

Koſlow, a town on a point of land in the ſea of *Aſoph*, on the weſtern ſide of the peninſula, having a fine harbour. It has alſo a ſtone wall and towers, and its trade is very conſiderable. The inhabitants are *Tartars*, *Turks*, *Greeks*, *Armenians* and *Jews*. The *Turks* import rice, coffee, dried figs, raiſins, dates, cloth and ſilk-ſtuffs, making their returns with ſlaves and grain. In 1736, both the garriſon and *Turkiſh* inhabitants abandoning it, the *Ruſſians* took it without oppoſition. Eleven werſtes ſouthwards is a ſtagnant lake, in which, in ſummer-time, ſalt is made.

Bakſchiſarai, an open town though the reſidence of the Chans, lies on the weſt ſide of the peninſula, near the ſea, and betwixt two hills which ſerve the place inſtead of walls. Its inhabitants are *Tartars*, *Armenians*, *Greeks* and *Jews*, and the houſes the beſt built of any in the whole country. The Chan's palace is large and irregular, but not deſtitute of contrivance. In the year 1736 the *Ruſſians* made themſelves maſters of this place.

Achmetſchet, a town, and the reſidence of Sultan *Galga*, or the Chan's eldeſt ſon, ſtands on the largeſt river in the country.

Karaſbazar is large, and carries on a conſiderable trade, yet has only low wooden houſes, but its four moſques are of ſtone. The inhabitants are *Tartars*, *Armenians*, *Greeks* and *Jews*; and the horſe-fair held there is the moſt conſiderable in all the *Crim*. It is, by what I can find, called alſo *Cherſon*, *Kurſun*, *Corſun* and *Kuraſon*. In the year 1737 the *Ruſſians* laid it in aſhes.

Crim Staroi, i. e. *Old Crim*, formerly a flouriſhing city, now has the appearance only of a large village.

Sudak, a ſea-port on the eaſt part of the country.

Arabat, a ſmall port towards the eaſt.

Kerſch, *Gerſch*, anciently *Panticapæum*, ſince the *Boſporus*, is a conſiderable town on a ſteep mountain near the ſtrait formerly called the *Boſporus*, but now, by foreign ſailors, the ſtraits of *Caffa*, or St. *Jan's mouth*. It commands the entrance into the *Black* ſea, is environed with a high wall and a caſtle with ſeven towers to the ſouth-eaſt, and at the harbour a mole of ſtone. Far the greateſt part of the houſes are built alſo of ſtone with flat roofs. It has twenty-two *Turkiſh* moſques and as many *Greek* churches.

II. To the *Turks* belong

Genikola, a caſtle on the ſtrait near *Kerſch*, with a harbour, but not fit for ſhips of burden.

Kaffa, *Keffeh*, the ancient *Theodoſia*, a large trading ſea-port town, ſituate on the eaſt of the peninſula, and ſuppoſed to have been built by the *Greeks* in the fifth century. In the year 1226, the *Genoeſe* having got poſſeſſion of this place, enlarged and fortified it; but, in the year 1297, were driven thence by the *Venetians*, from whom however they quickly recovered it again. In the year 1474 the *Turks* took it from them. Whilſt in the hands of the *Genoeſe* its commerce was at ſuch a height, that, if not ſo large with reſpect to the number of its inhabitants, it, in this particular, exceeded *Conſtantinople* itſelf; but falling under the *Turkiſh* yoke, its commerce declined greatly, and now conſiſts only in ſlaves brought hither for ſale by the *Crim* and *Cuban Tartars*, the *Georgians* and *Mingrelians*. The inhabitants conſiſt of *Greek*, Catholick and *Armenian*, Chriſtians, *Turks*, *Jews*, &c. The Chriſtians conſtitute the majority, and enjoy a perfect freedom of religion. Here are ſtill ſeveral deſcendants of the old noble families of *Genoa*. The town is the largeſt in all the *Crim*, contains about five or ſix thouſand houſes, and is conſtantly well garriſoned. North-weſt of it are ſome high mountains, at the foot of which it ſtands in a very delightful and convenient ſituation, but the harbour, beſides a difficult bar, affords ſmall ſhelter in a ſouth-eaſt wind.

Balaklawa, a fort and harbour in a cape on the ſouth-weſt ſide of the iſland.

THE

A New and Accurate MAP of PORTUGAL

Drawn from the Best Authorities

By T. Kitchin Geog.r

ATLANTIC OCEAN

SPAIN

MINHO

DOURO

ESTREMADURA

ALGARVE

Cabo de St Vicente

Cabo de Espichel

C. de Roca or Cintra

Cabo de St Maria

Longit. East from Ferro

British Statute Miles 69 to a Degree

German Miles 15 to a Degree

Tejo R.

Douro R.

Guadiana R.

Guadalquivir R.

Salamanca

Zamora

Ciudad Rodrigo

Coria

Alcantara

Tagus R.

Sabor R.

Caceres

Merida

Badajoz

Elvas

Olivenza

Campo Mayor

Albuquerque

Alcantara

Sarzeza

Llerena

Xerez

Ayamonte

Tavira

Castro Marim

Faro

Lagos

Sagres

Villa do Bispo

Villa Nova de Portimao

Tavira

Monte Alegre

Oporto

Viana

Braga

Miranda

Bragança

Miranda R.

Minho R.

Lima R.

Douro R.

Castle of St Iago

Castle of St Joao de Foz

Borba de Douro

Villa Real

Villa Nova de Portimao

Monchique

Serra de Caldeirao

Serra de Monchique

Serra de Estrella

Serra de Gata

Serra de Marvao

Serra de Ossa

Serra de Arrabida

Serra de Cintra

Serra de Monfurado

Serra de Caldeirao

Serra de Monchique

Serra de Estrella

Serra de Gata

Serra de Marvao

Serra de Ossa

Serra de Arrabida

Serra de Cintra

Serra de Monfurado

THE KINGDOM OF PORTUGAL.

INTRODUCTION

TO THE

KINGDOM OF PORTUGAL.

§. 1. THE Kingdom of *Portugal* and *Algarve* is not only generally included in the maps of *Spain*, but there are alſo particular maps of each which are well executed. Not to mention the more ancient one by *Seccus* and *Tereyra*, which have been engraved, with ſome improvements, by *John Von Ram*, *Viſcher*, *Danckert*, *Schenck* and *Homann*, *Nicholas Viſcher* has publiſhed one more modern and very large, taken from a draught of *Placide*, a Monk of the order of St. *Auguſtine*; and *J. B. Nolin* has alſo put forth another, which was republiſhed in the year 1736 by *Homann*'s heirs. The firſt volume of *Luiz Caetano de Lima*'s *Geographia Hiſtorica* contains a ſmall general map of *Portugal*; and, in the ſecond, are ſix provincial maps, excluſive of the plans of particular towns.

§. 2. This country was formerly called *Luſitania*, but its boundaries were then different from what they are now. The name of *Portugal* is, by ſome, thought to ſignify *Portus Gallus*, or *Portus Gallorum*, on account of the multitudes of *French* which came to the city of *Porto*, on the river *Douro*, in order to aſſiſt the Chriſtians againſt the *Moors*. But others, with more probability, derive it from a town on the river *Douro*, by the ancients called *Cale*, but by the moderns changed to *Gaya*. Oppoſite to this place ſome of the inhabitants afterwards built a new town with a harbour, and gave it the name of *Portucale*, or *the harbour*, or *Port of Cale*; which, by an uninterrupted proſperity, proved the origin of the preſent flouriſhing city of *Porto*; and from hence the whole country has received the name of *Portugal*. The old name of *Luſitania* was aboliſhed, and the new one took place under *Ferdinand* the Great, King of *Caſtile* and *Leon*, who gave this country and *Gallicia* to his third ſon *Garcia*. The moſt ancient writing now extant, in which the name of *Portugal* is uſed for the whole Kingdom, is dated in the year 1069, and kept in a convent at *Arouca*.

This

§. 3. This Kingdom, which is the moſt weſtern part of *Europe* is bounded, on the ſouth and weſt by the *Atlantick* ocean: And on the north and eaſt by *Spain*. Its length from *Valença*, the moſt northern town in it, to *Sagres* the moſt ſouthern, near *Cape St. Vincent*, extends according to the inhabitants, above a hundred and twenty * *Portugueſe* miles; and its greateſt breadth from *Peniche*, a ſea-port in *Eſtremadura*, to *Salvaterra*, on the frontiers of *Spain*, is about forty ſuch miles. But in the maps the former amounts only to ſeventy-five and the latter but to thirty *German* miles.

§. 4. The climate in *Portugal* is much more temperate than in *Spain*, tho' with ſome little difference in the ſeveral provinces. The northern parts feel a kind of a painful cold in winter, though this is chiefly owing to the rains of that ſeaſon; and in the ſouthern the ſummer heats are very great. Both winter and ſummer, however, are very ſupportable, cooling ſea-breezes during the latter refreſhing the country, and the ſpring is extremely delightful. Though the ſoil be very fruitful, ſo much is agriculture neglected here, that above half the country lies waſte; and the inhabitants are ſupplied with a great part of their corn by importation. *Portugal*, however, abounds in excellent wine and oil, of the latter of which the greateſt part is made in the province of *Alentejo*. Olive-trees thrive better here near the ſea than up in the country. Here is alſo great plenty of fine honey, and conſequently of wax. The beſt honey, which is found in the fields, is almoſt of a white colour, and of a moſt agreeable flavour; and the wood honey here is more grateful to the taſte than that of other countries. *Portugal* alſo produces abundance of lemons, pomegranates, oranges, figs, raiſins, almonds, cheſtnuts and other fine fruits. It has likewiſe variety of ſea and river fiſh, and large quantities of ſea-ſalt.

§. 5. The country in many parts is mountainous: The chief of which in the *Entre Douro Minho* are *Bola*, *Gaviao*, *Geres*, St. *Catherina* and *Maram*. In the *Traz-Oz* chain are the mountains of *Momil*, *Montago*, &c. In *Beira* thoſe of *Alcoba* and *Eſtrela*; on the ſummit of which is a famous lake. In *Eſtremadura*, *As Cemas De Ourein*, and *Martinel*. In *Alentejo*, *Calderaon*, *Portel*, *Arra Bida* and *Tagro*; and in *Algarve*, *Monchique*, and *Caldeirac*. The mountains of *Portugal* contain all kinds of ores, as ſilver, copper, tin and iron. But the *Portugueſe* being ſupplied with metals from their poſſeſſions in other parts of the globe, and particularly with abundance of gold from *America*, no mines are worked in their own country. Gems of all kinds, as turquoiſes, and hyacinths are alſo found in the mountains; and particularly a beautiful variegated marble with many other curious foſſils of the lapideous kind, of which divers ſorts of works are made: Here are alſo very good mill-ſtones. On the hill of *Alcantara*, not far from *Liſbon*, is a remarkable mine of ſalt-petre, near which grows ſatyrion or ragwort.

* Of *Portugal* or *Spaniſh* miles, ſeventeen and a half make one degree of the equator.

From

From the mountains iſſue ſeveral ſtreams and ſmall rivers, which fertilize the vallies and fields; and either join the greater rivers in their courſe, or diſcharge themſelves ſeparately into the ſea. The largeſt and principal of theſe are the following:

The *Minho* (in *Latin*, *Minius*) having its ſource in *Gallicia* a province of *Spain*, and emptying itſelf into the weſtern or *Atlantick* ocean not far from the town of *Caminha*.

The *Lima*, *Limia*, *Belis*, by the ancients called alſo *Lethe*, or the *River of Forgetfulneſs*, the *Turduli* and *Celtæ* after loſing their commander in chief, ſettling there, as if they had forgot their own country. This alſo takes its ſource in *Gallicia* falling into the ſea below *Viana*.

The *Cavado* riſes in the mountains of *Traz-os*, and empties itſelf into the ſea below *Barcelos*.

The *Douro* having received its ſource in *Old Caſtile* in *Spain*, paſſes by the city of *Miranda* in *Portugal*. Its courſe is moſtly among mountains: And after receiving the leſſer rivers of *Coa*, *Sabor*, *Tua*, *Tavora*, *Paiva*, *Tamega* and others, it falls into the ſea near the city of *Porto*. *San Joan de Peſquera* is the firſt town where this river becomes navigable. The waters of it are ſaid formerly to have contained ſo much gold in it, that *John* III. cauſed a ſcepter to be made thereof.

The *Tejo* or *Tagus* has its ſource in the frontiers of *Arragon* and *New Caſtile*: In *Portugal* it is joined by the ſwift river of *Zezere* and others; widening greatly towards its mouth, ſo as to form ſeveral iſlands; and a conſiderable harbour at *Liſbon*, a little beyond which it diſcharges itſelf into the ſea. This is the largeſt and principal river in the whole kingdom. In ſome places, as near *Santarem* for inſtance, it overflows and increaſes the fertility of the adjacent country. This river alſo affords gold.

6. The *Guadiana*, in *Latin* the *Anas*, riſes in *New Caſtile*, and watering *Bagadoz* in *Portugal*, loſes itſelf in the ſea near *Ayamonte* and *Caſtro Maxim*. Its name ſignifies the river *Anas*: *Guadi* in the *Moriſh* tongue denoting a river.

All theſe ſeveral ſtreams abound in fiſh; and the three chief, namely, the *Douro*, *Tejo*, and *Guadiana* divide the kingdom into three parts.

Some mineral ſprings have been found here, but are not uſed, except the baths of *Caldas* in *Eſtremadura*, which are famed for their virtues in venereal caſes.

As *Portugal* is not without excellent paſtures, and particularly in the country about *Monteſtrella*, and near *Ourique*, graziery in ſome places is very conſiderable: We ſee here an uncommon number of cattle and ſheep; but in moſt places it is at ſo low an ebb, that the greateſt part of their beeves come from *Spain*. The horſes are not large, but very fleet. The *Portugueſe*, however, breed more aſſes than horſes, the latter being clandeſtinely imported from *Spain*.

The whole Kingdom contains nineteen cidades or cities; and five hundred and twenty-ſeven villas or ſmaller towns. The number of inhabitants may be pretty nearly computed. *Luiz Caetano de Lima* in his *Geografia Hiſtorica*, T. ii. p. 475 to 710 inſerts a liſt of all the pariſhes in the cities, towns and villages of the whole kingdom; with the number of all the hearths and ſouls in every pariſh. This was communicated to him in the year 1732, by the Marquis de *Abrantes*, Cenſor and Director of the Royal Academy of Hiſtory; who looked upon it to be very accurate. I carefully computed the pariſhes and the number of ſouls in them: And the ſeveral totals are as follow:

Entre Douro and *Minho*	963 pariſhes	432362 ſouls
The mountains of *Traz-os*	549	135804
Beira — —	1094	551686
Eſtremadura —	315	293598
Altenejo — — —	356	268082
Algarve — —	67	60688

Conſequently there are in the whole Kingdom 3344 pariſhes, and 1742230 ſouls.

But it muſt be obſerved that this liſt is thus far imperfect, as in all probability it does not include the eccleſiaſticks, monks and nuns. Theſe at moſt cannot be reckoned above 300,000; ſo that in all *Portugal* there are about two millions of people. The foreign voyages and colonies very much diminiſh the number of its inhabitants: And the multitude of convents there hinder the increaſe of them. It is cuſtomary among the *Portugueſe* to betake themſelves to ſleep about noon, on account of the great heats; tranſacting moſt of their buſineſs in the morning and evening, or even at night. Their language is a compound of the *Spaniſh*, *Latin*, *Mooriſh* and *French*.

The nobility are very numerous: And many of them of the blood-royal, being deſcended from natural ſons of the Royal-family. They were formerly more conſiderable than at preſent: Although ſo much of the ancient cuſtom, by which the King conferred a maintenance on the Nobility, ſtill remains, that he aſſigns them a penſion from a certain fund to enable them to maintain their dignity, and this is a memorial of the ancient *Moradias*, as it was called, or attendance-ſalary. For ſuch of the Nobility as become impoveriſhed or diſabled in the King's ſervice, there is a publick foundation at *Belem*, not far from *Lisbon*, where they have every thing provided them in a very decent manner; being clothed at their entrance with the veſtments of the Order of Chriſt.

The Nobility are divided into high and low.

The

The high or titled Nobility (*titulados*) conſiſt of Dukes, Marquiſſes, Counts, Vice-Counts, and Barons.

All thoſe who are Grandees and ſtiled Dons, like thoſe of *Spain*, conſiſt of three claſſes, and receive from the royal treaſury a penſion ſufficient to ſupport their reſpective dignities. It is further to be obſerved here, that the King frequently confers certain titles merely to give precedency, as the Marchioneſs of *Alenquer*, of *Caſtello-Melhor*, of *Atouguia*, *Santa-Cruz* and *Unhao*, with the Counteſs of *Penalva*; a Duke's ſons are alſo Grandees; and his daughters hold the rank of Marchioneſſes. The Prior of *Crato* ſits covered after the manner of a Count.

2. The inferior nobility or gentry are termed *Fidalgos*; and are incapable of bearing the title of Don, unleſs by permiſſion from the King. The *Moços Fidalgos*, or gentlemen-born, are accounted higher than citizens who acquire the title of *Cavallero Fidalgo*, without being ennobled thereby.

§. 9. That Chriſtianity was propagated here by the Apoſtles *James* and *John* ſo early as the firſt century cannot be proved. But in the ſecond century it appears from *Tertullian* that it was received all over *Spain*, to which *Portugal* was then annexed: And in the third, new pariſhes were formed. In ſucceeding times the *Moors* and *Jews* increaſed greatly, and lived intermingled with the Chriſtians: And notwithſtanding the ſevere perſecutions under *John* II. whereby they were forced to an external acknowledgment of the *Romiſh* church: And though all exerciſe of the *Jewiſh* religion be prohibited by the fundamental laws of the Kingdom; yet there ſtill remain great numbers of ſecret *Jews* among the *Portugueſe*, and thoſe too even among the nobility, biſhops, prebends, monks and nuns; and the very inquiſitors themſelves. Many, unable to conceal themſelves, eſcape to *Holland*; and there openly profeſs Judaiſm. The eſtabliſhed religion, however, of the country is the *Roman* catholick: And the inquiſition, which was introduced by King *John* III. and has ſince been ſet up throughout all the *Portugueſe* dominions, *Brazil* excepted, is very active in detecting hereſies and hereticks; and no leſs rigorous in puniſhing them. Of the inquiſition in the dominions of *Portugal* there are four eſpecial high courts; namely at *Lisbon*, *Coimbra*, *Evora*, and *Goa* in the *Eaſt Indies*, each of which is independent, though with ſome ſubordination to the ſupreme council of inquiſition. Impious and inhuman as this tribunal is, yet its feſtivals, or ſolemn burnings, called *Auto da fe*, or 'The act of faith,' afford the higheſt delight to the bigotted *Portugueſe*, who whilſt their fellow creatures, the ſuppoſed hereticks, are burning in the flames, ſhout *Que grande clemencia! Bente abencoado ſea o ſanto officio*, i. e. *O what great goodneſs! praiſed be the holy Office*. Even the principal Nobility reckon it an honour to lead the condemned criminals as mean ſervants to the holy office. King *John* IV. however, in ſome meaſure curtailed the power of the inquiſition, commanding that all its ſentences ſhould be laid before the parliament; and that the

accuſed ſhould be allowed council for making their defence. He likewiſe further enacted that only blaſphemy, ſodomy, poligamy, hereſy, ſorcery, Pagan cuſtoms, and the converſion of the *Jews* are to come under their cognizance. To be a *Chriſtam Velho*, *i. e.* 'An ancient Chriſtian,' or of an ancient Chriſtian race, is accounted in *Portugal* a very great pre-eminence, and far above a *Chriſtam novo*, or new converted Chriſtian, or *a temparte de Chriſtam novo*, a half-new converted Chriſtian; by which laſt are to be underſtood thoſe whoſe new converted anceſtors married ancient Chriſtians.

The number of convents in *Portugal* is ſaid to be no leſs than nine hundred; and moſt of them very rich; but in multitude and opulence the Jeſuits ſurpaſs all other orders. The moſt remarkable and wealthy abbey is that of the *Ciſtercians* at *Alcobaça*.

With reſpect to eccleſiaſtical perſons, *John* V. at a very great expence procured a patriarch, obtaining in 1716 the Pope's conſent to raiſe his court-chapel at *Lisbon* to a patriarchate. And in 1717, the new patriarch, who alſo retained the title of *Capellao Môr*, or *firſt Court Chaplain*, was inſtalled with very great ſolemnity. In the year 1739, the Pope further granted that this patriarch ſhould always be a cardinal, and of the Royal-family. The patriarchal church at *Lisbon* was erected into a palatinate, and the fourth part of all the eccleſiaſtical benefices in *Portugal* aſſigned for the ſupport of the new canons; but in 1753 their revenues were greatly curtailed. Subordinate to the patriarch, as ſuffragans, are the biſhops of *Leiria*, *Lamego*, *Angra* in the iſland of *Terceira*, and *Funchal* in *Madera*. Next are three archbiſhops who rank with Marquiſſes, and of them the firſt is the archbiſhop of *Braga*, who is primate of the kingdom and lord ſpiritual and temporal of his city and the neighbouring country, and ſtiles himſelf alſo primate of all *Spain*. His ſuffragans are the biſhops of *Porto*, *Viſeu*, *Coimbra*, and *Miranda*. The ſecond is the archbiſhop of *Evora*, who has for his ſuffragans the biſhops of *Elvas* and *Faro*. The third is the archbiſhop of *Lisbon*, whoſe ſuffragans are the biſhops of *Portalegre*, *Guarda*, *Angola*, *Cape Verde*, and St. *Thomas*. The biſhops hold the rank of Counts. Excluſive of thoſe in *Europe*, the *Portugueſe* have alſo archbiſhopricks and biſhopricks in the other three parts of the world.

The King too beſides the nomination of all biſhops receives a fourth of their revenue; but this is generally given away in penſions. The Pope confirms the biſhops; publiſhes his bulls in the kingdom without any previous conſent of the King, and by his legate governs the clergy, who with reſpect to taxes and contributions depend on him. He has alſo the gift of many ſmall prebends. The ſums ariſing to them from theſe prerogatives are by ſome thought to exceed the revenues of the crown, and the nuncio's have ſo good a time of it that they never fail of raiſing vaſt fortunes before they return to *Rome*.

§. 10. *Coimbra*

§. 10. *Coimbra* and *Evora*, indeed, are univerſities, and *Liſbon* has a royal academy eſtabliſhed for *Portugueſe* hiſtory, whoſe motto, *Reſtituet omnia* promiſes mighty things, and ſome good hiſtorical pieces have been already publiſhed by it. At *Santarene* is an academy of hiſtory, antiquity and languages; and, at St. *Thomas*, an academy of ſciences on the footing of that at *Paris*, of which the King was pleaſed to declare himſelf preſident: but, whilſt the Papal power continues here at the enormous height it has hitherto been, ſcience is like to make but a very indifferent figure. In 1746, an *Italian* capuchin publiſhed a work, at *Valencia* in *Spain*, in the *Portugueſe* language, conſiſting of four volumes in quarto, entitled *Verhadeiro Methodo de eſtudar*, &c. dedicated to the Kingdom of *Portugal*, ſetting forth the wretched ſtate of the ſciences there and the contemptible manner in which they are taught. He even charges the *Portugueſe* with aiming at the perpetuity of ignorance and the triumph of barbariſm. He decries their ſchools as the places of retreat for thoſe errors which, by *Deſcartes* and *Newton*, had been driven out of other parts of *Europe*; and, at their univerſities, the mind, he ſays, is obſcured with the abſtruſe diſquiſitions of ſcholaſtic learning. According to him, *Galilæo*, *Deſcartes*, *Gaſſendi* and *Newton* are, in *Portugal*, the names of atheiſts and heretics, not to be mentioned but with ſome mark of execration; and, laſtly, he affirms, that the profeſſor of anatomy, in a *Portugueſe* univerſity, is allowed only a ſheep twice a year for demonſtrating his lectures. If this be going too far, let us hear what a *Portugueſe* himſelf, *D'Oliveira*, ſays. In the Preface to the firſt volume of his Memoirs, he has theſe words: "In our country we live in "ignorance without knowing it; but, on going out of *Portugal*, our eyes "ſeem ſuddenly to open, and we immediately ſee that ignorance in which "we were involved. The ignorance I ſpeak of is evident: foreigners allow "us underſtanding, docility, morals, diſcernment, and a genius for com-"prehending what is commendable and good in the world; but our con-"ceit, our gravity, our confined manner of living, which deprives us of all "freedom of thought, expoſe us to juſt cenſures, and give riſe to thoſe "hateful opinions other nations entertain of us. The main ſource of our "ignorance, and a miſerable cauſe of offence to all nations, is the cuſtom "in *Portugal* of prohibiting ſuch numbers of books, *&c.*"

§. 11. The neglect of agriculture in *Portugal* has been taken notice of above, (§. 4.) and the like may be ſaid of all handicrafts, arts and manufactures; for which laſt of all kinds the country has the fineſt materials: but the greateſt part of theſe are diſpoſed of rough to foreigners, who are not wanting to ſet a high price on their wares. The *Portugueſe*, indeed, make a little linen and varieties of ſtraw work, and candy ſeveral kinds of fruits, particularly oranges. They have likewiſe ſome coarſe ſilk and woollen manufactures; but theſe are trifling articles, and ſupport but a very ſmall part of the nation. It alſo highly concerns all foreigners trading to *Portugal*, and

and particularly the *Engliſh*, that the *Portugueſe* apply not themſelves to manufactures; and they are accordingly very induſtrious in preventing it; of which the looking-glaſs manufacture, ſet up at *Liſbon*, was a memorable inſtance. It is more agreeable, beſides, to the political views of the court of *Liſbon* that the nation ſhould be ſupplied by foreigners rather than employ themſelves in providing for their ſeveral neceſſities.

§. 12. The *Portugueſe*, indeed, carry on a very extenſive trade, but reap no great profit from it, being obliged to vend not only their own products but all the merchandize and riches brought home to them from their ſettlements in other parts of the globe, and eſpecially from *America*, to the *Europeans* trading with them, particularly the *Engliſh*, in exchange for grain, and ſmall and large quantities of manufactured goods of all kinds, with which they ſupply both *Portugal* and its poſſeſſions abroad. The goods which they traffick in with foreigners are ſea-ſalt, oil, wine, lemons, *Seville* and *China* oranges, figs, raiſins, almonds, cheſtnuts and other fruits, together with wool, ſilk and other materials for manufactures; but their chief commodities conſiſt of imports from their own colonies, particularly from *Braſil*; ſuch as ſugars, tobacco, cocoa-nuts, ivory, ebony, *Braſil* wood, hides, ſpices, drugs, gold, pearls, diamonds and valuable gems; and, excepting only thoſe of *Braſil*, the Eaſt and Weſt *India* commodities may be had out of *Portugal* and at the firſt hand. In 1755 a new trading company to *Groſpam* and *Maragnan* was eſtabliſhed here, and foreign merchants admitted to ſhares.

The *Portugueſe* ſhipping little frequent the other countries of *Europe* or the *Levant*, their voyages lying rather to the coaſts of *Africa*, particularly the gold coaſt, whence they carry Negroes to *Braſil:* they meet there alſo with ſome gold and ivory. They trade likewiſe to their Eaſt *India* colonies of *Goa*, *Din* and *Macao*; but this traffick, once ſo very important, is now greatly declined: *Braſil*, however, continues a plentiful treaſury to them. Foreigners are totally excluded from all commerce with *Braſil*; the *Portugueſe*, nevertheleſs, carry on a conſiderable clandeſtine traffick with the *Spaniards*, which conſiſts chiefly in an exchange of gold and ſilver; and thus each King is defrauded of his fifth. From *Braſil* the *Portugueſe* bring not only ſugar and tobacco, but alſo gold and diamonds. Of the quantity of gold annually brought in there and imported to *Liſbon*, ſome conjecture may be made from the amount of the King's fifth, which the writer of *Anſon*'s Voyage round the World makes for ſome time paſt to have been, *communibus annis*, one hundred and fifty arrobas, *Portugal* weights, or near three hundred thouſand pounds ſterling. The gold brought every year to *Liſbon* cannot be leſs; and the whole annual produce of gold in *Braſil* may, without any exaggeration, be eſtimated at near two millions of pounds ſterling. The fleet, which ſails every year to *Braſil*, goes and returns in ſeven or eight months; and, when homeward bound, is convoyed by ſome men

men of war which are ſent to meet it. Ships from *Africa*, or the *Eaſt Indies*, come alſo in company.

§. 13. The long meaſure of the *Portuguſe* is by barros and cavidos; a hundred barros make one hundred and ſixty-four cavidos, and one hundred ninety-four and a half *Hamburgh* or *Leipſic** ells; but a hundred cavidos are equal only to ſixty-one barros, or about one hundred and nineteen *Hamburgh* ells. Of the *Portugueſe* weights I ſhall mention only the arrobas and quintals. In *Portugal* an arroba is thirty-two pounds, at *Hamburgh* † twenty-nine or thirty. A quintal is four arrabas, and at *Hamburgh* makes one hundred and twenty-eight pounds. All ſums of money are reckoned by millereis and cruſadoes, which, however, are not real but only imaginary coins; twenty-four reis and an half make one groſche, conſequently a millereis; or one thouſand reis make a rixdollar and almoſt ſeventeen groſche; one old cruzadoe is equal to four hundred, and a new one to four hundred and eighty reis. The ſilver coin of leaſt value is a vintain, of twenty reis, a half teſton of fifty, and a whole teſton of one hundred reis; one real is equal to forty reis. Laſtly, the gold coins are the moeda de ouſo of four thouſand eight hundred reis, alſo half and quarter pieces; the dobra, of twenty-four thouſand reis, or a half of twelve thouſand eight hundred, of which alſo there are a half, a quarter, an eighth and a ſixteenth piece.

§. 14. *Portugal*, or, as it was anciently called, *Luſitania*, paſſed from the *Phenicians* and *Carthaginians* into the hands of the *Romans*, and, by the Emperor *Auguſtus*, was made a *Roman* province. Towards the beginning of the fifth century, from the birth of *Chriſt*, the *Alans*; about the year 440 the *Swabians*; and, about the year five hundred eighty-two, the *Viſigoths*, made themſelves maſters of this country. In the eighth century *Portugal* was over-run by the *Moors* and *Saracens*, but gradually reſcued from them by the *Chriſtians*. *Henry*, born duke of *Burgundy*, performed ſuch eminent ſervices to *Alphonſo* VI. King of *Caſtile*, againſt the *Moors*, that he gave him his daughter *Thereſa* in marriage, and, in the year 1093, created him earl of *Portugal*, and, in 1110, it became, by his father-in-law's will, his abſolute property. *Alphonſo Henriques*, his ſon and ſucceſſor, obtained a ſignal victory, in the year 1139, over the *Moors* near *Ourique*. About the ſame time too he aſſumed the title of King, and, in 1147, eſtabliſhed the order of *Avis*, Pope *Alexander* III. having, in the year 1179, confirmed his right to the throne. In the year 1181 he held

* The author ſeems here to make the *Hamburgh* and *Leipſic* ell the ſame; whereas, according to the learned Sir *Jonas Moore*'s table of foreign meaſures, &c. compared with the *Engliſh*, the *Hamburgh* ell is only one foot and 905 parts of 1000; or, one foot, ten inches and eight parts of an inch; whereas, that of *Leipſic* contains two feet, 260 parts of 1000; or, two feet, three inches and eight parts of an inch *Engliſh*.

† The *Hamburgh* pound, according to Sir *Jonas Moore*, is 95 parts of 100 *Engliſh*.

an aſſembly of the States at *Lamego*, in which the ſucceſſion to the crown was ſettled. *Alphonſo* III. added *Algarve* to the crown of *Portugal*. Under King *Dennis* the order of *Chriſt* was inſtituted. The ligitimate male line of this family becoming extinct, in the year 1383, in the perſon of *Ferdinand*, *John* I. his father's natural ſon, was admitted to the crown in 1385, in whoſe reign the *Portugueſe* ſettled in *Africa*, and diſcovered the iſlands of the *Azores*. In the year 1482, his great-grandſon *John* II. received the *Jews* who had been expelled *Spain*, and gave great encouragement to navigation and diſcoveries. With an eye to future conqueſts and diſcoveries, in the year 1492, he entered into a firſt convention with *Ferdinand* the Catholic King of *Spain*, and, in 1494, concluded a ſecond, by virtue of which, all countries three hundred and ſeventy miles weſtward of *Cape de Verde*, and the iſlands of the *Azores* were ceded to *Ferdinand*, and the diſcoveries eaſtward agreed to belong to himſelf. Under King *Emanuel*, *Vaſcus de Gama*, in the year 1497, diſcovered the courſe to the *Eaſt Indies*. In 1501 *Americ Veſpuce* took poſſeſſion of *Braſil*. In the year 1504 the firſt *Portugueſe* fort in the Kingdom of *Cochin* was erected; the war againſt the *Moors* was vigorouſly proſecuted in *Africa*, and under this King the glory and proſperity of *Portugal* roſe to its higheſt pitch. In the reign of *John* III. the caſtle of *Diu* in *Aſia* was built, and, in the year 1540, he admitted the newly founded order of the Jeſuits, of which he was the firſt member of all the *European* Princes. In *Henry* the cardinal the male line of this houſe alſo failed in 1580, and the ſucceeding year the Kingdom was united to *Spain*; but under the Kings of this Monarchy the *Portugueſe* loſt moſt of their foreign acquiſitions. The *Perſians*, in the year 1622, diſpoſſeſſed them of the iſle of *Ormus*. The *Dutch* obtained great advantages over them in the *Eaſt Indies*, took the *Molucca* iſlands, over-run half *Braſil* in the year 1636, and, in 1637, made themſelves maſters of *St. Georgio del Mina*, in *Africa*. In the year 1639 their trade to *Japan* was ruined, and, in 1640, they loſt *Malacca*, the chief town. At home too the *Portugueſe* were ſo intolerably oppreſſed that, in the year 1640, they ſhook off the *Spaniſh* yoke, electing *John*, duke of *Braganza*, for their King. This Prince, ſirnamed *John* IV. in 1654, drove the *Dutch* out of *Braſil:* but, in the year 1656, loſt the rich iſland of *Ceylon*. *Alphonſus* VI. was dethroned by his brother *Peter*, who, in 1668, concluded a treaty with *Spain*, by which *Portugal* was declared an independent Kingdom and reſtored to its ancient limits, *Spain* retaining only the town of *Ceuta* in *Africa*. Under King *John* the fifth the royal chapel of *Liſbon* was raiſed to a patriarchate. *Joſeph*, the preſent King, has no male iſſue yet.

§. 15. The King's eldeſt ſon, from the time of *John* the fourth, is ſtyled Prince of *Braſil*, the other children and brothers being called Infants. King *John* the fifth declared his grandſon, the Prince of *Braſil*'s ſon, Prince of

of *Beira*. The King's title runs thus: *Joſeph*, by the grace of God, King of *Portugal* and the *Algarves* on this and the other ſide of the ſea of *Africa*; lord of *Guinea*, of the conqueſts, trade and navigation in *Ethiopia*, *Arabia*, *Perſia*, *India*, &c. In the year 1749, Pope *Benedict* XIV. by a formal bull, conferred on the King the title of *Rex fideliſſimus*, which was immediately inſerted in all the public inſtruments, the foreign powers making no difficulty of acknowledging it. But the proper meaning of it is not agreed on, ſome rendering it the moſt faithful, and others the moſt orthodox or believing. It looks, however, as if his holineſs had only given his ſanction to a title which the ancient *Portugueſe* writers, *Franciſcus de Albertinis* for inſtance, were frequently wont to confer upon their Kings.

§. 16. The arms of *Portugal* are a ſhield argent with five ſmall ſhields azure placed croſs-wiſe, on each of which are five ſilver pieces in the form of a St. *Andrew*'s croſs. On the border of the ſhield are the arms of *Algarve*, being the ſeven ancient caſtles of *Eſtombar*, *Paderna*, *Aljaſur*, *Albufeira*, *Cacella*, *Sagres* and *Caſtromarin*.

§. 17. The principal order of knighthood in this Kingdom is the order of *Chriſt*, inſtituted by King *Dennis* ſoon after the abolition of the Knights Templars, and confirmed, in the year 1319 by Pope *John* XXII. King *Emanuel* added to the ſtatutes, which were afterwards ratified, in 1505, by Pope *Julius* the ſecond, and are to this day a rule of conduct to the order. The badge of the order is a red croſs within a white one. The ſeat of the order is at the city of *Thomar*. It has four hundred and fifty-four commanderies. Concerning the origin of the order of St. *James* writers differ, but it is ſaid to have been raiſed, about the year 1030, from a fraternity to an order, and to have received the confirmation of Pope *Alexander* III. It depended, at firſt, on the *Caſtilian* grand maſter of the order, from whom it detached itſelf in the time of King *Dennis*, and Pope *Nicholas* the fourth gave his ſanction to this rupture, though it was not fully accompliſhed till the year 1290, when the *Portugueſe* knights choſe themſelves another grand-maſter; but the *Caſtilian* grand-maſters, countenanced by ſucceeding Popes, made a great puſh to bring them again under ſubordination to them. The next in rank to the grand-maſter is the prior ſuperior of *Palmilla*, who is inveſted with an epiſcopal juriſdiction and controls the city convent. To this order belong forty-ſeven ſmall towns and places, and one hundred and fifty commanderies, beſides the ſplendid convent of *Santos o novo*, a little to the weſt of *Liſbon*. The badge of the order is a red ſword, in the ſhape of a croſs, reſembling the handles of ancient ſwords.

The order of *Aviz* is ſaid to have been inſtituted ſo early as the year 1147, by King *Alphonſo Henriques*, and to have been firſt confirmed in 1162, and in 1201 received a ſecond ſanction. Its firſt ſeat is likewiſe ſuppoſed to have been at *Coimbra*, whence it was removed to *Evora* and afterwards to *Aviz*, which place *Alphonſo* III. in the year 1211, conferred on it.

Whilſt it continued at *Evora* it entered into a coalition with the order of *Calatrava*, and in this ſtate they continued till *John* the ſecond, under whom they ſeparated. The next to the grand-maſter is the prior ſuperior of *Aviz*, who is both temporal and ſpiritual judge of the order, and, in quality of the former, judge alſo of the convent. Its commanderies are only forty-nine in number, and the badge belonging to it a green croſs in form of a lily.

Theſe three orders are all religious, with liberty, however, of marriage to the knights, by virtue of a bull of Pope *Julius* III. in the year 1551. The Kings of *Portugal* are perpetual grand-maſters. Under King *Alphonſo Henriques*, ſomewhat before the year 1157, the knights of *Malta* came to *Portugal*. They have twenty-three commanderies here, among which is the priory of *Crato*; and three balias; namely, *Leça*, to which a revenue is annexed; *Acre*, merely honorary and alternately with *Caſtella*, having the office of the order; thirdly, the balia of *Negropont*. The government is lodged in an aſſembly conſiſting of a preſident and all *Cavalleiros profeſſos* who have been three years at *Malta*.

§. 18. The government of *Portugal* is an unlimited monarchy, but, with reſpect to the impoſition of new taxes, the ſettlement of the ſucceſſion and other important concerns, the conſent of the ſtates, which conſiſt of the clergy, the high nobility and the commons, is neceſſary. The clergy are repreſented by archbiſhops and biſhops (§. 9.) the high nobility are the dukes, marquiſſes, counts, viſcounts and barons (§. 8.) and the repreſentatives of the commons conſiſt of the procuratores, or agents, of the cities and towns. Among the commonalty are likewiſe reckoned the lower nobility (§. 8.) and the maſterſhips of the order of knighthood. This aſſembly never meets but by proclamation from the King, in which they are ſtyled *Cortes*. The laſt was held in the year 1697. Though the crown of *Portugal* be hereditary, yet the conſent of the ſeveral ſtates is alſo neceſſary to the ſucceſſion of brother's children. The crown too devolves to the female line, but this right is forfeited if they marry out of the Kingdom. In the year 1641, it was confirmed by a manifeſto of the ſtates that, in caſes relating to the ſucceſſion, the *jus repreſentationis* ſhould be admitted. But this extends no farther than to brother and brother's children, after whom it devolves to the neareſt of kin. The ordinance paſſed at *Lamego* (§. 14.) relating to the ſucceſſion, is a fundamental law of the Kingdom; and, in the year 1641, a manifeſto of the ſtates was annexed to it.

§. 19. The higheſt ſtate-aſſembly is the *Conſelho de Eſtado*, or council of ſtate, in which are tranſacted all the great affairs of the Kingdom, with the diſpoſal, likewiſe, of all eccleſiaſtical and temporal poſts and offices which are not immediately dependent on ſome other board or tribunal; but even theſe, at laſt, come before the council of ſtate, particularly the nomination of all archbiſhops and biſhops, viceroys, captains-general, governors

of

of the provinces, and of all other poſſeſſions belonging to the crown are determined here: peace and war, embaſſies, alliancies, &c. are all likewiſe canvaſſed in this council, which is ſaid to have been firſt inſtituted, in imitation of the *Spaniſh* court, by Queen *Catharine*, during the minority of King *Sebaſtian*. In the year 1732, it conſiſted of five eccleſiaſtics and an equal number of lay-officers. The ſecretary of ſtate alſo is a member of this council, and is aſſiſted by the official mayor and others.

The office of ſecretary of ſtate was reſtored to its ancient conſtitution by King *John*, on the twenty-ninth of *November*, in the year 1643, who divided the affairs appertaining to it into *merces* and *expediente*, on which account he is called *Secretaria das Merces e expediente*. Here the nominations to civil employments are divided, thoſe miniſters and ſecretaries excepted whoſe commiſſions are made out by the ſecretary of ſtate. It has alſo the diſpoſal of all military poſts, from captain to lieutenant-colonel included, with diſpenſations, grants of the commanderies of the ſeveral orders of knighthood, treaſury affairs and diſburſements, nomination of judges, ſentences of the grand-marſhal, &c. To this ſecretary of ſtate's office likewiſe belong all the King's bounties (called *merces*) together with orders of knighthood and penſions (called *tenças*) annual legacies belonging to churches (*capellas*) vacant or re-aſſumed lands and commandaries. The *Secretario das Merces e expediente* draws up alſo the paſſes for all foreign ſhips and *Portugueſe* merchantmen.

The *Secretario da Aſzinatura* lays before the King all patents (*alvaras*) *proviſoens*, *cartas* and *padroens*, which are delivered to him from any juridical perſon, for the King to ſign them; thoſe papers excepted which the ſecretary of ſtate and the ſecretary of bounties lay before his Majeſty.

Theſe three ſecretaryſhips are ſometimes diſcharged by the ſame perſon, of which we have an inſtance at preſent in that eminent ſtateſman *Diego de Mendoça Corte-Real*. The council of war (*conſelho de guerra*) was inſtituted on the eleventh of *December*, in the year 1640, by King *John* the fourth; and, in 1643, received its inſtructions, or plan, which conſiſt of twenty-nine articles. At this board are regulated all military affairs, or any thing elſe relating thereto. It aſſiſts alſo in the diſpoſal of all military offices from colonels to *governatores das armas* in the provinces, and the *capitaens generaes de exercitos*, to whom it ſends orders by the ſecretary at war. It recommends likewiſe to the employments of *juiz acceſſor*, *promotor fiſcal* of the council of war; the adminiſtrators and auditors general of all the provinces; fills up all the military poſts from a ſerjeant to a captain, excluſive of the latter, and has the ſuperintendency of the fortifications, magazines, quartering of ſoldiers, hoſpitals, artillery and other military matters. On great emergencies, the council of war is conſulted by the council of ſtate.

The council of the palace (*deſembargo do paço*) is the higheſt tribunal, to which cauſes may be brought from inferior courts by appeal. It nomi-

nates to all offices belonging to the law, decides diſputes of juriſdiction betwixt the lay and ſpiritual courts, examines the briefs of Pope's nuncios, and, beſides a great variety of other buſineſs, draws up all laws, orders, edicts, confirmations, privileges, grants, &c. This court conſiſts of a preſident and ſeveral counſellors (called *Deſembargadores*) whoſe number is not limited; five ſecretaries (*eſcrivaens da camera*) each of whom has his particular department, one being alſo ſtyled *eſcrivao do deſpacho da meſa*; a *theſoureiro diſtribuidor*, and ſeveral other inferior officers. Under this tribunal is the *choncellaria mor da corte e reyno*, which conſiſts of a chancellor, a *veador*, ſome clerks, a *theſoureiro*, *porteiro* and other officers.

The *Caſa da ſupplicaçao*, is the firſt and higheſt tribunal of juſtice, being without appeal in civil or criminal caſes. To its ordinary juriſdiction belong the provinces of *Eſtremadura*, *Alentejo* and *Algarve*, with the *Comarca de Caſtellobranco* in the province of *Beira*. To it alſo lie final appeals from the *caſa do civel do porto*, in caſes which ſhall be ſpecified in the ſequel. It conſiſts of forty-two officers in the following order; a chancellor, ten *Deſembargadores dos aggravos e appellaçoens*, or counſellors of appeal, two *corregedores*, belonging, in criminal affairs, to the court; two *corregedores*, belonging, in civil caſes, to the court; two *juizes dos feitos da coroa e fazenda*; two *ouvidores* of appeals in criminal affairs, a *procurador dos feitos da coroa*, a *procurador dos feitos da fazenda*, a chancery judge, a juſticiary *promotor* and eighteen *deſembargadores extravagandes*, or ſupernumeraries. A little alteration is ſometimes made in this number.

The *Caſa do Civel e relaçao do Porto*, is the ſecond *relaçao*, or ſecond high court of appeal, in the Kingdom, and has its ſeat at *Porto*. Under it are the provinces of *Entre Douro e Minho*, *Traz os montes* and *Beira*, the *Comarca de Caſtellobranco* excepted, which is ſubject to the *caſa da ſupplicaçao* at *Liſbon*. In the year 1696, *Peter* the ſecond ordered that all proceſſes not exceeding two hundred and fifty thouſand reis in immoveables, and three hundred thouſand in moveables, ſhould be finally determined by this court; but beyond that ſum there lies an appeal from it to the *caſa da ſuppliaçao*. The *caſa do Civel* conſiſts of twenty-three officers; *viz.* a chancellor, eight *deſembargadores de Aggravos*, two *corregedores* for criminal, and one for civil affairs, one judge for matters pertaining to the crown and exchequer, three *ouvidores do crime*, of whom one is alſo chancery-judge, one *promotor da juſtiça*, five *deſembargadores extravagandes* and one crown-attorney.

The *Conſelko da fazenda*, or treaſury court, was eſtabliſhed by King *John* the fourth on its preſent footing. The chief affairs belonging to it are divided into three claſſes, with a *vedor da fazenda* for each. Of theſe one ſuperintends the finances of the Kingdom, the other thoſe of *Africa*, the *Coutos* and *Terças*; the department of the third are the *Indies*, the magazines and armaments. Beſides theſe it has three *Vedores*, the tribunal conſiſts of ſeveral counſellors, *miniſtros de letras*, and *deſembargadores*, with others

others *de capo Eeſpada, i. e.* 'of the cloak and the ſword:' But the number of theſe is uncertain. It conſiſts likewiſe of a *procurador da fazenda*, and four ordinary clerks; to which are added ſupernumeraries and ſeveral other officers. Subordinate to this court are divers others, as *O trebunal dos coutos*, or, the chamber of accounts; *O tribunal da alfandega*, or, the cuſtom-chamber; *O tribunal da caſa da India e mina*, *O tribunal dos Almazens*, a *Tenencia* and a *Caſa da Moeda*; with the following *Caſas*, *O paçoda Madeira*, *O conſulado*, *Os portos ſecos*, and a *Caſa dos cincos*; and laſtly, in 1720, the *Junta do commercio* was annexed to this court.

§. 20. For the inferior adminiſtration of juſtice each of the ſix provinces, of which the kingdom conſiſts, is divided into certain judicial Diſtricts called *Comarcas:* Every Diſtrict conſiſts of *cidades*, *villas* (§. 8.) inferior courts and juriſdictions, which are termed *Concelhos*, *coutos*, *Julgados*, and *Honras*. There is alſo another diviſion of them. All juriſdictions are either *Correiçoens*, or *Ouvidorias*. The former belong to the crown, the latter to the *Donatarios*, who are partly eccleſiaſticks and partly laymen. The judge whom the crown appoints for its Diſtrict is ſtiled *Corregedor*; and the Donatorian is ſtiled *Ouvidor*. We ſhall here make uſe of the laſt diviſion as being the moſt intelligible, for a *Comarca* often extends to places of differerent *Correiçoens*, or *Ouvidorias*. The name is alſo ambiguous, ſometimes denoting places belonging to the crown, at others comprehending a whole province. Sometimes again it ſignifies the eccleſiaſtical diviſions of a Dioceſe, as in the archbiſhoprick of *Braga* for inſtance, there are five *Comarca's*, which comprehend what the biſhop poſſeſſes in the *Traz-os Montes*, and in the Dioceſe of *Porto*. The *Cabeça*, or capital of a *Correiçao* or *Ouvidoria*, is always the city or *villa* where the *Corregedor* or *Ouvidor* reſides. In ſuch towns too there is generally a *provedor* or upper-overſeer appointed for the *Comarca*, or *Correiçao*, or *Ouvidoria*, who takes cognizance of the execution of wills, with a *Juiz de fora* or foreign judge: And frequently too a *Juiz dos orphaos* or a judge of the orphans. The cities have alſo their particular magiſtracy, which generally conſiſt of one *Juiz de fora*, two or three *Vereadores*, one *Procurador do conſelho*, with ſome other inferior officers. Sometimes inſtead of the *Juiz de fora* there is an *Eſcrivao da camera*, or *Theſoureiro da camera*, with a *Juiz do povo* or a judge of the people, not to mention other leſſer variations. The *Roman* law with the gloſſaries obtains in *Portugal*; beſides which there are royal edicts, and the canon-law and Pope's mandates.

§. 21. The King's revenue ariſes firſt from the hereditary eſtates of the houſe of *Braganza*, to which belong fifty *villas*. Secondly from the royal demeſnes. In 1753, the King came to a reſolution of re-annexing ſeveral demeſnes and lands of conſiderable extent to the crown, which, after the diſcovery of the *Azores* and *Braſil* had been granted to private perſons, propoſing to give the preſent owners an equivalent in their ſtead. Of this a begin-

beginning has been already made in the eſtate of the late Viſcount and preſent Count of *Aſſeca*. 3. From the cuſtoms of which that of *Lisbon* produces moſt. 4. From the taxes. 5. From the exciſe, which is very ſevere, and paid even by the clergy. 6. From the monopoly of *Brazil* ſnuff. In the year 1755, the monopoly of this ſnuff was farmed for 3,000,000 of cruſadoes *per annum*. 7. From the coinage. 8. From the ſale of indulgences, which the Pope renews to the King every three years by a ſpecial bull including three others, namely, a bull for the living, a bull for the dead, and a bull of compoſition; by virtue of which the paying of a certain part of an iniquitous gain renders the reſt legal. 9. From the grand-maſterſhips of the order of knighthood, which the King holds in his own hands. 10. From the eccleſiaſtical tithes in foreign countries. 11. From the duty of the fifth part of all the gold brought from *Brazil*, which every year amounts to 300,000 pounds ſterling (§. 12.) and from the farm of the *Brazil* diamonds, and 12, from the confiſcation of the eſtates and fortunes of perſons condemned by the inquiſition.

§. 22. The military forces of the *Portugueſe* are but in an indifferent condition. In the year 1754, the King iſſued an eſtabliſhment for his regiments in time of peace, by which the army, when complete, conſiſts of

Twenty-one regiments of foot,	Men	6300
Six of horſe — — —		1500
Two other regiments of horſe —		800
Four regiments of dragoons		1200
Two regiments of marines — —		2400
Two regiments of artillery —		1800
	Total	14,000

The navy is not more formidable, as conſiſting only of twelve ſhips, and thoſe but weakly manned, and gallies the King has none.

§. 23. *Portugal* contains ſix provinces and ſeveral iſlands in the *Atlantick* ocean. The *Portugueſe* were the firſt of all *European* nations in diſcovering countries, and making ſettlements in them. But of all their ancient great conqueſts in other parts of the globe, they now only poſſeſs, 1. In the *Atlantick* ocean the *Cape de Verde* iſlands, *St. Thomé*, *do principe*, &c. 2. In *Africa*, *Magazan* fort on the coaſts of *Morocco*, *Catcheo* or *Cacheo* on the Negro-coaſt; ſeveral forts in the kingdoms of *Loango*, *Congo*, *Angola* and *Monomotapa*, a fort in *Monoemugi*, the town of *Moſambique* in the kingdom of that name; and the town of *Sofola* on the eaſtern coaſt of the *Caffern*. 3. In *Aſia* the towns of *Diu*, *Goa*, *Onor*, *Macao*, &c. 4. In *America*, *Braſil*, part of *Guiana* and *Paraguay*, but the deſcription of theſe countries and places muſt be referred to the fourth volume of this work. The provinces of the Kingdom of *Portugal* are as follow, *viz.*

ENTRE

ENTRE DOURO E MINHO.

WHICH is ſo called from its being ſituate between the rivers *Douro* and *Minho*, by the firſt of which it is ſeparated from the province of *Beira*, and by the ſecond from *Gallicia* in *Spain*. Its extent from north to ſouth is about eighteen *Portugueſe* * miles; and from weſt to eaſt twelve. It is not only very fruitful, but its rivers which empty themſelves into the ſea, and its good harbours, particularly thoſe of *Porto* and *Vianna*, are ſo convenient for trade, that in it are found two *Cidades*, namely, thoſe of *Braga* and *Porto*, twenty-ſix *villas*, forty-ſix *Conſelhos*, forty-four, or according to others forty-eight *Coutos*, and twelve *Behetrias*, *Honras* and *Julgados*; being in proportion to its extent the moſt populous province of the whole kingdom. With reſpect to its eccleſiaſtical ſtate it contains two cathedrals, namely, *Braga* and *Porto*; five collegiate churches, *viz.* thoſe of *Guimaraens*, *Barcellos*, *Cedofeita*, *Valença do Minho* and *Vianna*; a great number of abbies and convents for both ſexes, moſt of them rich, with nine hundred and ſixty-three pariſhes, in which, in the year 1732, were computed to be 432,372 ſouls, as appears from the liſt of the pariſhes given us in the *Geografia hiſtorica*. Among the commanderies of the orders of kighthood, the bailiwick of *Leça* is particularly deſerving of notice, as it belongs to the order of *Malta*. The province is divided into ſix juriſdictions, three of which, containing the crown-lands, are called *Correiçoens*; and three, belonging to the *Donatarios*, *Ouvidorias*.

The three *Correiçoens*, each of which is governed by a royal *Corregedor*, are

1. *Correiçao de Guimaraens*, containing four *villas* or ſmall towns, twenty *Concelhos*, fourteen *Coutos*, four *Honras* and one *Julgado*. The remarkable places in it are

Guimaraens, a *villa*, owing its origin to a convent of *Benedictines* built there in the year 927, to which was immediately added a village, now increaſed to a town. The walls of this place are one thouſand eight hundred and fifty paces in circuit. It is divided into the old and new town. contains five thouſand inhabitants, four pariſhes, two of which are in the ſuburbs, one *Caſa da Miſericordia*, three hoſpitals and ſix convents; beſides

* Seventeen *Spaniſh* or *Portugueſe* miles and a half are equal to one degree of the equator.

another a little way out of the town. It was originally the reſidence of the Kings of *Portugal*, and the birth-place of King *Alphonſo Henriques*. The Infant *Duarte*, ſon to King *Emanuel*, had this town confered upon him together with the title of a dutchy in which he was ſucceeded by his ſon. But at his death the title became extinct, and the place reverted to the crown. It is the *Correiçao* town and the reſidence of the *Corregedor*, as alſo of a *Provedor* and a *Juiz de fora* for the *Comarca* of *Guimaraens*. To the juriſdiction of this place belong ninety pariſhes, and thirty thouſand and twenty-eight ſouls.

Amarante is a town on the river *Douro*, having only one pariſh church; its inhabitants about eleven hundred in number. Here is a *Juiz de fora*, who belongs alſo to the *Comarca*.

Canavezes, a *villa* on the river *Douro*, containing ſix churches, and only nineteen hundred inhabitants.

Povoa, a ſmall town.

Twenty *Conſelhos*, namely *Felgueiras*, with twenty pariſhes. *Unhao*, containing ten, and giving the title of earl. *Santa Cruz de Riba Tamega*, with twenty. *Gouvea de Riba Tamega*, with eight. *Geſtaço* with thirteen. *Ceroilico de Baſto*, with thirty-eight. *Cabeceiras de Baſto*, with nineteen. *Roſſas*, with two. *Villaboa de Roda*, with one. *Vieira*, with ſix. *Monte Longo*, with fourteen. *Ribeira de Soas*, with eleven. *Povoa de Lanhoſo*, with twenty-one. *S. Joao de Rey*, with three. *Atey*, with one. *Serva*, with three. *Ermello* with five. *Ribeira de Pena*, with three: And *Villa-pouca de Aguiar*, with thirteen.

Fourteen *Coutos*, which are thoſe of *Abbadim*, *Fonte-Arcada*, *Mancellos*, *Moreira de Rey*, *Parada de Bouro*, *Pedraido*, *Pombeiro*, *Pouſadella*, *Refoyos de Baſto*, *Taboado*, *Tibaens*, with four pariſhes; *Travanca*, *Tuas*, and *Vimiairo*, with three.

Four *Honras*, and among theſe *Villacais*, with one pariſh, and *Ovelha* with two.

One *Julgado*, namely *Lagioſo*.

II. The CORREIÇAO DE VIANNA conſiſts of nine *villas*, which are

Vianna, lying not far from the mouth of the river *Lima*, being large, well built and ſtrong, and defended by the caſtle of St. *Jago*, contains ſeven thouſand inhabitants, two pariſh churches, one *Caſa da Miſericordia*, with an hoſpital and ſeven convents: But its harbour is fit only for ſmall veſſels. It was founded by King *Alphonſo* III. and belonged formerly to ſeveral proprietors under the title of an earldom; but at preſent is the property of the crown. It is the *Correiçao* town, and the reſidence of a *Corregedor*, a *Provedor*, and a *Juiz de fora*; as alſo the quarters of a *Meſtre de Campo General*. To its juriſdiction belong twenty pariſhes, and, according to the late obſervations of father *Capaſſi*, it ſtands in latitude 41° 41″.

Ponte

Ponte de Lima, a *villa* on the river *Lima*, on the ſpot where once ſtood the *Forum Limicorum* of the *Romans*. It has been twice deſtroyed, and was rebuilt in 1125 and 1360. It is a handſome city, has a collegiate church, a *Caſa da Miſericordia*, three hoſpitals and two convents, two thouſand inhabitants and twenty-four pariſhes within its Diſtrict. The *Juiz de fora* reſiding here belongs likewiſe to the *Comarca* of *Vianna*.

Ponte da Parca is a ſmall town, containing only one pariſh and ſixteen hundred inhabitants, but having twenty-five pariſhes within its diſtrict.

Souto de Ribeira de Homem, a ſmall town.

Prado, a little place of five hundred and ſixty inhabitants and one pariſh, with fourteen other pariſhes in its Diſtrict.

Pica de Regalados, a town on a little river which falls into the *Cabado*.

Villa nova de Cerveira, a *villa* on the river *Minho*. It formerly ſtood in another place, and is ſaid to have been built by King *Dennis*. It lies in a bottom environed with hills, is well fortified, and defended by fort *Azevedo* on the ſide of *Valença*. It contains ſix hundred inhabitants, one pariſh church, one *Caſa da Miſericordia*, one hoſpital, and on a mountain near it has a convent. King *Alphonſo* I. erected it into a viſcounty; but under *Philip* IV. it eſcheated again to the crown. It has ſince been raiſed to an earldom. In its Diſtrict are thirteen pariſhes. The *Juiz de fora* here belongs likewiſe to the *Comarca* of *Vianna*.

Monçao, a *villa* on the river *Minho*, founded by *Alphonſo* III. had a charter in 1261, is fortified, and contains ſix hundred inhabitants, one pariſh church, one *Caſa da Miſericordia*, one hoſpital and one convent. Its *Juiz de fora* belongs alſo to *Comarca*, and within its Diſtrict are twenty-two pariſhes. Father *Capeſſi* places it in latitude 42° 5″.

Arcos de Valdevez, a ſmall place containing about four hundred and forty inhabitants and one pariſh church, with forty-five pariſhes in its Diſtrict. It confers the title of earl.

It contains likewiſe twelve *Concelhos*, which are *Lindoſo* with one pariſh. *Pica de Regalados*, with ſeventeen. *Villa Garcia*, with four. *Entre Homem e Cavado*, with eighteen. *Bouro*, with twelve. *Suayo*, with three. *Santa Martha de Bouro*, with ſix. *Coura*, with twenty. *Albergaria de Penela*, with eleven. *Sotto de Rebordanes*, with two. *Santo Eſtevao da Faxa*, with two, and *Geraz de Lima*, with two.

Thirteen *Coutos*, namely, thoſe of *Aboim de Nobrega*, *Azevedo Baldreu*, *Bouro*, *Cervaens*, or *Villar de Areas*, *Freiriz*, *Luzio*, *Manhente*, *Nogueira*, *Queijada*, which is united to *Boilhoſa*, *Sabariz*, *Sa Ofins* with four pariſhes, and *Souto*.

III. The CORREIÇAO DO PORTO contains one *Cidade* and three *Villas*, namely,

Porto, a *Cidade* on the river *Douro*, which a little below it empties itſelf into the ſea. Its bar is ſomewhat dangerous on account of the ſand-bank

and rocks in it, except at high-water in winter. It is defended by the caſtle of *S. Joao de Foz*, being fortified with an old wall and towers: In opulence, populouſneſs, beauty, and commerce it is the next city in the kingdom to *Lisbon*. It has four ſuburbs and ſeven pariſh churches, including the cathedral, above twenty thouſand ſeven hundred inhabitants, one *Caſa da Miſericordia*, ſome hoſpitals, twelve convents, among which is a Jeſuits college, beſides four other without the walls; and is the ſee of a biſhop, under whom, excluſive of the city and its Diſtrict, are four *Comarcas eccleſiaſticas*, namely *Maya*, *Penafiel*, *Riba-Tamega*, and *Feira*, containing three hundred and forty pariſhes: It is likewiſe the ſeat of a *Tribunal de Relaçao*, and a *Caſa do Civel*, which King *Philip* II. removed here from *Lisbon*. It has alſo a *Tribunal da Alfandega* and a mint. Is beſides this the *Correiçao* town, and reſidence of a *Corregedor*, a *Provedor*, a *Juiz de fora* and a *Juiz dos Orfaos*. This city owes its origin to *Cale* or *Gaya*, which lay oppoſite to it, on a rugged mountain on the other ſide of the river, being built by part of its inhabitants as a much more convenient ſituation; and therefore called *Portucale* or *Porto de Cale*. It was afterwards, on account of its wealth and flouriſhing commerce, erected into a biſhop's ſee, who ſtyles himſelf *Epiſcopos Portucalenſes*, or *Portuenſes*. The whole Kingdom has received its name from hence. It was formerly ſubject to particular Lords, but at preſent belongs to the crown. It ſtands, according to father *Capeſſi*, in 41° 10″ north latitude.

Villa nova do Porto, a ſmall town ſeated on the ſouth ſide of the river *Douro*, oppoſite to *Porto*, and not far from the old town of *Gaya*; with reſpect to which it is called *Villa nova*. It was built in 1255, by King *Alphonſo*, contains about two thouſand nine hundred inhabitants, one pariſh church, one *Caſa da Miſericordia*, one hoſpital and one convent, with two others near the town.

Melres, and *Povoa de Varzim*, two ſmall places; though the latter contains above eight hundred inhabitants.

Twelve *Concelhos*, which are thoſe of *Gaya*, with twenty pariſhes. *Gondomar*, with eight. *Aguiar de Souſa*, with ſeventeen. *Maya*, with fifty-four. *Reſoyos de Riba de Ave*, with twenty-one. *Louſada*, with twelve. *Penafiel de Souſa*, with thirty-ſeven. *Porto Carreiro*, with three. *Penaguyao* with fourteen, and the title of earldom. *Bayao*, with eighteen. *Scalhaens*, with one. *Bem-viver*, with ſixteen; and *Avintes* with one, and the title of earldom.

Seven *Coutos*, namely *Anſede*, *Entre ambos os rios*, *Ferreira*, *Meinedo*, *Paço de Souſa*, *Pendorada*, and *Villa-Boa de Quires*.

One *Julgado*, namely *Bouças*, with eight pariſhes.

Five *Behetrias* and *Honras*, which are *Baltar*, *Barboſa*, *Frazao*, *Gallegos* and *Louredo*.

The

II. The three *Ouvidorias* belonging to the *Donatarios*, who nominate an *ouvidor* to each.

1. The *Ouvidoria de Barcellos*, conſiſts

Of ſeven *villas*; namely,

Barcellos, a *villa*, on the river *Cavado*, fortified with walls and towers: It has a collegiate and pariſh church, a *caſa da miſoricordia*, an hoſpital and a convent; is the *ouvidoria* town, and reſidence of an *ouvidor* and a *juiz de fora*, who are nominated by the royal family of *Bragança*. This place being the moſt ancient earldom in *Portugal*, ſince its firſt erection into a Kingdom, King *John* raiſed it to a dutchy; but the title is, at preſent, extinct.

Eſpoſende, a ſmall town with a harbour, near the mouth of the river *Cavado*. The harbour, though practicable only for ſmall ſhips, has a fort for its defence. In this little place are one pariſh church, one *caſa da miſericordia*, and one hoſpital.

Caſtro Laboreiro, *Famelicao* and *Rates*, are inconſiderable towns.

Villa de Conde is a pretty good ſea-port with a fortified harbour.

Melgaço is a ſmall town, near the river *Minho*, built in the year 1170, by King *Alphonſo Henriques*, and walled in by king *Dennis*; but its beſt defence is a caſtle which ſtands on the north ſide of it. It has a pariſh church, a *caſa da miſericordia* and an hoſpital. Its latitude is 42° 7″.

Of three *Concelhos*; namely, *Larim*, *Portella das Cabras* and *Villa-Chaa*.

Of five *Coutos*; namely, *Cornelhaa*, *Fragoſo*, *Gondutze*, *Palmeira*, or *Landim*, and *Villar de Frades*.

Of one *Julgado*; namely, *Vermoim*; and one *Honra*, viz. *Fralaens*.

2. The *Ouvidoria de Valença* conſiſts

Of three villas; namely,

Valença, a ſmall but ſtrong town on the river *Minho*, oppoſite to the *Spaniſh* fortreſs of *Tuy*, from which it is diſtant a little above a cannon-ſhot. It ſtands upon an eminence, contains about eight hundred and fifty inhabitants; two pariſh churches, of which one is a collegiate; one *caſa da miſericordia*; one hoſpital, two convents, and is the *Ouvidoria* town, being the reſidence of an *ouvidor* and a *juiz de fora*. This place was at firſt called *Contraſta*, and was formerly erected into a marquiſate by King *Alphonſo* the fifth, but ſoon after changed to an earldom. Under King *John* the fourth it reverted to the crown, and was afterwards annexed to the family of the Infantes. The title of *Marquis de Valença* was conferred by *John* the fifth on the count of *Vimioſo*. Its Diſtrict includes ten pariſhes.

Caminha, another fortified little town on the *Minho*, near its influx into the ſea, where it forms a ſmall iſland, on which is a fort and convent. It contains about one thouſand three hundred inhabitants, with one pariſh church, one *Caſa da miſericordia*, two hoſpitals, of which one is for diſabled

ſoldiers, and two convents. It appears to have been built by King *Alphonſo* the third about the year 1265; was at firſt a county and afterwards raiſed to a dutchy; but, ever ſince 1641, belongs to the Infantes. Its latitude, according to father *Capaſſi*, is 41° 22′. To its Diſtrict belong ſeventeen pariſhes.

Valladares, a ſmall place betwixt *Monçao* and *Melgaço*; contains only three hundred inhabitants, yet is an earldom and has a Diſtrict of ſixteen pariſhes.

2. Of two *Coutos*, which are thoſe of *Feaens* and *Paderne*.

3. The *Ouvidoria de Braga* conſiſts of

The *Cidade* of *Braga*, ſeated in a pleaſant plain between the rivers *Cavado* and *Deſte*. It derives its name from a certain kind of garment uſed by the ancient inhabitants. It is ſaid to have been built by the *Greeks*, but afterwards fell under the power of the *Carthaginians*, *Romans*, *Swabians*, *Goths* and *Moors*; and laſtly of the Kings of *Leon*. The *Romans* gave it the title of *Auguſta*, and the *Swabian* Kings honoured it with their reſidence. The city, together with the civil and penal juriſdiction, belongs to its archbiſhop, who is primate of the Kingdom; though with a right of appeal in criminal caſes from the archbiſhop's *Ouvidor* to the royal court of *Relaçoens*. To this archbiſhoprick belong five *comarcas eccleſiaſticas*; namely, the *comarcas* of *Braga*, *Valença*, *Chaves*, *Villa-real* and *Torre de Moncorvo*. Its inhabitants amount to about twelve thouſand three hundred, with four pariſh-churches, excluſive of its ancient large cathedral, and twenty-ſeven other churches in its Diſtrict. It has likewiſe eight convents, one *caſa da miſericordia*, one hoſpital and one ſeminary. Betwixt the church of *S. Pedro de Maximinos* and the hoſpital, are ſome ſtately remains of antique buildings, particularly of an amphitheatre and an aqueduct. It is the *ouvidoria* town, and the reſidence of an *ouvidor* and a *juiz de fora*. Father *Capaſſi* places it in latitude 41° 33′.

Of thirteen *coutos*; which are, *Arentim*, with one pariſh; *Cabaços*, with one; *Cambezes*, with one; *Capareiros* with one; *Dornellas*, *Ervededo*, *Feitoſa*, with one; *Goivaens Moure*, with two; *Pedralva*, with two; *Proveſende*, *Pulha*, with one, and *Ribatua*.

TRAZ-

2. TRAZ-OS MONTES.

THIS province is bounded to the north by *Gallicia*, to the eaſt by *Leon*, and ſouthward alſo by *Leon* and the province of *Beira*, and weſtward partly by *Entre Douro e Minho*, and partly by *Beira*. It receives its name from its poſition with reſpect to the province of *Entre Douro e Minho*, lying on the other ſide of the mountain of *Marao*. In extent, from north to ſouth, it is thirty *Portugueſe* miles; and from eaſt to weſt about twenty; being, for the moſt part, mountainous. It is wild, barren and thinly inhabited, though bleſſed with fertile and delightful vallies, which produce rie, wheat, wine and fruits. Beſides the *Douro* it is watered by the ſmall rivers of *Tamega*, *Corgo*, *Tuela* and *Sobor*, which run all into the *Douro*. It contains two *cidades* and fifty-ſeven *villas*, many of which are alſo *coutos* or *julgados*; and, according to *De Lima*'s liſt, five hundred and forty-nine pariſhes; in which, in the year 1732, were computed one hundred and thirty-five thouſand, eight hundred and four ſouls. The greateſt part of this country conſiſts of the eſtates of *donatorios*. Here are alſo a great many abbeys, rectories and vicarages belonging to their ſeveral patrons, particularly to the royal houſe of *Braganza*, the marquis of *Villa-Real*, the marquis of *Tavora*, the archbiſhop of *Braga*, the *Bernardines*, the *Benedictines* and other orders. Laſtly, the orders of knighthood, and particularly that of *Chriſt*, have ſeveral commanderies here. It is divided into twenty-four juriſdictions, of which two bear the title of *Coreiçaos*, and two are called *Ouvidorias*.

I. The *Correiçoens* are

1. The *Correiçao da Torre de Moncorvo*, the greateſt juriſdiction in the whole province, and conſiſting of twenty-ſix *villas*, ten of which belong to the King and the others to ſeveral patrons; as the family of *Braganza*, the family of *Villa-Real*, the marquis of *Tavora*, the *guedes* of *Miranda*, the lords of the *villa* of *Murça* and *Sampayos*, with the lords of *Villa-Flor*. The places in it are as follow, *viz.*

Torre de Moncorvo, a pretty good town, in a ſpacious plain, at the foot of mount *Roboredo*, lying betwixt the rivers *Douro* and *Sabor*. Beſides a caſtle, it is ſurrounded with a wall and ſome baſtions. Its inhabitants are about one thouſand three hundred in number, with a handſome pariſh church, one *caſa da miſericordia*, one hoſpital and one convent. It is the chief place of the *Correiçao*, and the reſidence of a *corregedor*, a *provedor* and a *juiz de fora*. The family of *Sampayos* are hereditary governors of the caſtle. Its Diſtrict contains eleven pariſhes; namely,

Freiro,

Freiro de Eſpada na Cinta, a ſmall town, containing about eight hundred and ſeventy inhabitants and one pariſh church. In its Diſtrict are three pariſhes. The *juiz de fora* of this place belongs to the *Comarca*.

Monforte de Rio-Livre, a ſmall place having only three or four hundred inhabitants, though its Diſtrict contains twenty-five pariſhes.

Anciaens, a place ſtill more inconſiderable, containing only about one hundred and forty-five inhabitants. In its Diſtrict, however, are ſixteen pariſhes.

Linhares, a ſmall place; its inhabitants betwixt three and four hundred. This town is a *julgado*.

Villarinho da caſtanheira, a little town, containing about ſeven hundred inhabitants, with a Diſtrict of ſix pariſhes.

Cortiços, a ſmall place having about two hundred inhabitants, and only two pariſhes in its Diſtrict.

Valdaſnes, a ſmall place; the inhabitants betwixt two and three hundred.

Sezulfe, an inconſiderable town, containing about two hundred and fifty-nine ſouls.

Nuzellos, a very mean place belonging to the *Braganza* family; the inhabitants about ſixty-two, and having only two pariſhes in its Diſtrict.

Pinho Velho, no better than the former. Its inhabitantss about ſixty-three in number.

Lamas de Orelhao, a ſmall place belonging to the family of *Villa-Real*; the inhabitants about two hundred and fifty, and having ten pariſhes in its Diſtrict.

Freixiel, little better than the former, its inhabitants not exceeding three hundred. It belongs to the ſame family, and has only two pariſhes in its Diſtrict.

Abreiro, a little town conſiſting of betwixt two and three hundred inhabitants, and belonging alſo to the *Villa-Real* family. It has only one pariſh in its Diſtrict.

Mirandella, a ſmall fortified town on the river *Tuela*, contains about one thouſand inhabitants, and only one pariſh; but in its Diſtrict are twenty-four.

Alfandega da Fé contains only one pariſh, but its Diſtrict conſiſts of fifteen.

Caſtro Vicente, a ſmall place, having one pariſh and ſeven in its Diſtrict.

Murça de Panoya, a ſmall place, of about five hundred inhabitants, and Diſtrict containing nine pariſhes.

Torre de Dona-Chama, an inconſiderable place containing only three hundred inhabitants, but its Diſtrict includes eleven pariſhes.

Agua Revés, a ſmall place, containing only about three hundred and ſixty ſouls.

Villa

Villa Flor, a ſmall place of about eight hundred inhabitants, and having only ten pariſhes in its Diſtrict.

Chacim, ſtill ſmaller, having only five hundred inhabitants and one pariſh in its Diſtrict.

Villas Boas, an inconſiderable place, containing but three hundred and fifty inhabitants and one pariſh in its Diſtrict.

Frechas, a little town containing four hundred inhabitants.

Moz, a ſmall place, having only two hundred inhabitants and one pariſh in its Diſtrict.

S. Payo, or *Sampayo*, the whole number of its inhabitants but one hundred and ſixty-three, and only one pariſh in its Diſtrict.

2. The *Correiçao de Miranda* conſiſts

1. Of the *Cidade Miranda de Douro*, a fortified town on the frontiers of *Spain*, and ſeated in a barren mountainous country on the river *Douro*, at the conflux of the little river of *Freſno*. Beſides its works it is alſo defended by a caſtle and fort. But the only church in the city is the cathedral. It contains about ſeven hundred inhabitants, one *caſa da miſericordia*, one hoſpital and one ſeminary. To the biſhoprick of *Miranda* belong five *bigairarias*, or *arcipreſtados*; namely, *Aro*, *Braganza*, *Monforte*, *Mirandella* and *Lampa as*, which contain about three hundred and fourteen pariſhes. It is the *correiçao* town, and the reſidence of a *corregedor*, a *provedor da comarca*, and a *juiz de fora*. To the Diſtrict of this city belong twenty-two pariſhes, and its latitude, according to father *Capaſſi*, is 41° 31′.

2. Of thirteen *villas*; viz.

Algozo, a ſmall place on the river *Maças*, the inhabitants about four hundred, and containing twenty pariſhes in its Diſtrict. The *juiz de fora* of this place belongs alſo to the *comarca*.

Frieira S. Seritz and *Rebordainhos*, two inconſiderable places, containing only one ſmall pariſh each, and from one to three hundred ſouls.

Vinhaes, a town conſiſting of about ſix hundred and ſixty inhabitants and two pariſhes, with twenty other pariſhes in its Diſtrict.

Villar Secco da Lomba, a mean place containing ſcarce three hundred inhabitants. In its Diſtrict are ſix pariſhes.

Val de Paço, a ſmall place having only one pariſh, containing about three hundred ſouls. Its Diſtrict conſiſts of three pariſhes.

Failde and *Carocedo*, two ſmall towns, having each a pariſh, containing not above two hundred ſouls.

Vimioſo, a ſmall fortified town near the river *Maças*, having one pariſh containing about ſeven hundred ſouls. This place confers the title of count, and in its Diſtrict are four pariſhes.

Magadouro, a little place, containing one pariſh, about four hundred and ſeventy inhabitants, and fourteen pariſhes, in its Diſtrict.

Panorroyas, or *Penas de Royas*, a mean town, conſiſting of one ſmall pariſh of about one hundred and forty-five ſouls; yet its Diſtrict contains nine pariſhes.

Bempoſta, a little town, containing about four hundred inhabitants and one pariſh, with four belonging to its Diſtrict.

II. The *Ouvidorias* are

1. The *Ouvidoria da Bragança*, conſiſting of a *cidade* and ten *villas*, belonging to the houſe of *Braganza*, and lying in the *provedoria* of *Miranda* contains,

Bragança, a *cidade* on a ſpacious plain near the river *Fervença*, which ſeparates it from *S. Bartholomew*'s hill. It conſiſts of one *cidade* and a *villa*. The former is fortified with towers, and within it has a good caſtle. The latter is alſo fortified, and Fort *S. Joao de Deos*, on *Caraſcal* hill covers them both; but is of little importance. *Bragança* contains two pariſh churches and about two thouſand ſeven hundred ſouls, with one *caſa da meſericordia*, one hoſpital and four convents. It is alſo the *ouvidoria* town, being the reſidence of the *ouvidor* and *juiz de fora*. The former is the general magiſtrate for all the places of this province belonging to the houſe of *Braganza*. It has a variety of ſilk manufactures, and is one of the moſt ancient towns in the Kingdom. King *Alphonſo* the fifth, in the year 1542, erected it into a dutchy with fifty *villas* dependent on it; and *John* the ſecond, its eighth duke, was crowned King of *Portugal* by the name of *John* the fourth. The Diſtrict of this city includes no leſs than one hundred and twenty-three pariſhes; and its latitude, according to the above-mentioned ingenious father, is 41° 47′.

2. The following *villas*; viz.

Val de Nougeira, containing about one hundred and eighty-eight inhabitants. *Val de Prados*, three hundred and forty-five; *Villa Franca*, one hundred and fifty, and *Gueſty* four hundred and forty-ſeven. Theſe are four ſmall places, conſiſting each of only one pariſh.

Rebordaos, a little place, containing one pariſh with three hundred and ſeventy-ſix ſouls, and having only one pariſh in its Diſtrict.

Outeiro, a ſmall place, containing about two hundred ſouls, with a ſtrong caſtle ſituate betwixt the rivers *Sabor* and *Maças*. In its Diſtrict are ten pariſhes.

Chaves, a pretty good fortified town on the river *Tamega*, having two ſuburbs and two forts; one of which, called *Noſſa Senhora do Roſario*, has the appearance of a citadel, and contains a convent within it. The other is named *S. Noutel*. Between the town and the ſuburbs called *Magdalena*, is a *Roman* bridge of ſtone over the river *Tamega*, above ninety-two geometrical paces long, and ſomewhat above three in breadth. In the town are about two thouſand ſouls, one collegiate church, which is alſo the pariſh church, one *caſa da miſericordia*, two hoſpitals and two convents. With reſpect to its ſpiritual juriſdiction, it is ſubject to the archbiſhop of *Braga*.

This

This town was built by the *Romans*, and, as is imagined, by the Emperor *Veſpaſian*, who is ſuppoſed to have given it the ancient name of *Aquæ Flaviæ*. There are ſtill viſible in it not a few traces of its ancient grandeur and bigneſs. The latitude of this place is computed at 41° 46′; and in its Diſtrict are fifty-three pariſhes.

Monte Alegre, is a ſmall place, containing about four hundred inhabitants, with a fortified caſtle. In its Diſtrict are forty-ſeven pariſhes.

Ruyvaes is a ſingle pariſh of about eight hundred ſouls. In its Diſtrict alſo is but one pariſh.

The *Ouvidoria de Villa-Real* conſiſts of eight *villas* and one *honra*.

Villa-Real, the beſt and largeſt town in this province, is ſeated between two ſmall rivers which empty themſelves into the *Douro*. One of theſe is called the *Corgo*. The greater part of the houſes ſtand without the walls, and the few within are called the *old town*. It contains two pariſh churches, one *caſa da miſericordia*, one hoſpital and three convents; is the reſidence of an *ouvidor*, a *juiz de fora*, and the *provedor* of *Lamega* viſits it occaſionally. With reſpect to its ſpiritual juriſdiction, it is under the vicar-general of the archbiſhop of *Braga*. It was built by King *Dennis*; made an earldom by *Alphonſo* the fifth; raiſed to a marquiſate by *John* the ſecond; and to a dukedom by *Philip* the ſecond. Under *John* the fourth it devolved again to the crown; and is an appenage of the Infantes.

Canellas, a ſmall place near the *Douro*.

Abreiro, *Freixiel* and *Lamas de Orelhao* belong to the *provedoria de Moncorvo*, and as ſuch have been mentioned before.

Almeida and *Ranhados* are ſituate in the province of *Beira*; in the *Comarca* of *Pinhel*.

Vimioſo has been mentioned before.

Sobroſa is likewiſe a *honra*.

BEIRA.

BEIRA is the largeſt province of the Kingdom, being bounded on the north by the province of *Entre Douro e Minho* and *Traz-os Montes*; to the eaſt by *Extremadura* and *Alentejo*; and to the weſt by the ſea. Its extent from eaſt to weſt is generally computed at betwixt thirty-three and thirty-ſix *Portugueſe* miles, and from north to ſouth about as many. It is divided into *Upper* and *Lower Beira*; the former being the northern part, and lying on the ſea-coaſt; the latter lying towards *Spain* and *Extremadura*. It produces wheat, rie and millet; and, in ſeveral parts, excellent wine and oil in ſuch plenty that conſiderable quantities of each are exported. The mountain of *Eſtrella*, the *Mons Herminius* of the *Romans*, in the *Correiçao da Guarda*, is remarkable, and no leſs celebrated. The aſcent from *Villa S. Romao*, at the foot of it, to the ſummit takes up two hours and a half. In ſeveral places the mountain is ſeen to be hollow; and even the noiſe of a rapid ſtream running through it diſtinctly heard. It has alſo a fine quarry of alabaſter; and on the top we are agreeably ſurpriſed with verdant paſtures and rivulets of a very clear and pleaſant water; but the particular moſt worthy of attention in the whole mountain, is a lake environed with high rocks. The water of it iſſues out of the ground, is very clear and tepid, has a kind of tremulous motion in the middle, and now and then ſmall veſicles are ſeen to ariſe aloft from it. From the ſtrong attraction in it to one certain place, it is conjectured to have been an aperture through which it runs off again, and which is the ſpring of another lake a little lower. And from theſe is formed a river which takes its courſe to the foot of the mountain. The ſnow of a deep valley, in one part of this mountain, furniſhes *Liſbon* the whole ſummer, though at the diſtance of above ſixty *Portugueſe* miles. The inhabitants have very ſtrange notions of this mountain and the lake.

The province of *Beira* contains four epiſcopal cities, two hundred and thirty-four *villas*, fifty-five *concelhos* and ſome *coutos*. It conſiſts of eight juriſdictions, ſix of which are *correiçaos* and two *ouvidorias*. According to *De Lima*'s liſt, this province, in the year 1732, contained one thouſand ninety-four pariſhes, and five hundred fifty-one thouſand, ſix hundred and eighty-ſix ſouls. *John* the fifth erected it into a principality, in honour of his grandſon, the eldeſt ſon of the Prince of *Braſil*. Its eight juriſdictions are as follows:

1. The

The *cerreiçaco de Coimbra* conſiſts of the *cidade* of *Coimbra* and twenty-nine *villas*. Many of the latter belong to particular proprietors, who appoint the *ouvidores*; and as the biſhop of *Coimbra* is lord and count of *Arganil*; under his *ouvidor* are *Avoo*, *Coja*, *Santa Comba do Dao*, *Vacariça*, &c. The dukes of *Cadaval* are lords and counts of *Tentugal*, and under their *ouvidor* are *alvayazere*, *Buarcos*, *Pena Cova*, *Povoa de Santa Chriſtina*, *Rabaçal*, *Villa nova de Anços*, &c. Beſides theſe donatarios, who are indeed, by much, the principal, the dukes of *Lafoen* and the marquiſſes of *Caſcaes* and *Marialva*, with the counts of *Ericeira*, are lords of certain places in it, as I ſhall hereafter obſerve.

Coimbra, is a *cidade* on the river *Mondego*, formerly called *Colimbria*, or *Conimbriga*. It contains eleven thouſand nine hundred inhabitants and nine pariſh churches, the cathedral included, with one *caſa da miſericordia*, one hoſpital, eight convents and eighteen colleges. The biſhop of this place is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of *Braga*; but he has under him no leſs than three hundred and forty-three pariſhes, which are divided into the three archdeaconries of *Vouga*, *Cea* and *Penella*. He is alſo count of *Arganil*. Its univerſity was firſt founded by King *Dennis* at *Liſbon*, in the year 1291; but was ſoon removed hither; and has a rector, a *reformator*, or governor, a chancellor, who is always *prior* of the convent of *Santa Cruz* in this city, and other profeſſors and officers. The number of ſtudents is ſaid to be two thouſand; but the author of *Lehrreichen Nachrichten* ſays, that he was quite amazed at the *Latin* uſed here in their diſputations, it being little better than a mixture of *Italian* and *Portugueſe*. The univerſity is a very magnificent ſtructure. The tribunal *do ſanto officio*, which was erected here in the year 1541, is endowed with great privileges. This is the *correiçao* and *comarca* town, and the reſidence of a *prove lor*, a *corregedor*, and a *juiz de fora*. It has a bridge of ſtone over the river *Mondego*. The place where old *Coimbra* ſtood is now called *Condexa a Velha*. It was formerly the reſidence of the Kings of *Portugal*, and ſeveral royal perſons are buried here. It has been twice erected into a dutchy, contains within its Diſtrict forty pariſhes, and is noted for its exquiſite peaches. The latitude of *Coimbra* is computed at 40° 41′.

Eſgueira is an old ſmall town, containing about fifteen or ſixteen hundred inhabitants, with one pariſh church, which is a vicarſhip and commandery of the order of *Chriſt*, one *caſa da miſericordia*, and one hoſpital. It is the *provedoria* town and the reſidence of a *provedor* and a *juiz de fora*, but has no *corregedor*, the *corregedor* of *Coimbra* coming hither. The places dependent on this *provedoria* are *Aguieira*, *Anadia*, *Anjega*, *Aſſequius*, *Aveiro*, *Avelans de Caminho*, *Avelans de Cima*, *Bempoſta*, *Brunhido*, *Caſal de Alvaro Eixo*, *Eſtarreja*, *Ferreiros*, *Ilhavo*, *S. Lourenço do Bairro*, *Ois da Ribeira*, *Oliveira do Bairro*, *Paos*, *Preſtimo*, *Recardaens*, *Sangalhos*, *Segadaens*, *Serem*, *Souſa*, *Trofa*, *Villarinho do Bairro*, *Vagos*, *Vouga*, *Conſelho de Fermedo*,

medo, and the *Couto de Eſteve*. Of theſe ſome belong not to *donatarios*, but are the property of the crown, and as ſuch under the *correiçao* of *Coimbra*. The convent of *Lorvao* is in poſſeſſion of the civil juriſdiction of this city, but criminal affairs are managed by the King's officers. Its Diſtrict contains but one pariſh.

Arganil, a ſmall town, containing one thouſand one hundred inhabitants, and one pariſh; is an earldom and belongs to the biſhop of *Coimbra*. In its Diſtrict are four pariſhes.

Goes is a ſmall town, having betwixt fourteen and fifteen hundred inhabitants and only one pariſh. Its Diſtrict alſo contains but two.

Pombeiro is a ſmall town of one pariſh and one thouſand inhabitants. Its Diſtrict alſo contains but one, yet is an earldom.

Botao is a ſmall place containing about five hundred and fifty inhabitants.

Ançaa, an inconſiderable town with nine hundred inhabitants and one pariſh, having five other pariſhes in its Diſtrict, and belongs to the marquis of *Caſcaes*.

Pereira, a ſmall town of one pariſh containing about one thouſand three hundred ſouls.

Cernache, alſo ſmall, containing only one thouſand inhabitants, and likewiſe one pariſh.

Miranda do Corvo, a pretty good town on the river *Dueça*, is an earldom. It belongs to the dukes of *Laſoens*, and contains about two thouſand ſeven hundred inhabitants. In its Diſtrict are two pariſhes.

Pombalinho, a ſmall town, having only one pariſh.

Anciao, a little town, containing about one thouſand two hundred inhabitants and one pariſh, belonging to the counts of *Ericeira*.

Mira, a ſmall town, with a pariſh containing about one thouſand ſix hundred ſouls.

Buarcos, a little town not far from the mouth of the river *Mondego*. The greateſt part of this place was overthrown by an earthquake in the year 1752.

Villa novo de Anços, a ſmall ſea-port, containing nine hundred inhabitants and one pariſh.

Villa Nova de Monçarros, containing one pariſh and about ſix hundred and fifty ſouls.

Vacariça, a ſmall town, having only one pariſh but about one thouſand three hundred inhabitants. Its Diſtrict includes two other pariſhes.

Pena-Cova contains one pariſh with nine hundred and forty inhabitants, and five other pariſhes belong to its Diſtrict.

Cantabede is a ſmall town, but an earldom; belongs to the marquis of *Marialva*, and conſiſts of one pariſh with one thouſand two hundred ſouls.

Celaviza,

Celaviza, *Carvalho* and *Fajao*, ſmall places, containing from three to ſix hundred inhabitants.

Coja, a ſmall town having about eight hundred inhabitants and one pariſh. Its Diſtrict contains ſix.

S. Combadao, or *Comba do Dao*, *Podentes* and *Avoo*, are ſmall places, containing betwixt four and ſix hundred inhabitants.

S. Sebaſtiao de Fradeira, containing about ninety-four ſouls, and *Bovadella* three hundred, may be ſuppoſed to be but inconſiderable places.

Tentugal is a town belonging to the duke of *Cadaval*; and, though an earldom, contains, with *Povoa de Santa Chriſtina*, but one pariſh and about two thouſand ſix hundred ſouls.

Rabaçal, a ſmall town, conſiſting of one pariſh of about one hundred ſouls. In its Diſtrict are two pariſhes.

Alvayazere, a ſmall town, containing one pariſh and near one thouſand inhabitants. Its Diſtrict contains two pariſhes.

S. Varao and *Fermozelhe* are *coutos* containing about one thouſand one hundred ſouls.

Reguengo de Belide is a ſmall pariſh, having only one hundred and forty-ſeven ſouls.

Gniayos, *Alhadas*, *Outil*, *Tavarede*, *Cadima* and *Zambujal*, *Mogofores* and *Caſal Combo* are all *coutos*.

Reguengo de Liceira is a ſmall pariſh of two hundred ſouls.

The *coutos de Arazede do Biſpo* and *e Santa Cruz*, which is an earldom, make both but one pariſh of one thouſand five hundred ſouls.

Figueira is a town, and *Villa-Verde* a *couto* and earldom, incorporated into one pariſh of one thouſand and ſixty ſouls.

II. The *ouvidoria de Montemor o Velho* contains the following *villas*, viz.

Montemor o Velho, a town on the river *Mondego*, with the addition of *Velho*, to diſtinguiſh it from *Montemor o Novo* in *Alentejo*. It contains about one thouſand nine hundred inhabitants, ſix pariſh churches, one *caſa da miſericordia*, four hoſpitals, one convent; is the *ouvidoria* town and the reſidence of an *ouvidor* and a *juiz de fora*. Here is alſo a *capitao* ſuperior, who has the command of twenty-four companies of regular forces, which are quartered in this town and its Diſtrict; to the latter of which belong eight pariſhes.

Aveiro is a middling town, on a ſmall bay, into which the river *Vouga* diſcharges itſelf. It has a harbour fit for ſhips of burthen. The bay is properly a canal from the ſea which is increaſed by the *Vouga*, and reaches from *Aveiro* to *Villa Ovar*. From the ſea it is ſeparated by ſand banks, and has ſeveral little iſlands in which ſalt is made. This town conſiſts of five wards, the fourth of which is the moſt ancient and principal, and is alſo walled in. The inhabitants amount to about four thouſand four hundred. It contains four pariſh churches, all belonging to the order of *Aviz*, one

caſa

caſa da miſericordia, one hoſpital and ſix convents, with a *tribunal da Alfandega*, a judge, a ſecretary, and other officers. Here is alſo a *juiz de fora*, and, by a particular indulgence, the *provedor* of *Eſguiera* preſides here. *John* III. erected it into a dutchy, to which, on the death of the laſt branch of the houſe of *Lancaſtro*, *Maria de Guadalupe*, her ſecond ſon *Gabriel Ponce* of *Leao*, *Lancaſtro* and *Cardenas*, Duke of *Banhos* in *Caſtile*, was acknowledged as Duke, and in 1732 did homage for it to *John* V. Its Diſtrict contains ſeven pariſhes.

Penella, a middling cown containing about two thouſand ſix hundred inhabitants and two pariſhes; with three more belonging to its Diſtrict.

The other *villas* are *Abiul*, *Brunhido*, *Caſal de Alvaro*, *Louriçal*, which is a marquiſate; *Louzaa*, *Pereira Recardaens*, *Segadaens* and *Torres novas*.

III. The *Ouvidoria da Feira* contains

Feira, a ſmall town ſeated in a pleaſant ſpacious valley, four miles from *Porto* and two from the ſea. It contains about a thouſand inhabitants, one pariſh church with a convent, one *caſa da miſericordia*, one hoſpital, and is the *Ouvidoria* town and ſeat of the *Ouvidor*, who is appointed by the donatarios. Within the Diſtrict of this city are fifty-ſix pariſhes and two convents.

Ovar, having five thouſand eight hundred ſouls and one pariſh.

Pereira de Suſao, a ſmall town with two thouſand three hundred inhabitants and one pariſh.

Cambra, a ſmall town containing one pariſh of about eleven thouſand ſouls. In its Diſtrict are five more.

Caſtanheira, a ſmall place having about three hundred and thirty ſouls in one pariſh, its Diſtrict alſo containing another.

IV. The CORREIÇAO DE VISEU conſiſts of the *Cidade* of this name, thirty-two *villas*, and thirty *Concelhos*.

1. The *Cidade* is *Viſeu*, delightfully ſituated in a plain between the rivers of *Moudego* and *Vouga*, and ſuppoſed to be the place where the old town of *Vacca* ſtood. It contains two pariſh churches beſides its cathedral, one *caſa da miſericordia*, one hoſpital, three convents, and is both the *correiçao* and *comarca* town. It is alſo the ſeat of a *corregedor*, a *provedor*, and a *Juiz da fora*. The biſhop of this place is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of *Braga*. In the church of *S. Miguel do Fetal*, which is without the walls, King *Roderigo* lies buried. Here are ſtill remaining two ancient *Roman* towers. It was raiſed to a dutchy by King *John* I. and its diſtrict includes thirty-one pariſhes.

2. The twenty two *villas* belonging to the *Donatarios* are

Alva, containing about two hundred and ſixty ſouls, *Banho* four hundred and forty, *Bobadella Candoſa* four hundred and eighty, *Enfias* a hundred and twenty, *Lagares* three hundred and twenty, and *Nogueira*

gueira five hundred and ſixty, being all ſmall places, and ſo many diſtinct pariſhes.

Ferreira de Aves, a ſmall town having ſixteen hundred inhabitants and two pariſhes belonging to its Diſtrict.

Mortagoa, a ſmall place with one pariſh of five hundred ſouls; but having eight in its Diſtrict.

Oliveira de Conde, a ſmall place not far from the river *Mondego*. Its pariſh contains about one thouſand three hundred and forty ſouls, and its Diſtrict alſo has one pariſh.

Oliveira dos Frades contains pretty near five hundred. *Oliveira do Oſpital* five hundred, *Penalva de Alva* ſix hundred, *Perſelada* ſeven hundred, *Reris* ſix hundred and fifty, *Sabugoſa* ſeven hundred and fifty, being alſo an earldom; *Sandomil*, likewiſe an earldom, betwixt ſix or ſeven hundred, *S. Pedro do Sul* nine hundred, *Taboa* near one thouſand, and *Trapa* five hundred and thirty inhabitants, all ſmall places, and each making ſeparately a pariſh.

Coja and *Santa Comba do Dao*, are two ſmall places belonging to the biſhop of *Coimbra*, and therefore mentioned already.

3. The *Conçelhos* are, *Guardao*, of one pariſh. *Beſteiros*, of fifteen. *Rio de Moinhos*, of one. *S. Joao de Monte*, of one. *Mouras*, of one. *Freixedo*, of two. *Ovoa*, of one. *Pinheiro de Azere*, of one. *S. Joao de Areas* and *Sylvares*, of two. *Curellos*, of one. *Senhorim* and *Folhadal*, of four. *Canas de Senhorim*, of one. *Azurara*, of thirteen. *Tavares*, of five. *Moens*, of two. *Gafanhao*, of one. *Satao*, of two. *Gulfar*, of four. *Penalva do Caſtello*, of twelve. *Alafoens*, of thirty-ſeven. *Sever*, of five. *Sinde*, of one. *Azere*, of one. *Vide de Foz de Piodao*, of one. *Villa nova de Sobacco*, of one. *Sylvao*, of one. *Pavolide*, an earldom, and *Ranhados*.

Obſ. *Alafoens* and one of theſe *Conçelhos* was erected into a dutchy in 1718, *Peter*, the ſon of Don *Meguel*, legitimate ſon to King *Peter* II. being created Duke of *Alafoens* by *John* V.

V. The CORREIÇAO DE LAMEGO contains one *Cidade*, thirty-three *villas*, and twenty-two *Conçelhos*.

1. The cidade *Lamego* is ſituated in a low country environed with mountains, and lies not far from the river *Douro*. It is ſaid to have been originally founded by ſome *Greeks* from *Laconia*; and was formerly, indeed, called *Laconi Murgi*, and afterwards *Urbs Lamacenorum* and *Lameca*, whence its preſent name of *Lamego* is derived. It conſiſts of three wards, contains about four thouſand four hundred inhabitants, two pariſh churches, including the cathedral, one *caſa da miſericordia*, one hoſpital, four convents, is the *Correiçao* town, and the reſidence alſo of a *corregedor*, a *provedor*, and a *Juiz de fora*. Its biſhop, who is ſuffragan to the patriarch of *Liſbon*, preſides both over the old and new Dioceſe. Theſe conſiſt properly of the *Comarca de Riba de Coa*, which King *Dennis* in 1296 annexed to it. The pariſhes within them amount to nine hundred and ninety one, namely

ſeventy-one abbies, ſeventy-five rectories or vicarages, and one hundred and forty-five parſonages, excluſive of ſome churches belonging to the *Bernardine* Monks. The city has lately been raiſed to an earldom; and is famous for the convention of eſtates held here by *Alphonſo Henriques*.

2. The *villas* are

Tarouca, a ſmall place, having one pariſh of about eleven hundred ſouls, being an earldom, and containing four pariſhes in its Diſtrict.

Bretiande, containing about three hundred and thirty; *Ocanhas*, or *Ucanha*, *Lazarim*, containing four hundred; *Lalim* four hundred, *Mondim* four hundred, *Paſſo* two hundred and twenty, *Lumiares*, which is alſo an earldom, containing a hundred and fifty; *S. Coſmado* four hundred and ſixty, *Goujoim* two hunhred, *Secca* two hundred and ſixty, *Caſtello* four hundred, *Granja de Tedo* two hundred and thirty, *Arcos* one hundred and ninety, *Nagoſa* one hundred and fifty, *Longa* three hundred and eighty, *Barcos* three hundred and eighty, *Taboaſſo* five hundred and thirty, *Chavaens* three hundred, *Moimenta da Beira* ſix hundred and fifty, *Leomi* ſeven hundred and forty, *Fragoas* a hundred and fifty, *Villa-Cova* five hundred and twenty, *Pendilhe* two hundred and eighty, *Varzea da Serra* a hundred and thirty, *Valdigem* five hundred, *Sande* four hundred and thirty, *Parada do Biſpo* one hundred and twenty, and *Fontilho* three hundred and thirty inhabitants, all ſmall mean places; but each indeed a pariſh, though three of them only have Diſtricts, and thoſe too but one pariſh in them.

Caſtrodaire, a ſmall town having betwixt ſeventeen and eighteen hundred inhabitants.

Armamar, a ſmall town with two pariſhes, containing thirteen hundred ſouls.

Arouca, a ſmall place with one pariſh of above fourteen hundred ſouls, and five other pariſhes belonging to its Diſtrict.

3. The *Conçelhos* are *Alvarenga*, of two pariſhes. *Aregos*, and *Barquieros*, of one. *Cabril*, *Caria*, of eight. *S. Chriſtovao da Nogueira*, of one. *Ferreiras*, of three. *S. Martinho de Mouros*, of four. *Moſſao*, *Paiva*, of nine. *Parada de Eſther*, of one. *Pera* and *Peva*, of one. *Peſo da Regoa*, of one. *Pineiros*, of three. *Reſende*, of three, being alſo an earldom. *Ribellas*, *Sanſins*, of four. *Sinfaens*, of one. *Teixeira*, of one; and *Tendaens*, of one. To theſe belong alſo the *Couto da Ermida*, and the *Honra* of *Sobrado*, of one pariſh.

VI. The Correiçao de Pinhel conſiſts of fifty-five *Villas* and one *Concelho*. Among the *villas* are ſome belonging to Donatarios, which are exempt from the juriſdiction of the *Corregedor*.

Pinhel, is a town on a mountain, near which runs a ſmall river of the ſame name, being fortified, and having ſix towers on its walls. The inhabitants are betwixt fifteen and ſixteen hundred. It contains ſix pariſh churches, one *Caſa da Miſericordia*, one hoſpital, and one convent, is the

Correiçao

correiçao town, the reſidence of a *corregedor* and a *juiz de fora*: And contains twenty-five pariſhes in its Diſtrict.

Almeida, is a regularly fortified town with a caſtle on the river *Coa*, containing between twenty-one and twenty-two hundred inhabitants, one pariſh church, one *caſa da miſericordia*, one hoſpital, and one convent. It belongs to the Infantes, and in its Diſtrict are two pariſhes.

Francoſo, is a ſmall town with five pariſh churches; but the inhabitants exceed not thirteen hundred. Its Diſtrict contains thirty pariſhes.

Figueiro da Granja has about three hundred and fifty inhabitants; *Matança* about four hundred and fifty; *Algodres* four hundred and fifty, with a Diſtrict of eight pariſhes; *Fornos* five hundred and eighty; *Penna Verde* ſix hundred and forty, with a Diſtrict of three pariſhes; *Aguiar* five hundred, with a Diſtrict of eight pariſhes; *Sernanſelhe* ſix hundred, with a Diſtrict of five pariſhes; *Guilheiro* two hundred and fifty; *Fonte Arcada* four hundred and forty, with a Diſtrict of five pariſhes; *Ponte* two hundred and thirty, being alſo an earldom; *Sindim* a thouſand; *Paredes* ſeven hundred, with a Diſtrict of one pariſh; *Vargeas* two hundred and fifty; *Trevoens* ſix hundred and ſixty, *Soutello* four hundred; *Tavora*, a marquiſite, three hundred and thirty; *Paradella* two hundred, *Val Longo* two hundred, *Povoa* three hundred, *Penella* ſix hundred and forty, *Sotto* nine hundred, *Sedavim* five hundred, *Horta* a hundred and twenty, *Nomao* three hundred and ſeventy, with a Diſtrict of five pariſhes; *Toſcoa* fifteen hundred, *Muxagata* five hundred and ſeventy, *Langroiva* four hundred and thirty, with a Diſtrict of two pariſhes; all mean places, and making ſo many diſtinct pariſhes.

S. Joao da Peſqueira, is a ſmall town on the river *Douro* containing four pariſh churches, and about twelve hundred inhabitants. It is an earldom, and in its Diſtrict are three pariſhes.

Penedono, a ſmall place on the little river of *Tavora*, contains two pariſh churches and about ſix hundred inhabitants. Its Diſtrict alſo includes ſix pariſhes.

Marialva, a ſmall place bearing the title of a marquiſate, comprehends two pariſh churches, containing only about three hundred ſouls, and a Diſtrict of eight pariſhes.

Ranhados, is a ſmall place belonging to the Infantes, having one pariſh of about ſix hundred and fifty ſouls, and a Diſtrict of two pariſhes.

Moreira, a little place with two churches, and a Diſtrict of ſix pariſhes.

Caſtello Mendo, a ſmall town containing about ſix hundred and forty inhabitants, two churches and fifteen pariſhes in its Diſtrict.

Meda, containing about eight hundred inhabitants; *Caſteiçao* two hundred and eighty, with a Diſtrict of one pariſh; *Veloſo* a hundred and ſeventy, *Lamegal* three hundred and ſixty, *Alfayates* five hundred, with a Diſtrict of two pariſhes; *Villar Mayor*, which is alſo an earldom, four hundred

and ſeventy, with a Diſtrict of three pariſhes; *Caſtello Bom* three hundred and ſeventy, with a Diſtrict of four pariſhes; *Eſcalhao* nine hundred and forty, *Caſtello Rodrigo* two hundred and twenty, with a Diſtrict of ten pariſhes; *Almendra* ſeven hundred and ninety, *Caſtello Melhor* two hundred and forty, being alſo an earldom; *Cinco Villas* two hundred and eighty; *Arreigada* three hundred and thirty, with a Diſtrict of one pariſh; *Azeité*, *Caſtanheira*, *Ervedoſa*, *Reygada*, *Valença do Douro*, *Val de Coelha*, *Touça*, all ſmall places, but each a diſtinct pariſh.

Cacapito, a *Concelho*.

VII. The CORREIÇAO DA GUARDA contains one *cidade*, thirty *villas*, and one *couto*.

1. The *cidade guarda* is ſituate not far from the ſource of the *Mondego*, on a part of mount *Eſtrella*; and beſides its caſtle is fortified both by art and nature. It contains about three hundred inhabitants, has four churches and a magnificent cathedral, and one *caſa da miſericordia*, one hoſpital, two convents, is the *correiçao* town, and the uſual reſidence of a *corregedor* and a *juiz de fora*. The biſhop hereof who is alſo ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of *Lisbon*, preſides over two hundred and ſixty pariſhes, which are divided into ſix Diſtricts. King *Emanuel* raiſed this city to a dutchy; but it has ſince lapſed to the crown. In its Diſtrict are forty pariſhes.

2. The *villas* are

Jarmello, containing about ſeven hundred and ſeventy inhabitants, three churches, and one Diſtrict of eight pariſhes.

Manteigas, ſmall, but having two churches and about thirteen hundred inhabitants.

Covilhaa, containing three thouſand five hundred inhabitants and thirteen churches. Divers manufactures of cloths, ſerges and ſtockings have been ſet up here; but with little ſucceſs. Its *juiz de fora* and *dos orfaos* belong to the *comarca*, and it has a Diſtrict of forty-ſeven pariſhes.

Celorico, a ſmall town having three churches, about eleven hundred inhabitants, and a Diſtrict of nineteen pariſhes.

Gouvea, a marquiſate, though a little place, containing nine hundred inhabitants, two pariſh churches, and nine pariſhes in its Diſtrict.

Cea, a ſmall place having about a thouſand inhabitants and one church; but its Diſtrict contains ten. The *juiz de fora* of this place belongs alſo to the *comarca*.

Other inconſiderable places here, of which each makes a pariſh, are *Valhelhas*, of about a hundred and ſeventy inhabitants, with a Diſtrict of five pariſhes. *Codeceiro*, of three hundred and thirty. *Vomo Telheiro*, of two hundred and twenty. *Baraçal*, of three hundred. *Açores*, of a hundred and ſixty. *Linhares*, of five hundred, with a Diſtrict of ſix pariſhes. *Meſquitella*, of eight hundred and eighty. *Mello*, of ſix hundred and fifty. *Folgoſinho*, of ſeven hundred and twenty. *Cabra*, of two hundred and forty. *Oliveirinha*,

rinha, of two hundred. *Santa Marinha*, which, together with *Caſtro Verde* makes but one pariſh, eight hundred and twenty, having alſo a Diſtrict of one pariſh. *S. Romao* eleven hundred. *Torrozello* three hundred and ſixty. *Villa Cova a Coelheira* two hundred and ſixty. *Vallazim* five hundred. *Loriga* four hundred. *Alvoco da Serra* two hundred and twenty. *Louroſa* ſix hundred. *Lagos* two hundred and fifty. *Midoens* ſix hundred and twenty, with a Diſtrict of one pariſh. *Seixo* ſix hundred and forty: And *Forno*.

3. The *Couto de Moſteiro* contains one pariſh of about nine hundred and forty ſouls.

VII. The CORREIÇAO DE CASTELLO-BRANCO conſiſts of twenty-two *villas*, namely,

Caſtello Branco, a town with a caſtle betwixt the two rivers *Ponſul* and *Vereza*, which run into the *Tagus*. This place belongs to the order of *Chriſt*, contains about three thouſand ſeven hundred inhabitants, two pariſh churches, one *caſa da miſericordia*, two hoſpitals and a ſtately palace, which in winter is the reſidence of the biſhop of *Guarda*. It is the *comarca* town, the ſeat of a *corregedor*, a *provedor*, and a *juiz de fora*. The *corregedor* is alſo *ouvidor* of the order of *Chriſt*. Belonging to its Diſtrict are nine pariſhes.

Alpedrinha, a ſmall place containing about nine hundred and fifty inhabitants and one church. The *juiz de fora* of this place and *Caſtellonovo* belong to the *comarca*.

Belmonte, is a little town containing about eleven hundred and forty inhabitants, two churches, and a Diſtrict of two pariſhes.

Sabugal, an inconſiderable place on the river *Coa*, having about ſeven hundred inhabitants, two churches, and fourteen pariſhes within its Diſtrict.

Penamacor, a ſtrong town with a caſtle ſituate in a barren mountainous country near the frontiers of *Spain*, has three churches, one *caſa da miſericordia*, one hoſpital, one convent and two thouſand three hundred inhabitants King *Alphonſo* erected it into an earldom, which is lapſed again to the crown. The *juiz de fora* of this place belongs alſo to the *comarca*; and its Diſtrict contains eight pariſhes.

Monſanto, an earldom, and ſmall town of about one thouſand inhabitants, two churches and a Diſtrict of three pariſhes.

Idanha a Velha containing about one hundred and twenty, and *Idanha a Noya* eight hundred inhabitants, are two little places on the river *Ponſul*; but the former was once conſiderable. It has alſo a Diſtrict of one pariſh, and the latter a Diſtrict of two.

Sarzedas, a ſmall town of about eighteen hundred inhabitants, one church and one pariſh in its Diſtrict, is an earldom.

The reſt are but ſmall places though diſtinct pariſhes, namely, *S. Vincente da Beira*, containing about ſeven hundred and ſeventy inhabitants, with a Diſtrict of ſix pariſhes, being alſo an earldom; *Caſtello Nova* containing four hundred and eighty, with a marquiſite and a Diſtrict of five pariſhes. *Atalya*, containing two hundred and twenty. *Sortelha*, ſix hundred and eighty, with a Diſtrict of eight pariſhes. *Touro* five hundred and fifty, with a Diſtrict of three pariſhes. *Proença a Velha* five hundred, with a Diſtrict of two pariſhes. *Bempoſto* three hundred. *Pena Garcia* two hundred and fifty. *Salvaterra* three hundred and fifty, with a Diſtrict of one pariſh. *Segura* a hundred and forty. *Zibreira* three hundred and ſeventy. *Roſmaninhal* five hundred; and *Villa Velha de Rodao* about four hundred and ſixty inhabitants, with a Diſtrict of three pariſhes.

ESTREMADURA or *EXTREMADURA.*

BORDERS to the north and eaſt on *Beira*; to the ſouth on *Alentejo*; and to the weſt is bounded by the ſea. Its extent from north to ſouth is computed to be about thirty-nine *Portugueſe* miles, and from eaſt to weſt eighteen. Though others reduce the former to thirty-three and the latter to ſixteen miles. It derives its name from a cuſtom obſerved by the Kings of *Leon*, during the dominion of the *Moors* in *Spain*, of nominating their conqueſts of which the preſent kingdom of *Portugal* conſiſts, by their ſituation conſidered with reſpect to the river *Douro*; all the countries beyond it being called *Eſtrema Durii*, as *Alphonſo the Great* called the country, now the province of *Entre Douro e Minho*, *Extrema Minii*, being the moſt remote with reſpect to the river of that name. Through this province runs the large river of *Tagus*, which after forming a ſpacious and ſecure harbour at *Lisbon* loſes itſelf in the ſea. The ſoil here is eſteemed the moſt fruitful in *Portugal*, as producing collectively what is found only ſeparately in the other provinces, particularly corn, wine, oil, millet, pulſe and fruits of all kinds. The country lying between *Lisbon* and *Abrantes* is a moſt delicious plain, ſo thickly ſet with olives and other fruit trees that it makes a raviſhing appearance. This province alſo produces and exports great quantities of ſea ſalt. *Eſtremadura* contains at preſent three *cidades*, one hundred and eleven *villas*, and, according to the accurate liſt in *Lima*'s *Geografia Hiſtorica*, three hundred and fifteen pariſhes, which in 1732, were computed to contain obout 293,598 ſouls, excluſive of the inhabitants of the pariſhes of the eaſt part of *Lisbon* which are not included. It is divided into eight juriſdictions.

1. The

I. The CORREIÇAO DE LISBON contains the capital of *Lisbon* with its Diſtricts; and beſides other magiſtrates has five *corregedors*.

Lisbon or *Liſſabon*, the metropolis of the kingdom extends from eaſt to weſt along the river *Tagus* near its influx into the ſea; reſembling an amphitheatre, and containing within its circuit ſeven mountains, the names of which are *S. Vincente de fora*, *S. André*, *Caſtello*, *Santa Anna*, *S. Roque*, *Chagas*, and *Santa Catharina*. The length of the whole city is indeed little ſhort of two miles; but its breadth is inconſiderable. The vallies of thoſe mountains form ſtreets of above a mile in length; but moſt of theſe are very narrow, ill paved and dirty, and many of them alſo ſteep and troubleſome. This city is alſo continually increaſing in beauty; and has ſome houſes built in a very grand taſte. But whilſt no care is taken to cleanſe the ſtreets, and of lamps at night, it will always be very exceptionable. Since the erection of the royal chapel into a patriarchate, the city, with reſpect to its eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction, is divided into two Dioceſes; namely, the weſt and eaſt. *Weſt Lisbon* is under the patriarch, and contains twenty-one pariſhes. *Eaſt Lisbon* is ſubject to the archbiſhop, and contains ſixteen pariſhes. The Diſtricts about the city are divided in the ſame manner, twenty-five of their pariſhes belonging to *Weſt* and ſixteen to *Eaſt Lisbon*. This diviſion of the ancient archbiſhopric into two Dioceſes was confirmed in 1716 by virtue of a bull from the Pope; but in 1741 was again annulled, and the whole city united into one Dioceſe under the patriarch. The ſuffragans to the patriarch and archbiſhop have been ſpecified above in §. 9. of the introduction. The churches of *Lisbon* are in general very fine; but that belonging to the patriarchate is of aſtoniſhing magnificence. The very ornaments and plate in it containing the treaſure of ſeveral *Braſil* fleets. The pomp aſſumed by the patriarch on feſtivals ſurpaſſes even that of the Pope, if we except only the college of cardinals. The *Dominican* church here is very large; and on the day of an *Auto da fé* is the rendezvous of the proceſſion, and in it the ſentences of the delinquents are publickly read. Not far from it is the holy-houſe or palace of the inquiſition, the moſt magnificent apartments of which are taken up by the inquiſitor general of *Portugal*, who is preſident of that court. My purpoſed brevity will not permit me to enter into a minute detail of all the rich churches of *Lisbon*.

The convents and colleges are fifty, *viz.* thirty-two for monks and eighteen for nuns. Of theſe the moſt remarkable are *Santo Antao*, a college belonging to the Jeſuits; *S. Bento*, belonging to the Monks of the order of St. *Benedict*; *S. Domingo Graça*, where the *Auguſtine* hermits reſide; and which, excluſive of a moſt delicious proſpect, has the appearance of a ſtately palace. *S. Vicente* is alſo very magnificent, *&c.* Among other foundations I ſhall only take notice of the *caſa da miſericordia* and the royal hoſpital; the firſt of which owes its original to King *Emanuel*, and is the moſt opulent. The latter was founded by King *John*; but

finiſhed

finiſhed by *Emanuel*, who, beſides many valuable privileges, endowed it with large revenues. The Diſtrict of the city contains twenty-three other convents, ſome of which ſhall hereafter be taken notice of.

The King's palace (in *Portugueſe* called the *Paço*) ſtands on the river; and is both ſpacious and convenient. It is called the *Paço da Ribeira* from its ſituation. On the eaſt ſide of it is a large ſquare for the bull-fights; and not far from it are the naval magazines. In the market-place, called *campo da Laa*, common malefactors are executed; and the unfortunate creatures, ſentenced by the inquiſition, burnt. Near it is the granary, where all kind of grain is ſold; but the great ſlaughter-houſe ſtands ſtill nearer to the palace. *Corte Real*, a much ſmaller but more elegant palace than the above, lies on the weſtern ſhore of the *Tagus*. *Peter* II. formerly lived in it; but it has ſince been given to the Infant *Franciſco*. This I ſuppoſe to be the palace which was burnt in 1751. The *Paço da Bempoſta*, which is ſeated on the *campo de Santa Barbara*, belongs alſo to the Infant Don *Franciſco*. The *Paços da alcaçova* is a caſtle, and was the royal reſidence till the days of King *Emanuel*; but belongs at preſent to the Marquis of *Caſcaes*, as *alcaides mores* of *Liſbon*. The *paços dos Eſtaos* is now the reſidence of the inquiſitor-general. Beſides theſe royal edifices, there were ſeveral other very ſtately houſes belonging to the upper nobility, but the greateſt part of theſe buildings, as alſo of the whole city, has been deſtroyed by a moſt dreadful earthquake which happened on the firſt of *November* 1755.

The inhabitants of *Liſbon* do not, at moſt, exceed 150,000. According to the liſt given in the *Geografia Hiſtorica*, which I have ſo often cited, the pariſhes in the weſtern Dioceſe of this city amounted in the year 1732 to twenty-one, containing 83,319 ſouls. But thoſe of the ſixteen pariſhes of the eaſtern Dioceſe were not inſerted in it. The air of this place is temperate and healthy. In 1721, a royal academy of *Portugueſe* hiſtory was inſtituted in *Weſt Lisbon*. In this capital are alſo the following tribunals and offices, namely, *do conſelho de eſtado, do conſelho de guerra, do deſembargo do paço, da caſa da ſuppliçao, da meſa da conciencia, do conſelho da fazenda, da junta dos tres eſtados, do tribunal dos contos, do conſelho ultramarino, do conſelho da Rainha, do conſelho da caſa do Infantado, do conſelho da caſa de Bragança, do tribunal do ſanto officio, do tribunal da Alfandega, do tribunal* or *caſa da India, da Alfandega do tobaco, do tribunal da cruzado*, &c. The particular government of the city is lodged in a council, which conſiſts of a preſident, who is always a perſon of the firſt rank, ſix counſellors ſtyled *vereadores*, and ſeveral other inferior officers.

The trade of this place, and the navigation to and from it is ſo very conſiderable, that the cuſtomhouſe which lies on the *Tagus* is the chief ſource of the King's *European* revenues. This is the grand magazine of all the goods which the *Portugueſe* fetch from their foreign colonies. The harbour is very large, deep, ſecure and convenient, and has two entrances; that

that on the north called the *corredor* lies betwixt the ſandbank, the rock of *Cachopos*, and fort St. *Julian*: The ſouthern entrance which is much broader and convenient, and called *careira da alcaçova*, is betwixt *Cachopos* and the fort of St. *Laurence*.

The city is walled round, having ſeventy-ſeven towers on the walls and thirty-ſix gates. It has ſo increaſed by degrees, particularly towards the weſt, that the old walls now divide the two Dioceſes. *John* IV. formed a deſign of ſurrounding the whole city with a high wall; but the work was diſcontinued after a prodigious expence. In the centre of this capital, on one of the mountains, ſtands a citadel which commands the whole place, and has caverns in it in which four regiments of foot are conſtantly quartered. Cloſe by the ſea, at the diſtance of about three *Portugueſe* miles from the city, both the entrances to the harbour are defended by two forts; that on the north ſtands on a rock in the ſea, and is called *S. Juliao*, but more frequently for brevity's ſake, *S. Giao:* The other, to the ſouth, is built on piles on a ſand-bank, and is named *S. Lourenço*, or *Cabeça ſeca*, but the fort is more commonly called *Bogio*. Two *Portugueſe* miles from *S. Julian* and one from *Lisbon* ſtands the fort of *Belem*, which commands the entrance into the city, where all ſhips coming up the *Tagus* muſt bring to and give an account of themſelves. Near it lies a little town, and directly oppoſite to it, on the ſouth ſide, is the fort of *S. Sebaſtiao*, commonly called *Torre Velha*, or the *old fort*. It ſtands on the angle of a mountain, all along which, a little way on the other ſide of the city, the paſſage is defended from the beginning of the harbour by a chain of twelve forts. The proſpect at the entrance of the *Tagus* from the ſea cannot be exceeded.

Laſtly, to ſpeak of the name and hiſtory of the city, I can by no means acquieſce in the opinion of the *Portugueſe*, who derive it from *Eliſa*, a great-grandſon of *Noah*'s, who is ſaid to be its firſt founder, and that *Ulyſſes* was the reſtorer of it. It muſt, however, be admitted that the city was anciently called *Ulyſſæa*, or *Ulyſſipolis*, and hence was changed in time to *Oliſipo*. The *Romans*, as appears from ſome ancient inſcriptions, gave it the name of *Felicitas Julia*; but the *Goths*, upon their becoming maſters of it, called it *Oliſipona*, which the *Moors* altered to *Oliſibona*; whence, in proceſs of time, was formed *Liſbon*. In the year 1147 *Alphonſo* the firſt took it from the *Moors*. Under King *Ferdinand* the fourth, in the year 1373, and again in 1384, it was beſieged in vain by the *Caſtilians*. *John* the firſt made it his reſidence. The accurate father *Capaſſi* places its latitude in 38° 40′, which is confirmed by *Couplet*, who adds only 25″ to it, placing its longitude at 8° 2′ 15″ from the meridian of *Paris*. Of the pariſhes and convents in the Diſtrict of the city, the following are particularly worthy of notice, *viz.*

Belem, a pariſh, *Noſſa Senhora da Juda*, a monaſtery belonging to the monks of St. *Jerom*, and founded by King *Emanuel*. In its magnificent church, which ſunk of a ſudden, in the year 1756, ſeveral Kings and Princes

Princes lay buried. Near it is a town which, as well as the ſtrong fort here, has been already mentioned under the article of *Liſbon*.

At *Belem* is alſo a very noble foundation for noblemen impoveriſhed or diſabled in the King's ſervice.

Noſſa Senhora da Luz belongs to the order of *Chriſt*.

Santos o novo is a celebrated convent of *Jacobines*.

II. The CORREIÇAO DE TORRES VEDRAS contains eighteen *villas*; viz.

Bellas, a little town containing about one thouſand two hundred and forty inhabitants.

Caſcaes, a fortified ſea-port, which from its ſituation on Cape *Da Roca*, in Latin *Promontorium Lunæ*, but now called *Cintra*, is one of the moſt delightful ſpots in the Kingdom, and contains about two thouſand inhabitants with two churches. It is too often frequented by merchant ſhips on account of the conveniency and advantage of ſmuggling here. From this town the marquis of *Caſcaes* receives his title, and in its Diſtrict are four pariſhes.

Collares, a ſmall town containing about one thouſand two hundred inhabitants.

Chileiros, an inconſiderable place having only two hundred and eighty inhabitants.

Mafra, a ſmall town, containing about one thouſand and forty inhabitants, near which, in a ſandy and barren place, King *John* the fifth erected a building of extraordinary magnificence. This was done in purſuance of a vow made in a dangerous fit of illneſs; and he propoſed alſo to found a convent, to be dedicated to the pooreſt friary in the Kingdom. Upon enquiry this pooreſt of convents was found at *Mafra*, where twelve *Franciſcans* lived together in a hut. The King procured from *Rome* the draught of a building which ſhould far exceed the *Eſcurial*, and the diſpoſition of it is as follows. In the center ſtands a ſuperb temple, conſiſting wholly of marble which was dug in the country of *Cintra*. Behind the choir is a houſe endowed with a large income for two hundred Capuchins, who officiate in this pompous church as chaplains. To the right of this building is a very ſpacious palace for the King, the royal family and the chief officers of the court. On the left is another palace, no way inferior to the former, for the patriarch and twenty-four canons, who have the privilege of wearing mitres. Twelve thouſand people were employed in raiſing this ſtructure; and, by certain computation, it coſt three fourths of the royal treaſury and of the gold of the *Braſil* fleets. At the diſtance of a quarter of a *Portugueſe* mile from the church ſtands an elegant houſe, with a ſmall wood, which has a beautiful effect in this ſandy waſte. The palace of *Mafra* looks towards the ſea and ſerves for a land-mark. Its Diſtrict contains two pariſhes.

Ericeira is a ſmall place containing about five hundred and ſixty inhabitants, and giving the title of count.

Cadaval is a ſmall place of three hundred and fifty inhabitants, with a Diſtrict of eight pariſhes. In the year 1649 it was raiſed to a dutchy in favour of *Nuno Alvares Pereira de Mello*, marquis of *Ferreira*, whoſe deſcendants ſtill enjoy it.

Villa Verde dos Francos contains only five hundred inhabitants.

Lourinha is a ſmall place of about ſeven hundred inhabitants, with a Diſtrict of two pariſhes.

Alverca, a little place containing about one thouſand two hundred inhabitants, with a Diſtrict of one pariſh.

Alhandra, a town of about one thouſand three hundred and fifty inhabitants, with a Diſtrict of two pariſhes.

Villa Franca de Xira, a town containing about two thouſand nine hundred inhabitants, and a *juiz de fora*, who belongs alſo to the *comarca*.

Povos contains about ſix hundred and thirty inhabitants; *Caſtanheira* nine hundred; *Arruda* nine hundred and twenty, with a Diſtrict of one pariſh; *Sobral de Monte Agraça* one thouſand ſix hundred inhabitants, with a Diſtrict of one pariſh; being all ſmall places.

Torres vedras, i.e. *Turres veteres*, is ſeated in a low place among mountains, but its neighbourhood produces all kinds of fruits. It is one of the moſt ancient towns of the Kingdom, no account being to be given of the æra of its building. To the north of the town runs the little river of *Sizandro*. It contains about two thouſand two hundred and fifty inhabitants, four churches, one *caſa da miſericordia*, one hoſpital, three convents and a caſtle; is an earldom and the *correiçao* town, and, as ſuch, the reſidence of the *corregedor*, a *provedor* and a *juiz da fora*, having nineteen pariſhes belonging to its Diſtrict.

III. The OUVIDORIA DE ALENQUER contains ſeveral eſtates belonging to the Queen, and conſiſts of eight *villas*; namely,

Alenquer, a town on an eminence near a ſmall river which falls into the *Tagus*. It is ſaid to have been built by the *Alans*, being anciently called *Alenker Rana*, i.e. *the temple of the Alans*. It contains about two thouſand five hundred inhabitants, five churches, one *caſa da miſericordia*, one hoſpital and three convents; and is the chief town in the *ouvidoria* for the Queen's eſtates, and the reſidence of an *ouvidor*, who is alſo a *provedor*, and of a *juiz de fora*. For ſome time paſt it has been a marquiſate, with thirteen pariſhes belonging to its Diſtrict.

Aldea-gallega da Merciana, is a ſmall place oppoſite *Liſbon*, contains about ſeven hundred and ſixty inhabitants, with a Diſtrict of one pariſh.

Cintra, a town containing about one thouſand nine hundred inhabitants, four churches and an old caſtle built in the *Mooriſh* taſte at the foot of a mountain. In its Diſtrict are ſix pariſhes. The beſt air in all *Portugal* is thought to be in this place, which enjoys a moſt pleaſing coolneſs while *Liſbon* is ſweltering with heat.

The mountain of *Cintra* conſiſts of large rocks of flint, ſome of which are ten feet in diameter and lie on one another without any connection. It is very rich alſo in ore, and produces a great number of remarkable plants which the *Portugueſe* make little account of. It has alſo a vein of magnet. Near the ſummit are ſeen the ruins of an old *Mooriſh* town and fortreſs, with a reſervoir under an arch which contains a very fine water to the depth of ten feet, which neither increaſes nor diminiſhes though it ſtands very near as high as the fortreſs. Among the waſtes and rocks betwixt the mountain of *Cintra* to the top of *Cabo da Roca* is a tract of three *Portugueſe* miles in length, which abounds in wolves and a ſpecies of wild goats, by the *Portugueſe* called *cabreiros*.

Obidos is a town on a river which runs into the ſea at a little diſtance from it. This place is an earldom, contains two thouſand four hundred inhabitants, four churches and a Diſtrict of ſixteen pariſhes.

Caldas, containing about eight hundred, and *Salir do Porto* one hundred and fifty inhabitants, are two little places near the ſea. The firſt is noted for its baths, which effectually cure all venereal diſorders.

Chamuſca is a ſmall town of about one thouſand eight hundred and fifty inhabitants.

Ulme, a little place containing five hundred and eighty inhabitants, and one pariſh in its Diſtrict.

IV. The CORREIÇAO DE LEIRIA conſiſts of one *cidade* and twenty-one *villas*.

Leiria, a city in a delightful valley on the river *Liz*, at the conflux of the *Lena*, has a caſtle on an eminence, with one church, beſides its ſtately cathedral, above three thouſand five hundred inhabitants, one *caſa da miſericordia*, one hoſpital and four convents. In the year 1545 it was erected into a biſhop's ſee, is the *correiçao* town, the ſeat of *a corregedor*, a *provedor* and a *juiz de fora*, and was formerly the reſidence of ſome of the Kings. In its Diſtrict are twenty-four pariſhes.

Pombal is a town containing above three thouſand ſeven hundred inhabitants and two pariſhes in its Diſtrict. The *juiz de fora* of this place belongs alſo to the *comarca*.

Redinha is a little town of about two thouſand inhabitants.

Soure, a town of above three thouſand two hundred inhabitants, is alſo an earldom, with a *juiz de fora*, who belongs likewiſe to the *comarca*.

Ega, a ſmall town and marquiſate, containing about one thouſand one hundred inhabitants. To its Diſtrict belongs one pariſh.

Betalha, a town containing upwards of one thouſand eight hundred inhabitants.

Alcobaça, a ſmall town ſeated between the little rivers *Alcoa* and *Baça*, contains about nine hundred and fifty inhabitants, with a convent of *Ciſtercian* monks, which is the richeſt abbey in the whole Kingdom. In its Diſtrict is one pariſh.

Cos,

Cos, containing about ſix hundred and fifty, and *Mayorga* five hundred inhabitants, are both ſmall towns.

Pederneira is a little town lying on the ſea, having a harbour and above one thouſand three hundred inhabitants. In its Diſtrict is one pariſh.

Sella is a ſmall town on the ſea containing near one thouſand three hundred inhabitants.

Alfeizerao, which lies alſo on the ſea, contains about ſeven hundred, and *S. Martinho* four hundred and eighty, inhabitants, being both ſmall places.

Salir do Matto is a little place containing near five hundred ſouls, with a harbour.

Alvorninha, or *Alburninha*, a little town, having about one thouſand five hundred inhabitants.

Santa Catharina contains only ſix hundred, and has a Diſtrict of three pariſhes.

Turquel and *Evora* are two ſmall places, the former of which contains little above ſix hundred and fifty, and the latter about nine hundred inhabitants.

Algibarrota, or *Aljubarrota*, is a ſmall town containing two pariſhes and one thouſand ſix hundred inhabitants. This place is remarkable for the victory obtained there by King *John* the firſt over the *Caſtilians*, in the year 1385.

Alpedriz is a ſmall place, the inhabitants about ſix hundred.

Peniche, a fortified town, with a harbour, containing three pariſhes and about two thouſand eight hundred inhabitants, lies on a peninſula environed with rocks, being ſeparated from the main land by a canal which is always full at high water. It has a citadel and fort erected for its defence.

Atouguia, a ſmall town on the ſea, and an earldom, contains about one thouſand three hundred inhabitants, and is defended by a caſtle.

V. The CORREIÇAO DE THOMAR contains twenty-one *villas*, excluſive of thoſe belonging to donatarios. In it are

Thomar, a town in a pleaſant plain not far from the ruins of the old city of *Nabancia*, from which it is ſeparated to the north by the river *Nabao*. The inhabitants are about three thouſand ſix hundred, and, beſides its two churches, one of which is a collegiate, it contains one *caſa da miſericordia*, one hoſpital and four convents, among which that of the religious order of *Chriſt*, ſituate on a hill to the weſt of the town, is the principal, and indeed the chief place of the order. The ſuperior of the convent bears the title of prior and general of the order of *Chriſt*. In the year 1752 the King founded an academy of ſciences here on the footing of that at *Paris*, and was pleaſed to declare himſelf preſident thereof, aſſigning a liberal income for its ſupport. It is the *correiçao* town; but the eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction in the town and Diſtrict of the order belongs to the prelate of *Thomar*, who is inveſted with epiſcopal authority. This place belonged formerly to the

Knights Templars, and, on their ſuppreſſion, the order of *Chriſt* ſucceeded to their poſſeſſions, as alſo to the government of *Thomar*. In its Diſtrict are eleven pariſhes.

Pele, or *Pelle* and *Pias*, are two ſmall places containing between five and ſix hundred inhabitants. The latter has alſo a Diſtrict of two pariſhes.

Punhete is a ſmall town of about one thouſand one hundred inhabitants, ſeated at the influx of the *Zezere* into the *Tagus*.

Maçao, a little town of about one thouſand four hundred inhabitants.

Antendoa, a ſmall place containing about four hundred and fifty people.

Villa de Rey, betwixt fourteen and fifteen hundred, and having two pariſhes in its Diſtrict.

Sovereira Formoſa is a little town conſiſting of above one thouſand ſix hundred ſouls, and having one pariſh in its Diſtrict.

Alvares, a town of above one thouſand two hundred inhabitants.

Pedrogao Grande, though but a ſmall town, contains thirteen or fourteen hundred inhabitants. Its Diſtrict too includes four pariſhes.

Figueiro dos Vinhos is ſeated on the river *Aiſo*, which runs into the *Zezere*. Its inhabitants between fourteen and fifteen hundred.

Dornas and *Aguas Bellas* are two ſmall places containing betwixt five and ſix hundred inhabitants; but the former has a Diſtrict of two pariſhes.

Ferreira and *Villa nova de Puſſos*, are ſmall places, having betwixt eight and nine hundred inhabitants.

Maçaas de Cominho is ſtill ſmaller, its inhabitants being only five hundred.

Arega is a ſmall place of about ſeven hundred people.

Abiul, a little place containing above one thouſand five hundred ſouls.

Ponte de Sor, an inconſiderable place of only ſix hundred inhabitants, with a Diſtrict of one pariſh.

Alvaro is a town of betwixt eighteen and nineteen hundred inhabitants.

Obſ. This Diſtrict further contains the following *villas*, which belong to donatarios; namely,

Aſzinceira, a very little place having about five hundred inhabitants.

Atalaya, a town containing betwixt thirteen and fourteen hundred inhabitants, being alſo an earldom.

Tancos is a marquiſate, though containing only nine hundred inhabitants. Theſe three places belong to the count of *Atalaya*.

The two following conſtitute a particular *ouvidoria*, and belong to the marquis of *Abrantes*, viz.

Abrantes, a town ſeated on an eminence on the *Tagus*, which is quite covered with gardens and olive-yards yielding a moſt delicious proſpect. The country likewiſe along the *Tagus*, between this town and *Liſbon*, is extremely

extremely fertile, and famous for the richneſs of its peaches. The town contains about three thouſand five hundred inhabitants, four pariſhes, one *caſa da miſericordia*, one hoſpital and four convents. The importance of its ſituation for the ſecurity of *Eſtremadura*, induced *Peter* the ſecond to have it fortified. *Alphonſo* the fifth raiſed it to a county, and, in the year 1718, *John* the fifth promoted it to a marquiſate in favour of *Rodrigo Annes de Sa Ameida* and *Menezes*, third marquis of *Fontes* and ſixth count of *Penaguiao*. It contains alſo fourteen pariſhes in its Diſtrict.

Sardoal is a town of about one thouſand eight hundred inhabitants and one pariſh in its Diſtrict.

VI. The OUVIDORIA DE OUREM contains ſeven *villas*, all belonging to the royal houſe of *Braganza*; namely,

Ourem, a town ſtanding on a hill which renders it on all ſides difficult to be approached. It formerly contained four pariſhes, but under *Alphonſo* the fifth they were all incorporated into one collegiate church. In it alſo is one *caſa da miſericordia*, one hoſpital and one convent. The houſe of *Braganza* has an *ouvidor* and a *juiz de fora* here. King *Peter* the firſt raiſed it to an earldom.

The other *villas* are *Agueda*, *Avellar*, *Chao de Couce*, *Maçaas de D. Maria*, *Porto de Moz*, and *Pouſa-ſlores*.

VII. The CORREIÇAO DE SANTAREM conſiſts of fifteen *villas*, all under the *cabeça* at *Santarem*, thoſe excepted which belong to the *donatarios*; namely,

Santarem, a town on the *Tagus* ſeated in a delightful plain, and environed with mountains which are beautifully interſected with vallies. In ſhape it reſembles a half moon, and is defended by a citadel erected in the modern taſte, commonly called *Alcaçova*. It contains thirteen churches, one of which is a collegiate church belonging to the order of *Aviz*, an academy of hiſtory, antiquities and languages, founded in the year 1747; one *caſa da miſericordia*, one royal hoſpital and two others, with eleven monaſteries and two nunneries; and is the chief town of the *correiçao*, the reſidence of a *corregedor*, a *provedor*, a *juiz de fora*, a *juiz dos orfaos* and a *juiz do tombo real*, who is always *deſembargador*. The name of *Santarem* is derived from *Santa Herena*, or Saint *Irene*, a martyr who lies buried here. It was alſo anciently called *Scalabis*. In the year 1146 it was taken from the *Moors*. Several Kings of *Portugal* have kept their court here; and its Diſtrict contains forty-five pariſhes.

Golegaa, *Aveiras debaixo*, *Almeirim* and *Salvaterra de Magos*, are all ſmall places. At *Salvaterra* is a royal ſeat, where, in conformity to an ancient cuſtom, the Kings of *Portugal* reſide from the eighteenth of *January* to *Shrove-Tueſday*. The other *villas* belong to the *donatarios*; namely,

Torres novas, a marquiſate belonging to the eldeſt ſon of the houſe of *Abeiro*.

Aveiras,

Aveiras de Cima, bolonging to the counts of *Aveiras*.
Azambujeira, belonging to the counts of *Soure*.
Alcanede to the order of *Aviz*.
Alcoentre to the counts of *Vimieiro*.
Mugem to the dukes of *Cadaval*.
Lameroſa, or *Villa das Enguias*, to *Emanuel Telles de Menezes*.
Erra belongs to the counts of *Atalayda*.
Azambuja and
Montargil to the counts of *Val de Reys*.

VIII. The COMARCA DE SETUVAL contains three diſtinct juriſdictions, *viz.*

1. The *Correiçao de Almada*, to which belongs

Almada, a ſmall place ſeated on a bay of the *Tagus*, oppoſite to *Liſbon*, having a caſtle built on a rock. This place is the reſidence of a *corregedor*.

Lavradio, a little place but a marquiſate.

Mouta, an inconſiderable place belonging to the counts of *Alvor*.

2. The *Ouvidoria de Setuval* belongs to the order of St. *Jago*, and contains

Setuval, by the *Dutch* called *S. Ubes*, a ſtrong town ſeated on a ſmall bay of the ſea, where the river *Sandao* diſcharges itſelf into it, having a harbour capable of receiving ſhips of any burden. Beſides its old walls and towers it is ſtrengthened with eleven whole and two demi baſtions, with ſeveral other outworks. It has likewiſe a ſtrong citadel called St. *Philip*, in which is a ſpring of excellent water; and the ſtrong fort of *Outao*, near the harbour, which alſo ſerves for a light-houſe. Excluſive too of theſe, it has two ſmaller forts; and in it are four churches, one *caſa da miſericordia*, one hoſpital, ten convents and an *academia problematica* founded by *John* the fifth. It is the *comarca* town and the reſidence of an *ouvidor*, who is likewiſe *corregedor* of *Almada*, of a *provedor* and a *juiz de fora*; as alſo of a tribunal *da Alfendega*, of another called *tabola real*, and of a ſalt-office, which is here a very conſiderable branch of trade. It is under the juriſdiction of the order of St. *Jago*, who nominate the perſons who compoſe the abovementioned *cabeça de Comarca*, and owes its foundation to the ruins of *Cetobriga*, a town formerly ſituated on the other ſide of the river, where *Troya* now ſtands, a very famous place in the time of the *Romans*, the name of which has been gradually altered to that of *Setobra* and *Setobala*. Being laid in ruins by the *Moors*, a company of fiſhermen ſome few years after, having built ſome houſes on the north ſide of the river called them *Setuval*, from the name of the old town. Such is the origin of this place, which is ſo well known to the trading world.

The other *villas* are *Palmella*, *Coina*, *Barreiro*, *Alhos*, *Vedros*, *Aldea-Gallega*, *Alcochette* on the *Tagus*; *Canha*, on a river of the ſame name which runs into the *Tagus*; *Alcacere do Sal*, on the river *Sandao*, and *Grandola* on a river which joins the latter.

3. The

3. The *ouvidoria de Azeitao* belongs to the houſe of *Aveiro*, and contains the following *villas:* viz.

Azeitao, a little place.

Comora Correa, ſeated on the *Tagus*.

Sezimbra, lying on the ſea near *Cabo de Eſpichel*.

Torrao, on the river *Charrama*, which diſcharges itſelf into the *Sandao*, contains about one thouſand two hundred inhabitants and a Diſtrict of two pariſhes.

Santiago de Cacem, ſituated on a ſmall bay, its inhabitants above one thouſand three hundred, and its Diſtrict including eight pariſhes.

ALENTEJO.

THIS fifth province is one of the largeſt in the whole kingdom. Its northern boundaries are *Eſtremadura* and *Beira*. On the eaſt it is joined to *Spain*, on the ſouth to *Algarve*, and its weſtern parts border on the ſea. The length of this province from north to ſouth is computed by ſome at forty, and from eaſt to weſt at thirty *Portugueſe* miles; but others reduce them both to thirty-four. It is called *Alentejo* from its ſituation, becauſe, with reſpect to *Eſtremadura* and the other countries farther north, which were firſt recovered, it lies *alem do rio Tejo*, that is, *beyond the river Tagus:* The two rivers in this province are the *Tagus* and *Guadiana*. It contains alſo ſome mountains, but is for the moſt part level and very proper for tillage. Wheat and barley are its principal products, though in many places it produces alſo plenty of wine, oil, fruits, game and fiſh. Some parts of it afford gems and very curious utenſils; the white marble in particular of *Eſtremoz* and *Vianna*; the green ſtone of *Borba* and *Villa-Viçoſa*; the white and red of *Setuval* and *Arrabida*, and the *Montemor* and *Eſtremoz* utenſils are highly valued in *Spain*. The fertility of this province in the productions neceſſary for an army ſubjects it to the misfortune of being frequently the theatre of war; which it experienced among others in the two laſt wars which were terminated by the peace of 1678 and 1715. And on this account it is that the King of *Portugal* has ſeveral good fortifications in it. The whole province contains four *cidades*, eighty-eight *villas*, three hundred and fifty-ſix pariſhes, and about two hundred and ſixty-eight thouſand and eighty-two ſouls belonging to them, being divided into eight juriſdictions.

I. The

Aveiras de Cima, bolonging to the counts of *Aveiras*.
Azambujeira, belonging to the counts of *Soure*.
Alcanede to the order of *Aviz*.
Alcoentre to the counts of *Vimieiro*.
Mugem to the dukes of *Cadaval*.
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3. The

3. The *ouvidoria de Azeitao* belongs to the houſe of *Aveiro*, and contains the following *villas*: viz.

Azeitao, a little place.

Comora Correa, ſeated on the *Tagus*.

Sezimbra, lying on the ſea near *Cabo de Eſpichel*.

Torrao, on the river *Charrama*, which diſcharges itſelf into the *Sandao*, contains about one thouſand two hundred inhabitants and a Diſtrict of two pariſhes.

Santiago de Cacem, ſituated on a ſmall bay, its inhabitants above one thouſand three hundred, and its Diſtrict including eight pariſhes.

ALENTEJO.

THIS fifth province is one of the largeſt in the whole kingdom. Its northern boundaries are *Eſtremadura* and *Beira*. On the eaſt it is joined to *Spain*, on the ſouth to *Algarve*, and its weſtern parts border on the ſea. The length of this province from north to ſouth is computed by ſome at forty, and from eaſt to weſt at thirty *Portugueſe* miles; but others reduce them both to thirty-four. It is called *Alentejo* from its ſituation, becauſe, with reſpect to *Eſtremadura* and the other countries farther north, which were firſt recovered, it lies *alem do rio Tejo*, that is, *beyond the river Tagus*: The two rivers in this province are the *Tagus* and *Guadiana*. It contains alſo ſome mountains, but is for the moſt part level and very proper for tillage. Wheat and barley are its principal products, though in many places it produces alſo plenty of wine, oil, fruits, game and fiſh. Some parts of it afford gems and very curious utenſils; the white marble in particular of *Eſtremoz* and *Vianna*; the green ſtone of *Borba* and *Villa-Viçoſa*; the white and red of *Setuval* and *Arrabida*, and the *Montemor* and *Eſtremoz* utenſils are highly valued in *Spain*. The fertility of this province in the productions neceſſary for an army ſubjects it to the misfortune of being frequently the theatre of war; which it experienced among others in the two laſt wars which were terminated by the peace of 1678 and 1715. And on this account it is that the King of *Portugal* has ſeveral good fortifications in it. The whole province contains four *cidades*, eighty-eight *villas*, three hundred and fifty-ſix pariſhes, and about two hundred and ſixty-eight thouſand and eighty-two ſouls belonging to them, being divided into eight juriſdictions.

I. The

I. The CORREIÇAO DE EVORA conſiſts of a *cidade* and eleven *villas*; namely,

Evora, a *cidade*, ſtands, though not on a conſiderable elevation, yet higher than the circumjacent country, which is almoſt wholly environed with mountains. On the north and eaſt ſtands mount *Oſſa*; to the ſouth the mountains of *Portel* and *Vianna*, and to the weſt *Montemaro*. The inhabitants amount to about twelve thouſand. It is divided into five pariſh churches, of which the archiepiſcopal cathedral makes one. It has alſo one *caſa da miſericordia*, one royal, with ſeveral other hoſpitals, and contains, within its circuit and neighbourhood, twenty-one convents and colleges. It has been lately begun to be fortified with twelve whole and demi baſtions, but is not yet finiſhed. On the north ſide it is defended by a quadrangular fort with four baſtions and a like number of ravelines. It was anciently only a biſhop's ſee; but, in the year 1540, was raiſed to an archbiſhoprick, under which are the biſhops of *Elvas* and *Faro*. It is the *correiçao* town, and the reſidence of a *corregedor*, a *provedor*, a *juiz de fora* and *juiz dos orfaos*, and is alſo an univerſity. It was called in ancient times *Ebora*; and, on account of the great privileges conferred on it by *Julius Cæſar*, was diſtinguiſhed by the name of *Liberalitas Julia*. It was afterwards named *Elbora*, which was changed at length into *Evora*. In the year 1580 it ſurrendered to the *Spaniards*. Within its Diſtrict are fifteen pariſhes.

Eſtremoz, one of the beſt fortifications of the Kingdom, is ſituate in a fertile pleaſant country, having a caſtle by no means inferior to a citadel. The town contains above ſix thouſand five hundred inhabitants, three pariſh churches, one *caſa da miſericordia*, one hoſpital and ſix convents. It is famed for its fine utenſils, and in its neighbourhood is found a beautiful kind of marble which, with the aſſiſtance of a good poliſh, reſembles alabaſter.

Vimieiro is a ſmall town on an acclivity, containing about one thouſand ſix hundred inhabitants. This place is an earldom, but has only one pariſh in its Diſtrict.

Canal is an inconſiderable place.

Pavia, a little town containing about ſeven hundred inhabitants.

Aguias, the inhabitants of which are between five and ſix hundred.

Lavre, a ſmall place containing between twelve and thirteen hundred inhabitants, ſtands on a little river of the ſame name.

Montemor o Novo is a town on the river *Canha*, having four pariſhes and about four thouſand inhabitants. The *juiz de fora* of this place belongs alſo to the *comarca*, and within its Diſtrict are twelve pariſhes.

Montoito, a mean place.

Redondo, a town containing near two thouſand ſeven hundred inhabitants, with a Diſtrict of four pariſhes. Its *juiz de fora* belongs alſo to the *comarca*. This place is an earldom.

Vianna is a little town of between fourteen and fifteen hundred inhabitants. Its *juiz de fora* belongs to the *comarca*.

II. The OUVIDORIA DE BEJA contains a *cidade* and three *villas*.

Beja, a *cidade*, ſtands high and is ſurrounded with fruitful fields. It was formerly called *Pax Julia* and alſo *Pax Auguſta*. This city contains ſix thouſand two hundred inhabitants, and is divided into four pariſh churches, one *caſa da miſericordia*, one hoſpital and ſeven convents. It is the reſidence of the *comarca*, the ſeat alſo of an *ouvidor*, a *provedor* and a *juiz de fora*. *John* the ſecond erected it into a dukedom, which belongs, at preſent, to the Infante Don *Franciſco*. It was formerly a biſhop's ſee, and now contains a Diſtrict of twenty-one pariſhes.

Moura is a fortified town, but its works ſuffered conſiderably in the laſt war, and the caſtle there was demoliſhed by the *Spaniards*. It contains about four thouſand inhabitants, two pariſh churches, one *caſa da miſericordia*, one hoſpital and five convents; is the reſidence of a *juiz de fora*, and has twelve pariſhes in its Diſtrict.

Serpa is a ſtrong town, on an inacceſſible eminence, containing two pariſh churches, almoſt four thouſand inhabitants, and a *juiz de fora*. The adjacent country is extremely fertile and beautifully variegated with plantations of fig and olive trees. In its Diſtrict are ſeven pariſhes.

Alcoutim is a ſmall town on the *Guadiana*, and, though it ſtands in *Algarve*, being ſituate on the border of *Alentejo*, yet belongs to this Diſtrict. It is defended by a caſtle, and contains about one thouſand inhabitants and ſix pariſhes in its Diſtrict. King *Emanuel* conferred on it the title of earldom, but it belongs at preſent to the Infantes.

Obſ. *Beja*, as a *provedaria*, may be ſaid to contain alſo the following *villas*, moſt of which are *donatarios*; viz:

Agua de Piexes, *Villa-Alva*, *Villa-Ruiva* and *Albergaria*, all ſmall places belonging to the duke of *Cadaval*, and having their particular *ouvidor*.

Alvito, a little town of about two thouſand inhabitants, and a barony: *Villa nova de Alvito*, a mean place of about nine hundred; and *Aguiar*, ſtill meaner, of about four hundred and fifty, belong all to the Count *de Barao*.

Vidigueira, a little town conſiſting of about two thouſand three hundred inhabitants, and an earldom, belongs, together with *Frades*, to the marquis of *Niza*.

Beringel, containing about one thouſand two hundred inhabitants, belongs to the marquis of *Minas*.

Faro is a very ſmall place.

Ferreira, which is a marquiſate, contains about one thouſand three hundred inhabitants with a Diſtrict of one pariſh.

Odemira, is a town of two churches and between nine hundred and one thouſand habitants. In its Diſtrict are four pariſhes, and its *juiz de fora* belongs to the *comarca*.

Oriola and *Ficalho* are two ſmall places containing a few hundreds of inhabitants, but the former is an earldom.

III. The OUVIDORIA DO CAMPO DE OURIQUE, belongs to the order of *Sant Jago* and conſiſts of fourteen *villas*.

Ourique contains about two thouſand inhabitants, one pariſh-church, one *caſa da miſericordia*, one hoſpital, and is the *comarca* town and the reſidence of an *ouvidor*, a *provedor* and a *juiz de fora*. Near it, in the year 1149, was fought a memorable battle betwixt *Alphonſo Henriques* and the *Moors*.

Padroens is a ſmall place having about four hundred inhabitants and one pariſh in its Diſtrict.

Mertola, a town ſeated on the *Guadiana*, contains about two thouſand four hundred inhabitants and a Diſtrict of ten pariſhes. The *juiz de fora* of this place belongs alſo to the *comarca*.

Almodovar contains about one thouſand eight hundred inhabitants, and in its Diſtrict are five pariſhes. The *juiz de fora* of this place belongs alſo to the *comarca*.

Villa nova de mil fontes is a little place of about one hundred inhabitants, having a Diſtrict of one pariſh.

Sines, or *S. Joao de Sines*, is a ſmall ſea-port containing about one thouſand four hundred inhabitants.

Collos is a little place of about ſix hundred inhabitants.

Gravao is an inconſiderable town containing above four hundred inhabitants with a Diſtrict of one pariſh.

Caſtroverde, a ſmall town ſeated on the river *Corbos*, and having about two thouſand ſeven hundred inhabitants.

Entradas is a little place on the river *Corbos* containing betwixt ſix and ſeven hundred inhabitants.

Pannoyas, alſo ſmall, contains ſeven or eight hundred ſouls.

Aljuſtrel is a little town containing about one thouſand five hundred inhabitants, with a Diſtrict of one pariſh. The *juiz de fora* of this place belongs alſo to the *comarca*.

Alvalade, a little town of about one thouſand two hundred inhabitants, is ſeated between two rivers.

Meſſejana, another little place, contains about one thouſand one hundred ſouls.

IV. The OUVIDORIA DE VILLA VIÇOSA conſiſts of twelve *villas* and one *conçelho*.

Villa Viçoſa, i. e. *the delightful town*, ſtands in a moſt fertile pleaſant country, being handſome and particularly remarkable for a large and beautiful palace in

in it. Beſides its fortifications it has alſo a caſtle. The inhabitants are about three thouſand ſeven hundred; and it contains two pariſhes, one *caſa da miſericordia*, one hoſpital and ſeven convents. It is the reſidence of a *juiz de fora* appointed by the houſe of *Braganza*, and was formerly the ſeat of thoſe dukes. In the year 1665 it held out a ſiege againſt the *Spaniards*, and within its Diſtrict are three pariſhes.

Evora Monte is a little town, ſeated on a rock, containing about eight hundred inhabitants. In its Diſtrict are four pariſhes.

Arrayolos contains two thouſand inhabitants, with four pariſhes in its Diſtrict.

Borba is a town conſiſting of about two thouſand ſeven hundred inhabitants and two pariſh churches. It is ſeated on a hill, and its Diſtrict contains two pariſhes.

Monçarus is a ſmall town on the *Guadiana* containing about one thouſand five hundred inhabitants. Its Diſtrict conſiſts of four pariſhes.

Villa Boim and *Villa Fernando* are two inconſiderable places.

Portel is a little town containing above one thouſand nine hundred ſouls, with a Diſtrict of ſeven pariſhes.

Souzel is ſmall, but contains about one thouſand three hundred inhabitants, with one pariſh in its Diſtrict.

Monforte is a ſmall town.

Chancellaria and *Alter do Chao* are two little places.

Margem and *Lagomel* conſtitute one *concelho*.

V. The CORREIÇAO DE ELVAS conſiſts of one *cidade* and ſix *villas*; namely,

Elvas, a *cidade* and good fortification with a caſtle called *Santa Luzia*. It ſtands on an eminence, having the caſtle above it, and contains three pariſh-churches beſides the cathedral, one *caſa da miſericordia*, one hoſpital and ſeven convents. In its dioceſe are fifty pariſhes. It is the *comarca* city and the reſidence of a *corregedor*, a *provedor* and a *juiz de fora*. One of its principal curioſities is a very large reſervoir into which the water is conveyed through an aqueduct of a mile in length; and, in the neighbourhood of the city, is of ſuch height as to be ſupported by a triple perpendicular arch. The inhabitants of this place and its Diſtrict, which conſiſts of ten pariſhes, are computed at about twelve thouſand four hundred and eight. In the year 1580 it was taken by the *Spaniards*, who, in 1659, ſuffered a terrible defeat from the *Portugueſe* near this city. The country abounds in good wine and excellent oil.

Olivença, one of the beſt fortifications in this province, lies in a charming plain. It has nine baſtions, eight ravelins, with a caſtle and ſome other works; as alſo two pariſh churches, one *caſa da miſericordia*, one hoſpital and one convent. It is an ancient earldom, and, including its Diſtrict of four pariſhes, contains about five thouſand three hundred ſouls. The *juiz*

de fora of this place belongs alſo to the *comarca*. In the year 1577 the *Spaniards* made themſelves maſters of it.

Campo Mayor is a modern fortification, having four whole and five demi baſtions, and two forts, both lying about a muſket-ſhot from the town. It is ſeated in a wide plain, contains one pariſh-church, one *caſa da miſericordia*, one hoſpital, two convents, and not leſs than five thouſand three hundred inhabitants. The *juiz de fora* of this place belongs alſo to the *comarca*.

Ouguella is an inconſiderable place containing a few hundreds of inhabitants.

Barbacena, a little place of about ſeven hundred inhabitants, confers the title of viſcount.

Mourao, a little town on an acclivity near the *Guadiana*, contains a caſtle, about one thouſand four hundred inhabitants, and a Diſtrict of three pariſhes. The *juiz de fora* of this place belongs to the *comarca*.

Terena is a little place of about nine hundred ſouls, with a Diſtrict of two pariſhes.

VI. The CORREIÇAO DE PORTALEGRE contains one *cidade* and twelve *villas*, ſome of which belong to the order of *Chriſt*; namely,

Portalegre, formerly *Portus Alacer*, a city fortified after the antique taſte with walls and towers. It contains about five thouſand ſix hundred inhabitants, four pariſh churches beſides a cathedral, one *caſa da miſericordia*, one hoſpital and five convents. It is alſo the *comarca* town, the reſidence of a *corregedor*, a *provedor* and a *juiz de fora*, and, in the year 1550, was erected into a dioceſe by Pope *Julius* the third. The biſhop of this place has forty-one pariſhes under him, and its Diſtrict contains ſix more.

Arronches, a fortified town, in a hilly country, ſtands near the conflux of the two little rivers of *Alegrette* and *Caya*. The inhabitants are above one thouſand two hundred. It contains one pariſh church, one *caſa da miſericordia*, one hoſpital and one convent. In the year 1674 *Peter* the ſecond raiſed it to a marquiſate. Its Diſtrict contains ſix pariſhes, and the *juiz de fora* of this place belongs alſo to the *comarca*.

Alegrete, a marquiſate, but yet a little place, contains not above nine hundred inhabitants.

Aſſumar, though an earldom, contains only ſix hundred.

Niza is a little town of betwixt eighteen and nineteen hundred inhabitants, with two churches and a Diſtrict of two pariſhes. It is alſo a marquiſate, and the *juiz de fora* of this place belongs likewiſe to the *comarca*.

Povca and *Meadas* are two ſmall places appertaining to the counts of *Val de Reys*.

Apalhao, a little town of above one thouſand two hundred inhabitants.

Caſtello

Caſtello de Vide, a town ſeated on a riſing ground, contains about five thouſand ſeven hundred inhabitants, with three pariſh churches. The *juiz de fora* of this place belongs alſo to the *comarca*.

Montalvao, is a ſmall place, but the inhabitants above nine hundred.

Aviz and *Villa-Flor*, an earldom ſeated on the *Tagus*, are two ſmall places, to be diſtinguiſhed from two others of the ſame name occurring in the ſequel.

II. The OUVIDORIA DE CRATO conſiſts of twelve *villas*, ſome of which lie in *Alentejo*, others in *Eſtremadura*; a few of them belong alſo to the *provedoria* of *Portalegre*, and others to that of *Thomar*.

Crato, is a ſmall town having one church, one *caſa da miſericordia*, one hoſpital, and one convent. It is the principal place of the priory of the order of *Malta*, and contains twenty-nine pariſhes under it. The prior determines in all cauſes both civil and criminal, and, by a *Nullius dioceſis Bull* from the Pope is exempted from the united juriſdiction of biſhops. This town is the ſeat of an *ouvidor* and a *juiz de fora*, and has ſix pariſhes in its Diſtrict.

S. Joao de Gafete, *Toloſa*, and *Amieira* are ſmall places.

Envendos, which is ſeated on the *Tagus*, *Carvoeiro*, *Certaa Cardigos*, and *Oleiros* are inconſiderable places.

Belver, ſeated on the *Tagus*, *Pedrogao Pequeno*, and *Provença a Nova* are all little places in *Eſtremadura*.

VIII. The OUVIDORIA DE AVIZ, contains ſeventeen *villas*.

Aviz, a mean town ſituate on a riſing ground near a river of the ſame name contains about fourteen or fifteen hundred inhabitants, one pariſh church, one *caſa da miſericordia*, one hoſpital, and one convent of the order of *Aviz*, the principal place of which it is, as likewiſe of the *ouvidoria*. It is alſo the reſidence of an *ouvidor* and a *juiz de fora*. The order of *Aviz* derives its name from this place, which firſt founded it in the reign of *Alphonſo*, and in the year 1211 obtained a grant of it. Without its walls is a large ſuburb, and its Diſtrict contains three pariſhes.

Fronteira, a marquiſate; *Cabeça de Vide*, *Veiros*, *Seda*, *Cano*, *Mora*, and *Galveas* an earldom, *Cabeçao*, and *Alandroal*, are all little places.

Figueira, *Benavilla*, *Noudar*, *Alter-Pedrozo* and *Jurumenha*, are mean places.

Benavente, is a town of above twelve hundred inhabitants, and two pariſhes in its Diſtrict.

Curuche, is a town of two thouſand four hundred inhabitants, and four pariſhes in its Diſtrict.

The KINGDOM *of* ALGARVE.

THE Kingdom of *Algarve* is bounded on the north by the province of *Alentejo*, from which it is ſeparated by the *Caldeirao* and *Monachique* mountains. On the eaſt it borders on *Andaluſia*, and to the ſouth and weſt is terminated by the ſea. Its length from north to ſouth is computed to be twenty-ſeven or twenty-eight miles; and from eaſt to weſt only five or ſix. The name is of *Mooriſh* extraction, being unknown in *Spain* till the invaſion of theſe parts; geographers, however, are not yet agreed, whether it ſignifies a level and fruitful country, or a country lying weſtward; or whether it ſignifies a country lying very low, and at the utmoſt extremity. It has three well known capes, viz. *Cabo de S. Vicente*, *Cabo de Carvoeiro*, and *Cabo de S. Maria*. Under the name of *Algarve* was formerly included a much larger tract of land than at preſent, ſtretching not only along the whole coaſt from cape St. *Vincent* to the city of *Almeria* in the Kingdom of *Granada*, but extending even to the oppoſite part of *Africa*. It is reduced at preſent to the abovementioned boundaries; and though mention be made of the *Algarves* of *Algezira* in the titles of the King of *Spain*, yet the addition of *Algezira* limits the import of the name of *Algarves*, and is founded on the old ſyſtem of *Spaniſh* geography after ſhaking off the *Mooriſh* yoke, or ſignifies a ſtrip of land along the ſea from *Niebla* to *Almeria*; and that part of the oppoſite coaſt of *Africa* in which are ſituated the towns of *Ceuta* and *Tangier*, and including even the Kingdom of *Fez*; whence conſequently it bears no relation to the *Algarve* of *Portugal*. Beſides a prodigious plenty of wine, oil, and corn, this province abounds alſo in all kinds of fruits, ſuch as figs, grapes, and almonds. It contains four *cidades*, twelve *villas*, and ſixty villages; ſome of which are very populous. The pariſhes amount to ſixty-ſeven, and the inhabitants to 60,688.

This Kingdom belongs of right to the crown of *Portugal*, though claims have been made to it by the Kings of *Caſtile* and *Leon*. Among the many proofs by which the *Portugueſe* ſupport their right, the following are the principal: As early as the year 1188, King *Sancho* I. diſpoſſeſſed the *Moors* of the town of *Sylves*, and in the ſucceeding year, of many other Diſtricts. From this time he took upon him the title of King of *Algarve*, as appears from ſeveral ancient inſtruments, and particularly from a grant of his made to the convent of *Grijo* on the ſeventh of *July* 1190. The original of this grant is preſerved at *Torro do Tombo*, and in it he ſtyles himſelf *Sancius Dei gratiâ Portugaliæ & Algarvæ Rex*; having not only been acknowledged as ſuch

ſuch by his vaſſals, but alſo by the Kings of *Leon* and *Arragon*, as appears unqueſtionably from ſeveral treaties cited by *Jeronimo Zurita*. *Alphonſo* II. proved that no limits were ſet to his conqueſts, not only by paſſing the river *Guadiana*, and taking the towns of *Serpa* and *Moura*, but by penetrating alſo into *Andaluſia*. In 1242, *Sancho* II. made himſelf maſter of the town of *Tavira*, and other places in *Algarve*, granting them to the order of *S. Jago* and its maſter: This grant was confirmed by a bull of Pope *Innocent* IV. which manifeſts him to have been Lord of the country. *Alphonſo* III. proſecuting theſe conqueſts, took *Faro* alſo from the *Moors*; but in 1252, this Kingdom engaged him in a war with the King of *Caſtile*. *Alphonſo* X. claimed it, either as being ceded to him by *Sancho* II. who a few years before had made a tour to *Toledo*, where he met with an amicable and ſplendid reception, or as made over to him by *Aben Maffo*, or *Aben Afan*, the expelled *Mooriſh* King, in exchange for the county of *Niebla*. This war, however, terminated in 1253, in an agreement that the King of *Caſtile* ſhould hold the Kingdom of *Algarve* during his life, the property and ſovereignty of it ſtill remaining in the King of *Portugal*. At the ſame time alſo a marriage took place betwixt the King of *Portugal* and *Beatrice*, daughter to the King of *Caſtile*. Furthermore, in 1263, a new compact was made in which the King of *Caſtile* reſigned all poſſeſſion and claim to the Kingdom of *Algarve*, the King of *Portugal* engaging to aſſiſt him during his life with fifty ſpearmen. In this ſituation matters continued till the year 1266, when the Infant *Dennis* or *Dionyſius* voluntarily aſſiſted his grandfather againſt the *Moors*; and came in perſon to *Seville*, in return for which the former exempted him from the ſuccour of fifty ſpearmen. Since that time there has been no farther diſpute about *Algarve*.

Algarve being of the above-mentioned extenſive ſignification, the Kings of *Portugal* ſtyle themſelves Kings of the *Algarves on this ſide and beyond ſea in Africa*; though they poſſeſſed but a part of the *Algarve* on this ſide. Afterwards, however, they reduced the cities of *Ceuta*, *Tangier*, and many other parts of the *Algarves* beyond-ſea in *Africa*. The arms of *Algarve* have been mentioned already in §. 16. of the introduction.

This Kingdom is divided into three juriſdictions or *comarcas*, of which *Lagos* and *Tavira* are *correiçaoes*, as conſiſting of crown-lands. But *Faro* is no more than an *ouvidoria*; the Queen being donatary of its territories.

I. The CORREIÇAO DE LAGOS contains one *cidade* and ſeven *villas*, with ſixteen villages, namely,

Lagos, a *cidade* on the ſouth coaſt in a bay navigable for the largeſt ſhips, into which runs a river. It has alſo a harbour, and is ſaid to ſtand on the ruins of the famous city of *Lacobriga*. Its ſituation will not admit of a regular fortification; but the harbour is well ſecured by the two forts of *Bandeira* and *Pinhao*. The inhabitants are about two thouſand ſix hundred.

dred. It contains two pariſh churches and four convents; is the reſidence both of the governor and captain-general of *Algarve*, of a *corregedor*, a *comarca*, and a *juiz de fora*; being alſo the *correiçao* town. To its Diſtrict belong ten pariſhes. The coaſt betwixt this city and *Sagres* is defended by the forts of *Noſſa Senhora da Guia*, *Santo Ignacio do Aſtval*, *Vera Cruz da Figveira*, *S. Luiz de Almadena*, and *Noſſa Senhora da Luz*.

Villa Nova de Portimao, is a fortified town, ſeated on a river which forms a ſpacious and ſecure harbour about half a mile in breadth and three fathom deep: It is defended by the forts of *Santa Catharina* and *S. Joao*: The ſand-banks in it render the entrance very dangerous without the aſſiſtance of a pilot. This town was built in 1463, contains above ſixteen hundred inhabitants, one pariſh church, one *caſa da miſericordia*, one hoſpital, and one convent; beſides a college of Jeſuits in one of the ſuburbs. It is alſo the reſidence of a *juiz de fora* belonging to the *comarca*. King *Emanuel* erected it into an earldom which belongs to the family of *Lancaſtro*.

Sagres, is a ſmall fortified place on a neck of land with a very fine harbour. Its caſtle is its coat of arms.

Villa do Biſpo, a little place of about five hundred ſouls.

Algezur or *Aljezur*, is another ſmall place; but having about eight hundred inhabitants, with a Diſtrict of one pariſh. Its late caſtle is its arms.

Seixa, is a little place lying on the ſea.

Paderne, a little place, having formerly a caſtle, which now ſtands for its arms.

Albufeira, is a little town of about nineteen hundred inhabitants, with two pariſhes in its Diſtrict. Its ancient caſtle is its arms: And the *juiz de fora* of this place belongs alſo to the *comarca*.

II. The CORREIÇAO DE TAVIRA conſiſts of one *cidade*, three *villas*, and fifteen villages.

Tavira, a *cidade* ſeated on a bay having a harbour defended by two forts, which are pleaſantly ſituated, is divided by the river *Sequa* into the eaſt and weſt town. Beſides its walls it is defended by a caſtle, and contains above four thouſand ſeven hundred inhabitants, two pariſh churches, one *caſa da miſericordia*, one hoſpital, five convents, and is the *comarca* town; being the ſeat likewiſe of a *correiçao*, and the reſidence of a *juiz de fora*. It is ſaid to be the *Balſa* of the ancients, and contains five pariſhes in its Diſtrict.

Loule, pleaſantly ſituated in a level country, is walled, and further defended by a caſtle. The inhabitants of this place are above four thouſand four hundred. It contains one pariſh church, one *caſa da miſericordia*, a rich hoſpital and three convents. It has alſo a *juiz de fora*, who belongs to the *comarco*, and is ſaid to have ſprung out of the ruins of the old

old town of *Querteira*, which ſtood on the ſea near a river ſtill bearing its name. Its Diſtrict conſiſts of five pariſhes.

Carcella, a ſmall fortified ſea-port of ſix hundred inhabitants, has a caſtle in its arms.

Caſtromarim, a little town with fortifications, is ſeated at the mouth of the *Guadiana*, oppoſite *Ayamonte*. It contains about one thouſand inhabitants with a Diſtrict of two pariſhes; and has a caſtle in its arms.

Obſ. Mention has been made of the town of *Alcoutim* in *Alentejo* in the *Ouvidoria* of *Beja*, to the juriſdiction of which it belongs, though it ſtands in *Algarve*. With reſpect to eccleſiaſtical matters it is ſubject to the biſhop of *Faro*.

III. The OUVIDORIA or COMARCO of FARO contains two *cidades*, one *villa*, and thirty-four villages, namely,

Faro, a modern fortification with a caſtle, ſituate in a level country and on a bay, which furniſhes it with a harbour. It is ſeparated by a narrow arm of the ſea, commonly called *Barreta*, from *Cabo de Santa Maria*, which *Pliny* calls *Promontorium Cunium*. It contains four thouſand five hundred inhabitants, one church and a cathedral, with one *caſa da miſericordia*, one hoſpital, and four convents. The ſeat of this Dioceſe was firſt eſtabliſhed at *Oſſonoba*; from whence it was removed to *Sylves*, and afterwards hither. The juriſdiction of this city belongs to the Queens of *Portugal*, whoſe *ouvidor* reſides here, and by a particular privilege is alſo *provedor*. To its Diſtrict belong twenty-eight pariſhes.

Obſ. On the ruins of the preſent village of *Eſtoy*, which has a church, ſtood formely the epiſcopal city of *Oſſonoba*.

Sylves, a little town of about ſixteen hundred inhabitants, is ſeated on the river which joins the ſea below *Villa Nova de Portimao*, after receiving another at this place. It contains one church, one *caſa da miſericordia*, one hoſpital, and one convent; and belongs to the Queen. From the year 1188, when *Sancho* I. made himſelf maſter of it, to 1580, it was a biſhop's ſee. To its Diſtrict belong eleven pariſhes, ſome of which contain more inhabitants than many *villas*, namely, *S. Bartholomew de Miſſines*, which conſiſts of two thouſand; *Lagoa*, of betwixt twelve and thirteen hundred; and *Monchique*, of fifteen hundred. The church-village of *Eſtombar* had formerly a caſtle, which it ſtill preſerves in its arms.

Alvor, a ſmall place of four hundred and ſixty ſouls, and an earldom, lies betwixt *Villa Nova de Portimao* and *Lagos*.

Of the ISLANDS,

IN the *Atlantic* ocean belonging to the crown of *Portugal*, thoſe of *Porto Santo* and *Madeira* may be here moſt conveniently treated of on account of their nearneſs; but the iſlands of *Azores* are annexed to *Portugal*, as appears, among other things, from the deſcription of *Angra* on the iſland of *Terceira*.

1. The iſland of *Porto Santo*, which lies about one hundred and forty miles from *Liſbon*, is five *Portugueſe* miles in length and two broad. It was diſcovered firſt, in the year 1419, by *Joao Gonçalves Zarco*. The principal town in it bears its name, and conſiſts of about ſix hundred inhabitants, being pleaſantly ſeated on a bay and land-locked on all ſides, except towards the ſouth and ſouth-eaſt. Among the ſmall places here *Farabo* and *Feteira* are the moſt worthy of notice.

2. *Madeira*, ſituate about one hundred and fifty-two *Portugueſe* miles from *Liſbon*, and almoſt the ſame diſtance from the iſland of *Terceira*, is eighteen miles long and ſomething above four broad. It was diſcovered on the ſecond of *July*, in the year 1419, by *Joao Gonçalves*, who, from the vaſt woods he found upon it, gave it the name of *Madeira*, i. e. *timber*. It is divided into two *capitanias*, or captainſhips; namely, *Machico* and *Funchal*.

1. The captainſhip of *Machico* belongs to the houſe of *Vimioſo*, and contains

Machico, a ſmall town, lying on a bay of the ſame name, and containing about two thouſand inhabitants.

Santa Cruz, a little town ſtanding alſo on a bay of the ſame name.

2. The captainſhip of *Funcal* belongs to the count of *Calhlta*, and contains

Funhcal, a *cidade*, which is the principal town of this captainſhip and of the whole iſland, being ſeated on a good bay. It is alſo the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan to the patriarch of Weſt *Lisbon*. Towards the ſea it is defended by five forts and one fortreſs, and towards the land by the caſtle of *S. Joao de Pico*. It is the reſidence alſo of a *juiz de fora*, who, with the title of *corregedor*, is the chief juſticiary on this iſland.

Ponta do Sol is a little town.

Calheta, alſo a little town but an earldom.

Next are the villages of *Camera de Lobos*, *Ribeira Brava*, and other like places.

Beſides this one *cidade* and four *villas*, there are ſeveral villages on the iſland, which, put altogether, are divided into thirty-nine churches, and have

have ten thouſand five hundred fire-places. They are further reckoned to contain one Jeſuit's college, four convents of *Franciſcans*, three of the order of *S. Clair*, one ſeminary, four *caſas da miſericordia*, ſeveral hoſpitals, *&c.* The tythes of the iſland, which belong to the King, as grand maſter of the order, amount, in the beginning of the year, to upwards of one hundred thouſand cruſados. Its vines, the plants of which are brought from *Candia*, are greatly celebrated.

3. The *Azores*, or *Terceira* iſlands, called alſo the *Flemiſh* iſlands, derive their firſt name from the great number of hawks and falcons found there at their diſcovery; the ſecond from *Terceira*, the principal iſland among them, and the third from the *Flemings*, who diſcovered it almoſt at the ſame time with the *Portugueſe*. They are nine in number, and, according to the chronology of their diſcovery, ſtand as follows:

1. *Santa Maria*, diſtant about two hundred and fifty *Portugueſe* miles from Cape *St. Vincent*, in *Algarve*, was diſcovered on the fifteenth of *Auguſt*, in the year 1342, by *Gonçalo Velho Cabral*, being four miles long and three broad, with a harbour ſeated in a bay to the ſouth-weſt, defended by ſome redoubts. The principal place on the iſland is

Porto, a ſmall town with two convents, beſides which there are a few pariſhes and villages.

2. *S. Miguel* is the firſt of the *Terceira* iſlands in the paſſage from *Lisbon*, and lies about two hundred and twelve *Portugueſe* miles from *Cabo de Eſpichel*. It was diſcovered by *Gonçalo Velho Cabral*, on the eighth of *May*, in the year 1444, which being the feſtival of the appearance of St. *Michael*, occaſioned its being called by this name. It is eighteen miles in length and two in breadth. Its two principal harbours lie on the ſouth ſide; namely, *Ponta Delgada* and *Villa Franca*; but are both defenceleſs. It is the beſt peopled of all the neighbouring iſlands, the hearths being reckoned at ten thouſand nine hundred and eighteen, and the inhabitants at above fifty-one thouſand five hundred, excluſive of one thouſand three hundred and ninety-three eccleſiaſtics, monks and nuns; and, though but lately cultivated entirely, is alſo the moſt fruitful, particularly in corn and wine; inſomuch that, one year with another, the wheat amounts to twelve thouſand buſhels, the millet to near as much again, and its wine to about five thouſand pipes. In the year 1474, *Ruy Gonçalves da Camera* purchaſed the captainſhip of this iſland for thirty-two thouſand cruſados, but a deſcendant of his, namely the count of *Ribeira Grande*, made no leſs than thirty thouſand *per annum* of it. In the year 1753, however, the King reaſſumed the captainſhip of *St. Miguel*, and, by way of equivalent, created the Count *das Ribeira*, marquis of *Villa Franca*, giving him ſome lordſhips and commandaries of the orders of knighthood.

With reſpect to its eccleſiaſtical ſtate, it is divided into the three *ouvidorias* of *Ponta Delgata*, *Villa Franca* and *Rebeira Grande*, and contains one *cidade*, five *villas* and twenty-two villages.

Ponta Delgata, the capital, was only a village from the year 1445 to 1499, when King *Emanuel* erected it into a *villa*; and, in the year 1546, *John* the third raiſed it to a *cidade*. It is ſeated in a level country, on an open harbour defended by a fort, and contains about one thouſand eight hundred and ſeventy-nine hearths, three pariſh-churches and ſeven convents, beſides the palace of the *capitaens donatorios*, the town-houſe, the cuſtom-houſe and poor-houſe. It is alſo the reſidence of a *juiz de fora*, from whom there lies an appeal to the *corregedor* at *Angra*.

Villa Franca, the moſt ancient town in the whole iſland, is ſo called from its being at firſt a free port. Before its harbour lies an iſland containing about a mile in circumference, and towards the ſea the town is defended by a fort and ſome other works. It conſiſts of one thouſand eight hundred and thirteen hearths, has two pariſh churches and two convents, with nine places or villages belonging to its juriſdiction.

Rebeira Grande lies to the north in a large bay, being ſeated at the foot of a mountain. It was erected into a *villa* by King *Emanuel* in the year 1507. It contains one thouſand four hundred and twenty-four hearths, two pariſh churches and two convents.

Nordeſte, raiſed to a *villa* by King *Emanuel* in the year 1514, contains three hundred and thirty hearths and one church.

Agua de Pao was endowed with a charter by King *Emanuel* in 1515.

Alagoa, erected into a *villa*, in the year 1522, by *John* the third, contains ſix hundred and five hearths and two pariſh-churches.

Obſ. The little iſland which appeared in the year 1720 betwixt *St. Miguel* and *Terceira* has ſince gradually vaniſhed.

3. *Terceira* is ſo called as being the third which was diſcovered, though there is no certainty as to the particular year: this muſt have been, however, betwixt the years 1444 and 1450. It is full thirteen miles long and ſix broad. The harbour of *Angra*, its capital, is two hundred and forty-five *Portugueſe* miles diſtant from *Lisbon*, and about twenty-two from *Ponto* on *S. Miguel*. It conſiſts of two captainſhips.

1. The captainſhip of *Angra* contains one *cidade*, one *villa*, and ſeveral leſſer places, which are well inhabited.

Angra, a *cidade*, ſtands on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland. Its harbour is formed by a bay ſituate betwixt two capes, the one lying weſt and the other eaſt, about a quarter of a mile from each other, and both about twice that diſtance from the town. On the former ſtands fort *S. Sebaſtiao*; and, on a high mountain, called *Monte do Braſil*, fort *S. Joao Bautiſta*, with a baſtion. The harbour is clear, ſpacious, and has good anchorage, being expoſed only to the ſouth-eaſt. It is a populous city, having broad, ſtraight,

clean, well paved ſtreets, a cathedral and five other churches, one poor-houſe, one hoſpital and eight convents. The biſhop of this place has all the nine iſlands of the *Azores* under him, and is himſelf a ſuffragan to the patriarch of Weſt *Liſbon*. The civil government is lodged in two ordinary judges, three *vereadores*, one *procurador*, one *eſcrivao da camera* and other officers. Here is alſo a *corregedor*, whoſe juriſdiction comprehends all the nine iſlands, but with right of appeal to the *relaçao* at *Porto*. Laſtly, it has alſo two *provedores*, one of whom preſides over the King's revenue, and the other ſuperintends the ſhipping. This city has the privilege of ſending a repreſentative to the *cortes*, or aſſembly of the ſtates. Beſides other fortifications, the abovementioned caſtle of *S. Joao Bautiſta* is a good defence to it, having one hundred and ſixty pieces of cannon, moſt of them braſs. It was declared a city in the year 1533.

S. Sebaſtiao, a town, half a mile from the ſea, ſituate betwixt ſeveral mountains, is the oldeſt *villa* on the whole iſland. It is defended by ſix forts, and has four places within its Diſtrict.

2. The captainſhip of *Praya* conſiſts of one *villa* and ſeveral other places.

The *villa* is *Praya*, which ſtands in a level country on a large and ſecure bay. It is walled round, and has four baſtions, with a church, three convents and one without the walls. It has likewiſe a poor-houſe under excellent regulations, two hoſpitals and a cuſtom-houſe.

3. St. *Jorge*, ſituate about eight *Portugueſe* miles from *Terceira*, is eleven miles long and one and a half broad, excluſive of the two capes. To the north it is little more than a high rock, but in the other parts the plains and eminences ſucceed each other. On the ſouth it has a harbour for ſmall veſſels, and is ſaid to have been diſcovered on St. *George's* day in 1450. The three *villas* on it are

Vela de Velas, the principal town, though ſmall, having only one church, one convent, and a harbour which has been already mentioned.

Villa do Topo is the moſt ancient place on the iſland, but of no conſideration, and ſurrounded with a high rock.

Vila da Calheta is alſo a mean place.

The ſouth ſide of the iſland is well cultivated and inhabited, having, beſides the above-mentioned three *villas*, four other places; but the north ſide is ſo rocky as to be ſcarce ſuſceptible of tillage, whence, accordingly, there is only one place to be found in it.

5. *Gracioſa* lies directly eaſt and weſt, being three *Portugueſe* miles in length, and in its breadth two. The æra of its diſcovery is uncertain, but very probably was ſoon after that of St. *Jorge*. On this iſland are two *villas*, viz.

Santa Cruz, the principal *villa* in the iſland, ſeated on a bay which forms a harbour called *Calheta*, being defended by a fort. It contains one church, one *caſa da miſericordia*, and one convent.

Praya lies on a bay which forms its harbour, being defended by a fort. This iſland is ſaid to have been ſo named from its remarkable fertility.

6. *Fayal*

6. *Fayal*, nine *Portugueſe* miles in length, in its greateſt breadth three. It is ſaid, though not with any degree of certainty, to have been diſcovered by ſome mariners belonging to the iſland of *Terceira*, St *Jorge* or *Gracioſa*. The chief place on this iſland is the *Villa de Horta*, ſituated on its weſtern coaſt, and having an harbour landlocked on all ſides except to the eaſt and north-eaſt. It is defended alſo by a fort. Near it, to the ſouth, lies another called *Portopin*, which is ſeparated from the main harbour by a narrow cape. The town contains one pariſh church and five convents; and is defended by ſeveral forts, particularly *Santa Cruz*. It has been an earldom for ſome time. The iſland contains ten other pariſhes, and its particular *ouvidor*, from whom the inhabitants may appeal to the *corregedor* of *Terceira*.

7. *Pico*, which is ſixteen *Portugueſe* miles long and five broad, is viſible at a great diſtance by reaſon of its high mountain, to which it owes its name. It is ſaid to be three miles high. To the north this iſland is ſeparated from that of St. *Jorge* by a narrow water betwixt two and four *Portugueſe* miles over; and to the weſt from *Fayal* by another, which is only a mile and-a-half in breadth. Its principal harbour is at *Villa das Lagens*; the ſecond, which is called *Magdalene*, and fronts *Villa de Horta*, is only for ſmall veſſels. The æra of the diſcovery of this iſland is alſo uncertain. It carries on a great trade in its excellent wines: And another commodity belonging to it is the wood with which it abounds, particularly cedar and *Teixos*, a firm red wood, which is highly prized. This iſland has its particular *ouvidor*, from whom alſo there lies an appeal to the *corregedor* of *Terceira*. Its principal place is the ſmall port of *Villa das Lagens*, on the ſouth; and the ſecond *villa* is *S. Roque*, which is ſtill leſs. On this iſland are alſo other well inhabited ſubſtantial places and pariſhes; with a convent.

8. *Flores*, is ten *Portugueſe* miles long and three broad. The diſcovery of this place is uncertain; but it has three roads and two *villas*.

Santa Cruz, the principal place is ſmall, contains one church and one convent. It gives alſo the title of Count to the eldeſt ſon of the Marquis of *Gouvea*.

Lagens, contains about three hundred hearths; and is conſequently larger than the former.

Beſides theſe this iſland contains ſome other places.

9. *Corvo* lies northwards oppoſite the iſland of *Flores*, from which it is divided by a ſtrait of one *Portugueſe* mile in breadth. The whole circuit of this iſland is but three *Portugueſe* miles, having two ſmall harbours, one church, and an inſignificant place called *Noſſa Senhora do Roſario*, which is ſubordinate to the church of *Santa Cruz* on the iſland of *Flores*. The whole coaſt is a chain of rocks.

THE


BAY of BISCAYA
KINGDOM of GALICIA
PRIN. of the ASTURIAS
KINGDOM of LEON
KINGDOM of PORTUGAL
KINGDOM of ANDALUZIA
OLD CASTILE
NEW CASTILE
KINGDOM of MURCIA
KINGDOM of GRANADA
KINGDOM of NAVARRE
KINGDOM of ARAGON
MEDITERRANEAN
Str. of Gibraltar
Longit. East from Farro


A New and
Accurate MAP of
SPAIN,
Drawn from the
Best Authorities
BY
T. Kitchin Geog.
KINGDOM OF FRANCE
Spanish Leagues 17½ to a Deg.
British Miles 69 to a Degree
Pyrenees Mountains
Perpignan
Barcelona
Tarragona
Isle of Mallorca
or Majorca
Isle of Yvica
Lof Formentera
Lof Minorca
Alicante
C. de Palos
Mediterranean Sea
Africa

THE KINGDOM OF SPAIN.

INTRODUCTION

TO THE

KINGDOM OF SPAIN.

§. 1. OMITTING all mention of the maps of *Spain* publiſhed before the ſeventeenth century, the moſt uſeful one was that drawn by *Heſſel Gerard* from the obſervations of *Andreas d'Almada* profeſſor at *Coimbra*. In this map *Sanſo d'Abbeville* made ſeveral alterations, and theſe were the patterns followed by *David Funk*, *Nicholas Fiſcher*, and *Fr. de Witt*. *William de l'Iſle*'s map is little better than a copy of that executed by *Roderick Mendez de Sylva*; and *Matthew Seutter* has imitated him cloſely. *Homann*'s map of *Spain* and *Portugal*, as well that firſt as laſt publiſhed, is the completeſt, eſpecially the latter. There are alſo particular maps, of a very ſmall ſcale, of ſingle Provinces and Dioceſes of *Spain*; ſuch as the *Abbe Vayrac*, has inſerted in his *Etat preſent de l'Eſpagne*, and from his accounts, which are wholly borrowed from *Colmenar*'s *Delices de l'Eſpagne*, *Burgignon d'Anville*, has compiled his *Theatre de la guerre d'Eſpagne:* But his preſent majeſty intending a ſurvey of his Kingdom, and having for that end inſtituted a geographical academy at *Valladolid*, there is reaſon to hope, that we ſhall not long be without a more perfect map of *Spain*.

§. 2. *Spain* was formerly known by the name of *Iberia* and *Heſperia*, which, like that of *Spain*, is ſaid to be derived from three of its ancient Kings; but it has not yet been proved that theſe Kings were ever actually exiſting. The firſt people, perhaps, who came into this country, ſeeing nothing beyond the ocean which environs *Spain* on three ſides, imagined themſelves at the end of the world, and therefore aſſumed the name of *Iberians* from a *Phenician* word of that import; calling the country alſo afterwards *Iberia*, and even giving the name of *Iberus* to the largeſt river they met with. The *Greeks* named this country *Heſperia*, from its weſtern

ſituation, and in contradiſtinction to *Italy*, which went under the ſame appellation, called it *Heſperia the fartheſt*. The moſt uſual name it went by among the *Latins* was *Hiſpania*, now altered by the inhabitants to *Eſpana*, which *Bochart*, not without probability, derives from the *Phenician* word *Sepan* or *Sepana*, a *rabbit*; this country, according to *Varro*, *Galen*, *Ælian*, *Pliny* and *Strabo*, being ſo over-run with theſe animals as to have ſuffered greatly by them. There are yet ſome coins remaining of the Emperor *Adrian*, on which a rabbit denotes *Spain*, intimating thereby, that from time immemorial this creature has bred peculiarly in that country.

§. 3. The limits of this Kingdom to the eaſt are *France*, from which it is ſeparated by the *Pyrenean* mountains; to the north it is bounded by the *Atlantick* ocean, here called the ſea of *Biſcay*; to the weſt by the weſtern ocean and *Portugal*; and to the ſouth by the ſame ocean and the *Mediterranean* ſea. Its greateſt extent from north to ſouth is eight degrees, or about a hundred and twenty *Spaniſh* miles *; but from eaſt to weſt about a hundred and thirty-two; and in its lower part eighty-four.

§. 4. The air in moſt of the provinces is pure and dry, but in *June*, *July* and *Auguſt*, the days are unſufferably hot, eſpecially in the middle of the country; in the night a traveller ſhivers with cold. Towards the north, and in the mountainous parts the air, as uſual, is cooler than in the ſouth, and near the ſea contracts a moiſture. It ſeldom rains; and the winter froſts are never ſuch as to bind up the ground. Want of temperature in the heat and coolneſs of the air is the reaſon that ſeed lies a long time in the ground before it ſhoots up: Sometimes, indeed, a cool breeze, by the *Spaniards* called *Gallego*, iſſues from the mountains of *Gallicia*; and this, without great precaution, occaſions violent and frequently fatal colds. The country, in general, labours under a great ſcarcity of corn, which is chiefly owing to their neglect of agriculture; for though the ſoil, be in many places extremely dry, and the growth of grain and other fruits very much obſtructed in the day-time by the exceſſive heats, and in the night by an intenſe cold, yet from hiſtorians and geographers *Spain* appears to have formerly enjoyed a preat plenty of corn, ſo that the preſent ſcarcity of that commodity muſt proceed from the neglect of tillage. On the other hand it abounds in the moſt delicious fruits, ſuch as pears, peaches, olives, figs, grapes, almonds, cheſtnuts, lemons, oranges, pomegranates, *&c.* It produces alſo very good ſaffron. The *Spaniſh* wines, particularly ſack, are greedily bought up by foreign nations. The value of the wine and grapes annually exported out of the country about *Malaga* alone amounts to one million and a half of *piaſtres* †. Several parts of the country alſo produce rue, and ſugar-canes. *Spain* enjoys likewiſe great plenty of exquiſite honey, and ſilk in

* Seventeen and a half to one degree of the equator.

† A *piaſtre*, in all the different provinces of *Spain*, is an imaginary coin; in value about three ſhillings and ſeven pence of our money.

abundance; but little flax and hemp. Salt, eſpecially towards the ſea coaſt, is ſo plentifully procured, that conſiderable quantities thereof are exported: A great deal of ſea-ſalt, in particular, is made in the maritime parts of *Andaluſia*, *Catalonia*, and *Valencia*; likewiſe on the iſlands of *Majorca*, *Yviça*, and *Formentera*; where the ſun ſerves inſtead of fire. But the principal ſalt-works are at *Mata* in *Valencia*. The kind of ſalt procured from the plant *kali*, which grows on the ſea-ſhore, and is called *Soüde de barille*, and *de bourdine*, it being uſed alſo in the making of ſoap and glaſs, is produced in ſuch plenty in *Mercia* and part of *Granada*, that *Alicant* alone has exported in one year 4,111,664 pounds of *ſoude de barille*, and 770,960 pounds of the *ſoude de bourdine*, excluſive of a better kind of ſalt called *Agua azul*; beſides no inconſiderable quantities exported from *Almeria*, *Vera*, *Quevas*, *Torre de las Aguilas*, *Almazarron*, *Cartagena*, *Tortoſa*, and the iſland of *Alfacqs*. In this country are alſo to be ſeen innumerable flocks of fine ſheep, part of which during winter feed in the levels, and in ſummer are driven up again into the mountains. From theſe *ovejas merinas* is produced the beſt wool. Others are kept always in one place; and the third kind make the fat ſheep. *Uſtariz* computes the number of ſhepherds in *Spain* at forty thouſand. The beſt wool is that of *Old Caſtile*; though the *Spaniſh* wool in general is extremely fine and valuable. *Andaluſia* and *Aſturia* are particularly famous for their horſes. There are alſo great numbers of mules; but few horned cattle. In *Andaluſia* are caught the wild bulls for the bull-fights.

Among the many mountains in *Spain* the *Pyrenees* are the moſt remarkable. Theſe ſeparate *Spain* from *France*, and from the *Mediterranean* to the *Atlantick* ocean make a length of fifty *Spaniſh* miles; being in their greateſt breadth not leſs than twenty-ſeven. They begin at *Vendres*, a ſea-port in *Rouſzillon*, and extend to *Fuentarabia*, but under different appellations from the adjacent towns. Near *Rouſzillon*, they divide themſelves into two branches, of which that dividing the country from *Languedoc* is called *Antipyrenée*; the other, between it and *Catalonia*, *Col de pertuis*. Excluſive of other mountains hereabouts, which are all branches of the *Pyrenees*, as *Mont Conigou*, *Sierra de Guara*, *Col de Prexa*, *Col de l'Argentière*, and *Port de Vieilla*; between *Gaſcony* and *Arragon*, lie the mountains of *Jaca* and St. *Chriſtine*, and the famous *Pic de Midi*, which looks like a ſugar-loaf ſtanding on a table, and is of a prodigious height. In *Navarre*, betwixt *Pamplona* and St. *Jean de Pie de port*, are the mountains of *Adula* and *Roncevaux*. Over theſe *Pyrenean* mountains there are ſcarce five paſſages out of *Spain* into *France*, and thoſe too narrow; one of them goes from St. *Sebaſtian* in *Guipoſca* to St. *Jean de Luz*; the ſecond from *Maya* in *Navarre* to *Annoa*; the third from *Taraffa* in *Navarre* to *Pie de Port*; the fourth through the county of *Comminges* in *Arragon*; and the fifth leads from *Catalonia* to *Languedoc*, over mount *Salſes*, and

through *Perpignan*. The very vallies between the mountains are covered with thick and lofty woods. *Sierra d' Occa*, or Mount *Idubeda*, is a chain of mountains extending from the *Pyrenees* to *Tortoſa*. At the beginning it forms an arm, traverſing all *Spain*, from eaſt to weſt, as far as Cape *Finiſterre*. To the ſouth, below Mount *Cayo*, is another branch, riſing gradually, called *Mont Oroſpeda*; and, at ſome diſtance from its firſt acclivity, that is, near the ſource of the *Tagus*, takes the name of *Sierra Molina*, which it changes farther ſouth for that of *Sierra d' Alcaraz*. Here the chain turns off to the ſouth-weſt, ſeparating the Kingdom of *Granada*, and extends to the ſtraits of *Gibraltar*, where the celebrated mountain, anciently called Mount *Calpe*, ſtands oppoſite to thoſe of *Ceuta* in *Africa*.

Theſe mountains yield great quantities of timber for ſhipping, which is conveyed from *Arragon* and *Navarre* into the *Ebro*, by means of the little rivers *Cinca*, *Saburdan* and *Eſca*, and forwarded down from thence into the *Mediterranean*. Pitch and tar are alſo made in *Arragon* and *Catalonia*.

The mountains of *Spain*, according to ancient writers, are very rich in gold and ſilver; but the *Spaniards* rather chuſe that theſe metals ſhould be imported from *America* than that they ſhould have the trouble of ſearching for them in their own country; and thus theſe treaſures lie buried in the mountains, but the iron mines are worked here with great ſkill and induſtry. *Spain* wants not alſo other minerals, ſuch as lead, tin, cinnabar, quick-ſilver, alum, vitriol, copperas, lapis calaminaris, *&c.* and likewiſe cryſtal, diamonds, amethyſts and other gems. The mineral waters in it are *Lago*, *Orenze*, *Mondragon*, *Baiar*, *Albama*, *Almagra*, and,

§. 5. The maritime parts, particularly thoſe of *Gallicia* and *Andaluſia*, abound in fiſh, and among others in tunny, ſturgeon, lampreys, ſalmon, haddock, *&c.* But for want of a proper improvement of theſe advantages, *Spain*, according to the computation of *Uſtariz*, annually purchaſes ſtock and ſalt fiſh from foreigners to the amount of above three millions of piaſtres. The rivers in *Spain*, great and ſmall, are reckoned at one hundred and fifty: ſome of the largeſt, as the *Minho*, *Douro*, *Tagus* and *Guadiana* have been already mentioned in *Portugal*, ſo that I ſhall only ſpeak a few words of their ſeveral ſources. The *Minho* riſes in *Gallicia*, near the town of *Caſtro del Rey*; the *Douro* in *Old Caſtile*, in a part of the mountains of *Idubeda*, called *Sierra de Cogollo*, near the town of *Aguillar del Campo*; the *Tagus* has its ſource in *New Caſtile*, on the borders of *Arragon*, in a mountain ſome miles diſtant from the town of *Albaraſin*; the *Guadiana* iſſues alſo from *New Caſtile*, deriving its ſource from ſome lakes, or ſwamps, there called *Las Lagunas de Guadiana*, and lying in a large level country known by the name of *El Campo de Montiel*, near *Canamaiez*. At a ſmall diſtance from its ſource it takes its courſe betwixt high mountains, and thus conceals itſelf for near three miles, till it ſhows itſelf again in ſome fens, termed *the eyes of the Guadiana*; but it is ſoon again hid amidſt reeds and rocks, which probably

probably gave occaſion to the miſtake of its loſing itſelf under ground; whence, by the *Latins*, it was called *Anas*, or the *Duck*, though others derive this appellation from the *Arabic* word *Hanaſa*, which ſignifies to hide one's ſelf. The other great rivers which water *Spain* are

The *Guadalquivir*, a name derived from the *Mooriſh* word *Vadalcabir*; that is, *a large river*. It was formerly called *Perca*, and more anciently *Bætis* and *Tarteſſus*. It receives its ſource in *Andaluſia*, where ſeveral little ſtreams, iſſuing from mount *Segura*, unite in a ſmall lake, from whence this river flows. Its ſtream is ſlow, and, from *Corduba* to *Seville*, is paſſable only by ſmall craft; but, from the laſt city to its mouth, navigable by ſhips of burden, though dangerous on account of its many ſand-banks. A few miles below *Seville* it forms a ſmall lake, and dividing itſelf afterwards into two branches, which form an iſland at ſome miles diſtance from each other, thus empties itſelf into the bay of *Cadiz*. But the eaſtern branch became choked up by degrees, ſo that, at preſent, ſome ſmall veſtiges of it only are to be ſeen.

The *Ebro*, in Latin *Iberus*, takes its ſource in the mountains of *Santillana* in *Old Caſtile*, on the confines of *Aſturia*, from two ſprings, the principal of which has given name to the town of *Fuentibro*; that is, *the ſpring of the Ebro*. It receives upwards of thirty brooks and rivulets in its courſe, and becomes navigable near *Tudela*; but this continues no farther than *Tortoſa*. The navigation of it beſides is dangerous, on account of the many rocks in it. It diſcharges itſelf however, at length, with great rapidity, into the *Mediterranean*, and at its mouth forms the little iſland of *Alfacqs*. The water of it is in ſo great repute for drinking and waſhing, that it is ſent in caſks to a conſiderable diſtance. It would anſwer the charge to make this river more navigable from *Navarre* down to its mouth.

§. 6. The Kingdom of *Spain*, according to *Uſtariz*, contains about ſeven millions and a half of inhabitants, though it would ſupport twice that number if properly cultivated, if its manufactures were encouraged, and its mines worked. In the times of the *Goths* and the *Moors* it contained between twenty and thirty millions of people, and might yet be very powerful if it had no poſſeſſions in *America*, but much more ſo, were the Kingdom itſelf, and its *American* ſettlements, under proper regulations; whereas, now it is poor and bare of inhabitants. The uſual reaſon aſſigned for this is the expulſion of the *Moors*. It is true, indeed, that when *Ferdinand* the Pious took *Seville* from them, in the year 1248, the ſeveral Diſtricts of this Kingdom contained one hundred thouſand towns and villages, all very populous; and, when *Ferdinand* the catholick reduced the Kingdom of *Granada*, it conſiſted of fifty fortified towns, beſides an infinite number of leſſer places, the greater part of which were afterwards demoliſhed. This extirpation of the *Moors* was indiſputably one principal cauſe of the preſent thinneſs of its inhabitants. But this affected *Andaluſia* and *Granada* only, and yet the other

other provinces are not much more populous than theſe. That *America* has ſtripped the Kingdom of its inhabitants, *Uſtariz* will not allow, who ſays, that the greateſt part of thoſe who went to *America* were of *Biſcay*, *Navarre*, *Aſturia*, the mountainous parts of *Burgos* and *Galicia*, and yet that theſe countries are ſtill the beſt peopled. On the contrary, the Diſtricts of *Toledo*, *La Mancha*, *Guadalaxara*, *Cuença*, *Segovia*, *Valladolid*, *Salamanca*, and other parts in both the *Caſtilles*, are the moſt thinly inhabited in all *Spain*. The cauſes he aſſigns are, the total decay of handicrafts and manufactures which formerly flouriſhed here, and the heavy taxes by which they were exhauſted. Another grand cauſe of the want of inhabitants, are the monaſteries, by which no leſs than two hundred thouſand perſons are reſtrained from propagating their ſpecies. If a family have more than one or two ſons, who at any rate are to be gentlemen, the reſt muſt be monks; and though the great number of convents here be one of the principal occaſions of venereal debauchery, yet is the increaſe of the ſpecies much more hindered than propagated thereby; both ſexes being, in their early years, by theſe means deprived of their ſtrength and health. The way too of living among the *Spaniards*, in other reſpects, particularly in eating and drinking, contributes likewiſe to their infecundity. In the uſe of ſpices, particularly of pepper, they know no bounds. Their wines alſo are ſtrong and inflammatory, and yet to theſe, after a meal, they add a very fiery ſort of brandy. Chocolate is a conſtant regale with them, morning and evening; and what can be the conſequence of ſuch a regimen but the drying up of the nerves and juices? On the other hand, they are no leſs immoderate in the uſe of cooling foods and drinks, which are taken alternately with the above-mentioned; and the conflict of ſuch diſcordant qualities muſt neceſſarily bring on great diſorders in the body. To theſe, laſtly, may be added the copious perſpiration in the heat, the cold at nights, and the frequent ſhifting of the hot and cold winds, which, excluſive of the irregularities abovementioned, are ſufficient to cauſe ſterility. Leanneſs here is ſo general, that a fleſhy, corpulent man is hardly to be met with; and what is worſe, there are few or no countries where loſs of ſight is ſo common.

Small too as the number of inhabitants of whom I have now ſpoken is, yet they are alſo very poor, though they live in a land capable not only of ſupporting them, but many millions more alſo in plenty; and which, beſides its natural advantages, has prodigious ſums poured into it from *America*. *Savala del Commercio de las Indas* computes that, from the year 1492, when *America* was diſcovered, to 1731, above ſix thouſand millions of *pezos**, or pieces of eight, in regiſtered gold and ſilver, have been imported into *Spain*, excluſive of far greater ſums unregiſtered, beſides thoſe received by foreign merchants from the *Spaniſh* dominions in *America*, which are alſo

* An imaginary coin, in value about four ſhillings and two pence *Engliſh*.

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thought to exceed thoſe imported into *Spain*. But reckoning only the firſt and regiſtered ſums, it appears that, one year with another, *Spain* receives from *America* above twenty-ſix millions of *pezos*, and yet continues poor and miſerable. The money remaining in the country, beſides its being of the worſt kind, is alſo very diſproportionate in quantity. *Uſtriz* computes that all the coined and wrought gold and ſilver in *Spain*, that belonging to churches and even private perſons included, amounts ſcarcely to one hundred millions of *piaſtres*. The two main cauſes of this poverty are the want of induſtry in the *Spaniards* for agriculture, handicrafts and manufactures; which occaſions the country to be annually drained of ſo many millions for corn and foreign goods. The ſecond is, the unſatiable avarice of the clergy, who practiſe a thouſand arts to bring the wealth of the country and its inhabitants into their hands. To them not only belong moſt of the towns and eſtates, and theſe, like their perſons, are exempt from all publick taxes and impoſts, but they alſo turn both living and dead to their profit; and yet their iniquitous and burdenſome inventions, in ſuch ſordid purſuits, are implicitly complied with, and even ſupported by, the laity of all ranks. Their mendicant friars, who have divided all families among themſelves, tax every one according to their condition; and, when they knock at the door, there is no refuſing them, though they ſcarce vouchſafe to return thanks for what they receive. All wills are drawn up by them, and that commonly when the teſtator is near the laſt gaſp; by which means they often impoveriſh both widows and children, aſſigning in the will their rightful inheritances to pious uſes, as they moſt unjuſtly call them. The revenues they extort from this blinded people for the ſafety of their own ſouls and thoſe of the deceaſed, as offerings to the ſaints or to the Virgin *Mary*, whom they have divided into a thouſand virgins, under a thouſand different names, as every where preſent; and, by ſeveral other ſtrange kinds of devout pretences, exceeds that of all their immoveable poſſeſſions. Few marriages are made without their negociation; and, as by this means they come to be father confeſſors, they are the deſpotic lords of the whole family; the caſh, their manner of living, their equipage, children and ſervants are all ſubject to their control. Having engroſſed to themſelves the education of youth, they prevail upon thoſe of remarkable capacities, or large fortunes, to embrace the eccleſiaſtical ſtate; and thus the poſſeſſions of the parents are annexed to the church. They make no ſmall gain, beſides, of their inns and taverns, as being the ſafeſt bawdy-houſes in the country. Their commerce, which is free from all duties and payments, and carried on partly by privileges and partly clandeſtinely, is likewiſe a rich fund to them, eſpecially if conſidered with reſpect to their aſtoniſhing failures without paying a ſhilling by way of compoſition, and by ſelling the ſanction of their names for the merchandizes of others: an abuſe this which the government has in vain ſtrove to ſuppreſs.

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In the *American* ſettlements, ſuch is their influence over the people, that, ſhould a King of *Spain* attempt to put any check upon their power or covetouſneſs in thoſe parts, or even in *Spain*, nothing leſs than a general revolt, with the loſs of all *America*, would enſue. Laſtly, the inquiſition and croſs-bull put the finiſhing hand to the people's wretchedneſs. More of this melancholy ſubject may be met with in a *German* book entitled *A brief hiſtorical account of the true cauſes of the ruin of the* Gothick *Kingdom in* Spain. S. 101—137.

The commons, or inferior nobility, ſtyle themſelves *cavalleros* and *hidalgos*. The latter enjoy no precedence or privileges above the burghers, ſome ancient families and knights of orders; but the higher nobility, including counts, marquiſſes and dukes, who are ſtyled the *titulos* or *titulados*; and particularly the *grandees*, who take precedence next to the King and the Princes of the blood, enjoy very great privileges. In the time of the *Goths*, the chief perſons of the Kingdom were called *magnates*, *optimates* and *proceres:* but *Aphonſo*, ſurnamed the Wiſe, ordering that all royal inſtruments, inſtead of the *Latin*, ſhould be drawn up in the *Caſtilian* language, the word *magnates* was tranſlated *grandees*. They are divided into three claſſes, but look upon themſelves all as on an equality. In point of ceremony, however, when the King nominates a grand, there is this difference, that, if he be of the firſt claſs, he kiſſes the King's hand and returns his Majeſty thanks covered; if of the ſecond, he does not cover himſelf till after the compliment; and, if of the third, he does not put on his hat till he has kiſſed hands and is returned to his place among the *grandees* who are preſent. The nobility of theſe three claſſes tranſmit the title of *Grandezza* to their deſcendants; but in a nobleman nominated *grand* only *durante vitâ*, this title is no more than perſonal, and does not deſcend to the children: and this, in ſome meaſure, makes a fourth claſs of *grandees*. The pre-eminence of a *grandee* does not, however, conſiſt only in being covered in the King's preſence, this being common to others who are not *grandees*, as cardinals, nuncios, archbiſhops, the ambaſſadors of crowned heads, *&c.* but in many other privileges of honour. At an aſſembly of the ſtates, or the nomination of a King and a Prince of the *Aſturias*, they take place of all temporal ranks and poſts, the conſtable and *amirant* of *Caſtille* excepted. They receive the oath of fidelity, like the biſhops, before the King himſelf, and adminiſter it to the *titulos de Caſtilla*, i. e. *the counts and marquiſſes*. Their eldeſt ſons alſo take the oath of fidelity. They enjoy all the privileges of a duke, though no dukes by title. On the Kings marrying a foreign Princeſs, a *grandee* is always appointed for the proxy. At the deceaſe of a Prince of the royal blood, he is laid on a bed of ſtate and carried to the vault by a number of grandees. When the King takes the air on horſeback they ride next to his perſon, the maſter of horſe only excepted, who, by virtue of his office, rides by the King's ſide. A foreign Prince,

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on his coming to court, is received and conducted back by a *grandee*. They have free acceſs as far as the King's cloſet, and, if they pleaſe, even into it. Their wives alſo retain their privileges after the death of a *grandee*, and that too though they marry again. If they are *grandees* only by right of their wives, the title of *grandezza* is continued to them after their death. The King, in writing or ſpeaking, ſtyles them Prince, or couſin germain; and, if they are viceroys, the word *illuſtre* is added to it. At an audience of the Pope they are permitted to ſit, and he gives them the title of *Sennoria*. No *grandee* is to be taken into cuſtody for any offence, unleſs by expreſs order of the King; and it muſt be high treaſon, or ſome other heinous crime againſt the ſtate, to occaſion the obtaining ſuch an order. They and their eldeſt ſons are ſtyled *excellency*. They account themſelves alſo equal to the Princes of the empire and *Italy*, and this has occaſioned frequent diſputes.

§. 7. The *Roman* Catholic worſhip is practiſed in *Spain* with the greateſt ſcrupuloſity and pomp. In no country is there more praying and ceremony, and leſs real Chriſtianity. *God* and *Chriſt* are much leſs known, and more ſeldom named, than the Virgin *Mary* and other ſaints. That the latter too is more reſpected among the *Spaniards* than God himſelf, appears from their uſual compliment at parting, *Vay uſted con Dios*, i. e. *God be with you*; but it expreſſes a much warmer cordiality, to ſay *Vay uſted con lay Virgin*, that is, *the Virgin be with you*. The oath *boto a Dios*, i. e. *by God*, paſſes for a trifle, but *boto a la Virgin*, i. e. *by the Virgin*, is looked upon as a moſt impious expreſſion: and thus it is in all countries where reaſoning and the holy ſcriptures are prohibited, and popery and prieſtly power have an unlimited aſcendancy. The *Spaniards* are mere ſlaves to the clergy, (§. 6.) but theſe ſo artfully hoodwink them, that they perceive not the chains of their ſlavery, or if they perceive them bear them willingly; and when galled by them, dare not ſo much as vent a ſigh after freedom, much leſs uſe any overt endeavours to regain it. Under any diſappointment, either of views of avarice or ambition, the clergy have the dreadful inquiſition ready at hand, which ſeizes both on honour and life, ſo that perſons of the moſt unpolluted innocence account it a particular favour to come off only with the loſs of their fortunes. To be taken up for a *Jew* or a *Mahometan*, and conſequently to be ſtripped not only of all one has, but to be burnt alive, is ſufficient not to have worked on *Friday* or *Saturday*, never to eat pork, and the like, though the informer be only ſome menial ſervant, moſt of whom are ſpies to the inquiſition, and betrayers of the families in which they live. The court of inquiſition was firſt introduced, in the year 1478, by King *Ferdinand* the Catholic and his Queen *Iſabella*, at the ſuggeſtions of *John de Torquemada*, or *Torre cremata*, a *Dominican*, who was himſelf the firſt inquiſitor. At *Madrid* it is called the *Conſejo de la ſuprema e general inquiſicion*, and conſiſts of an inquiſitor-general and ſix counſellors, one of whom is always a *Dominican*, two judges; one fiſcal, one alguacil mayor and ſeveral other officers

and aſſiſtants. The poſt of inquiſitor-general, which is filled at preſent by the biſhop of *Ternel*, is of great power, dignity and importance. He is named by the King, but confirmed by the Pope; is the only perſon whom the King conſults in filling up any vacancies of counſellors or inquiſitors; and, with the approbation of the counſellors, he appoints the officers of the ſubordinate courts of inquiſition. The number of the *familiares*, or inferior officers and aſſiſtants of the great council for executing its commands, and who are diſperſed all over *Spain* as ſpies and informers, are computed at above twenty thouſand. Under this ſupreme court are ſeveral other leſſer courts of inquiſition, as thoſe at *Seville*, *Toledo*, *Granada*, *Cordova*, *Cuença*, *Valladolid*, *Murcia*, *Lerida*, *Logrono*, *St. Jago*, *Saragoſſa*, *Valencia*, *Barcelona* and *Majorca*; and alſo without the Kingdom, as in the *Canary* iſlands, *Mexico*, *Carthagena* and *Lima*; each of which conſiſt of three inquiſitors, two ſecretaries, one alguacil and other officers. However, before they can arreſt a nobleman, a knight of an order, or an eccleſiaſtick, the ſupreme council is to be conſulted; to which alſo all the courts within the Kingdom ſend every month a particular account of the condition of the forfeitures, and every year of all the cauſes determined by them, and of the number of priſoners. An account of all the premiſes once a year is ſufficient from the courts without the Kingdom.

The archbiſhops and biſhops in *Spain* are as follow:

1. The archbiſhop of *Toledo*, who is primate of *Spain*, chancellor of *Caſtile*, and, by virtue of his office, a counſellor of ſtate. The preſent archbiſhop is the Infante and Cardinal *Lewis Anthony James*, having for his coadjutor in ſpiritual affairs the titular archbiſhop of *Pharſalia*. His ſuffragans are the biſhops of *Cordova*, *Cuença*, *Siguenza*, *Jaen*, *Segovia*, *Cartagena*, *Oſma* and *Valadolid*, with the titular biſhop of the order of St. *James*.

2. The archbiſhop of *Seville* who, at preſent, is alſo the abovementioned cardinal, his coadminiſtrator for church affairs being the titular archbiſhop of *Trajanopoli*. Within his province are the biſhops of *Malaga* and *Cadiz*, with *Ceuta* and the *Canary* iſlands.

3. The archbiſhop of *St. Jago*, under whom are the biſhops of *Salamanca*, *Tui*, *Avila*, *Coria*, *Placenſia*, *Aſtorga*, *Zamora*, *Orenſe*, *Badajoz*, *Mondonnedo*, *Lugo* and the cividal of *Rodrigo*.

4. The archbiſhop of *Granada*, who has under him the biſhops of *Guadix* and *Almeria*.

5. The archbiſhop of *Burgos*, with the biſhops of *Pamplona*, *Carahorra* and *Palencia* for his ſuffragans.

6. The archbiſhop of *Tarragona*, ſubordinate to whom are the biſhops of *Barcelona*, *Gerona*, *Lerida*, *Tortoſa*, *Vique*, *Urgel* and *Solſona*.

7. The archbiſhop of *Zaragoſa*, having under him the biſhops of *Ueſca*, *Barbaſtro*, *Xaca*, *Tarazona*, *Albarraſin* and *Teruel*.

8. The archbiſhop of *Valencia*, whoſe ſuffragans are the biſhops of *Segorve*, *Orihuela* and *Majorca*.

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The biſhops of *Leon* and *Oviedo* are immediately dependent on the Pope. The annual joint income of theſe ſeveral archbiſhoprics and biſhoprics amounts to one million, three hundred and ſixty-three thouſand ducats; and that of the chapters is at leaſt as much.

There are ſeven archbiſhops and thirty-one biſhops alſo in *America*.

Amidſt the great decreaſe of the inhabitants in *Spain* the body of the clergy has ſuffered no diminution, but has rather been gradually increaſing; inſomuch that *Uſtariz* computes the number of eccleſiaſtics and their ſervants at two hundred and fifty thouſand. The Jeſuits have great influence at court, and the King's own confeſſor is always one of that intriguing order.

The King nominates all archbiſhops and biſhops, who are afterwards confirmed by the Pope. In the year 1753 an agreement was entered into between the Pope and King, wherein the former ceded to the latter the nomination to all ſmall benefices; which has not only conſiderably ſtrengthened the King's power over the clergy, but alſo keeps thoſe vaſt ſums of money in the country which uſed to be expended in journies to Rome for the ſoliciting of benefices. The King can alſo, as circumſtances require, tax the eccleſiaſtical poſſeſſions according to his pleaſure; which important article he owes to the addreſs of the preſent Marquis *d' Enſenada*. The power of the Pope and his nuncio is notwithſtanding very extenſive here, though no bull can be publiſhed without a written permiſſion from the King.

§. 8. The *Spaniards* are far from being wanting in diſpoſition or capacity for the ſciences; yet little progreſs is to be expected from them while they are debarred the uſe of their natural talents. The clergy being not very learned themſelves, it is a point of policy with them to ſuppreſs all ſcientifical accompliſhments among the laity; and, in order to keep them in ignorance and ſubjection, brand all literary reſearches with the name of hereſy. This is ſo inveterate an evil that had it not been for the aſtronomy, philoſophy, mathematicks, medicine, and other ſciences introduced in the middle ages by the *Arabians* or *Moors* into the univerſities of *Cordova*, *Toledo*, and *Salamanca*, *Spain* and all *Europe* would have continued in the greateſt ignorance. But the children of darkneſs among the eccleſiaſticks, ſeeing theſe emanations of light, began to be apprehenſive for their own power, and every where inveighed againſt the ſeats of the muſes as the ſchools of hell, where the devil taught ſorcery; tho' it is to theſe very *Arabian* doctors in *Spain* that the ſciences which in *Europe* had been fettered by popery, owe the recovery of their life and vigour. No ſooner, therefore, had the Chriſtians gained the ſuperiority in *Spain* than the clergy ſet about ſuppreſſing literature, in which they were attended with too great ſucceſs. Even cardinal *Ximenes* himſelf, who would fain paſs for a pattern of learning, at the taking of *Granada* moſt injuriouſly ordered five thouſand *Arabick* manuſcripts to be burnt, having, under pretence of ſecuring them in a library, induced the learned among

the *Moors* and *Arabians* to collect them all over the country and commit them to his care. The modern clergy too are indefatigable in profecuting this deteſtable ſcheme of their predeceſſors; and though *Spain* contains no leſs than twenty-two univerſities, and ſeveral academies, among which is one at *Valadolid* for geography, yet are they ſo conſtituted and under ſuch reſtrictions that they can never arrive to any figure in literature. The bookſellers in *Spain* dare not keep a valuable book in their ſhops, on any remarkable and intereſting ſubject. The inquiſition are too vigilant in ſuppreſſing them, and in concealing from the publick whatever may tend to open their eyes. They have pretences always ready for ſeizing foreign books, though they bear no manner of relation to religion. It is to be obſerved alſo here, that moſt of the books publiſhed in the *Spaniſh* language are printed out of *Spain*, few printing-houſes being to be ſeen there; and by far the greateſt part of their paper is imported from *Genoa*.

§. 9. In this country there is a want even of the moſt neceſſary trades, and of the few to be met with here, the greateſt part are in the hands of the *French*, who are very numerous in *Spain*, the natives themſelves, beſides their averſion to work, diſdaining to ſtoop to handicrafts. They are not, however, wholly without manufactures, eſpecially of ſilk and wool; but theſe fall far ſhort of that flouriſhing condition they might be brought to. Tradeſmen and merchants are but little looked upon in *Spain*; for which reaſon as ſoon as they have amaſſed a competent fortune they leave off trade, procure a title, and ſet up for perſons of quality. Some manufactures, after being ſet up at a very great expence, have been oppoſed and ruined by the inquiſition and monks: Of this the fine manufactures of cloth, and other ſtuffs at *Guadalaxara*, are a ſhameful inſtance. The great duties likewiſe on *Spaniſh* ſtuffs render them dearer than the foreign. Thus the *Spaniards* part not only with the products of their own country, but alſo with the treaſures of *America* to foreigners; ſupplying them with bread and other goods neceſſary for conveniency and ſplendor. According to *Uſtariz*, the gold and ſilver exported one year with another amounts to fifteen millions of *piaſtres*. The publick papers indeed inform us, that of late the *Spaniſh* manufactures are in a very thriving way, and that they make very fine cloths, beſides gold and ſilk ſtuffs. But it is to be apprehended that this proſperity will not be laſting, or at leaſt that it will be a long time before they are able to ſupply the wants of their own country, ſo as to exclude foreign manufactures.

Spain is extremely well ſituated for trade and navigation. It might alſo be its own carrier in ſupplying other *European* nations with its products, the demand for which is ſo general, and by theſe means enrich itſelf. But this vaſt advantage they neglect, and leave it to other maritime nations, who turn it to a very good account. The *Spaniards* indeed deny them all acceſs to their poſſeſſions in *America*; and are ſo jealous of having

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that trade preſerved wholly to themſelves, that no foreign ſhips muſt even approach their coaſts: Yet of this commerce carried on in their own ſhips they have the leaſt profit, being little more than factors for the *French*, *Engliſh*, *Dutch*, and *Italians*, who ſend their goods to *America* by them, and have the greateſt ſhare in the returns of gold, ſilver, and other commodities; the *Spaniard*, under whoſe name this trade is carried on, receiving a gratuity, or acting merely from friendſhip. Smuggling, which formerly was at a great height, and not a little encouraged by the clergy, has of late been in a great meaſure ſuppreſſed by means of ſome terrifying edicts. The clandeſtine exportation of gold, to which no prohibition could put a ſtop, is alſo greatly decreaſed ſince the year 1750, when the King permitted an exportation of ſilver on paying three *per cent*. The trade to *America* was formerly carried on by the flota and galleons. The flota, or plate-fleet conſiſt of a certain number of ſhips, ſome belonging to the King and others to merchants: Theſe uſed to ſet ſail from *Cadiz* to *Mexico* about *Auguſt*, unlading at *Vera Cruz*, and returning to *Spain* in eighteen or nineteen months. The *Aviſos*, or advice boats, are light veſſels employed to give notice of the condition and approach of the flota or galleons. The latter were two men of war called *Capitana* and *Almiranta*, which ſerved as convoy for eight or twelve ſhips bound to *Porto Bello*, and uſually putting to ſea from *Cadiz* every *March* or *April*. Their firſt port was *Carthagena*, from thence they ſailed to *Porto Bello*, and came again to *Carthagena*, from whence, by the way of the *Havannah*, they returned to *Spain*. But ſince the years 1735 and 1737, the fleets aud galleons have been diſcontiuued, and the trade to *America* carried on in regiſter ſhips, which any merchant may ſend on permiſſion obtained from the council of the *Indies*. Theſe ſail from *Cadiz* directly to *Lima*, the harbour of which place is called *Callao*, *Buenos Ayres*, *Maracaibo*, *Cartagena*, *Honduras*, *Campeche* and *Vera Cruz*. But by theſe ſeveral exports thoſe countries have been ſo overſtocked with commodities of all kinds, that ſince the laſt war the profits have been but ſmall. It was reſolved, therefore, in 1754, that in 1756 the navigation of the fleet and galleons ſhould be reſtored to its former footing. The aſſogue ſhips are two veſſels belonging to the King for bringing quick-ſilver on the King's account to *Vera Cruz*. In 1728, an excluſive charter was granted to a company for trading to the *Caraccas*, a permiſſion to the inhabitants of the *Canary* iſlands only excepted, who were therein to ſend thither yearly one regiſter-ſhip, whoſe cargo was to conſiſt wholly of the product of thoſe iſlands. In the year 1756, another company was erected for trading to *Hiſpaniola* and *Porto Rico*, and ſending annually ten regiſter-ſhips to the bay of *Honduras*, and the ports of the province of *Guatimala*: Their ſtock amounts to a million of *Spaniſh patacons*, which are divided into ſhares, and it has a houſe at *Madrid*, *Barcelona*, and *Cadiz*. The *Spaniards* carry on a very conſiderable trade from *America* to the

the *Eaſt-Indies*, eſpecially to the coaſts on the ſouth-ſea, betwixt the town of *Manila*, the iſland of *Lucon*, and the harbour of *Acapulco* on the coaſt of *Mexico*; but from this trade the Jeſuits reap the greateſt advantage. It is generally contained in one ſhip, which ſails every year about *July* from *Manila* and reaches *Acapulco* in *December*, or about the beginning of the following year, and returns again from thence before the firſt of *April*. Its cargo, which belongs to the convents at *Manila*, and particularly to the Jeſuits, conſiſts of ſpices, *Chineſe* ſilks, *Indian* ſtuffs, ſilk ſtockings, fine and coarſe cottons, wrought gold and ſilver, and other ſmaller articles; but the return from *Acapulco* is for the moſt part made in money, and generally to the amount of two or three millions of rix-dollars. Sometimes, though ſeldom, two ſhips are ſent.

At *Cadiz*, *Seville*, St. *Lucar*, and port St. *Mary*'s, books and accounts are kept in reals and *maravadis de plata*, *i. e.* of ſilver, which are at preſent no more than an imaginary coin; each real containing ſixteen quartos or thirty-four maravadis, in *Engliſh* money about 5 *d.* $\frac{3}{8}$. A piſtole or doblon, which is an actual coin, contains forty of the above reals, and thirty-ſeven reals eleven quartos of actual *real de plata*. A true *real de plata* contains ſeventeen quartos or thirty-ſix maravadis, or alſo two *reals de vellon*, *i. e.* of copper, each real of copper containing eight and a half *quartos de vellon*. There are alſo *American reals de plata*, each of which contains twenty-one quartos one maravade, or two *reals de vellon* and a half; eight ſuch reals make a piaſtre in actual coin, which is therefore called *peſo d'otto reali*, or a piece of eight; or ten *reals de plata* of ſeventeen quartos ten reals. Of the above-mentioned imaginary piece of ſixteen quartos and twenty *reals de vellon*. The ideal peſo has eight *reals de plata* of ſixteen quortos or fifteen reals, and two *maravadis de vellon*; whence it appears that the real peſo's differ from the imaginary not leſs than 32 $\frac{13}{16}$ *per cent*. The imaginary piſtole or doblon uſed in exchange makes thirty-two *reals de plata* of ſixteen quartos. The imaginary *ducat de plata* is equal to three hundred and ſeventy-four ſilver maravadis, or eleven *reals de plata* of ſixteen quartos. But in trade and exchange one ſilver maravade more. The King's accounts are tranſacted in *eſcudos de vellon*, *reali de vellon*, and *maravadis de vellon*; which are all imaginary coins. An *eſcudo de vellon* is ten *reali de vellon*, and thirty-four maravadis make one *real de vellon*, fifteen *reali de vellon* being equal to one piece of eight.

§. 10. The ſouthern coaſts of *Spain* were anciently frequented by the *Phenicians* out of commercial motives, which evidences that this land muſt at that time have been well peopled and cultivated. After them the *Carthaginians* came in a hoſtile manner and reduced the country; but theſe were in their turn diſpoſſeſſed of it by the *Romans*. Towards the beginning of the fifth century it was over-run by the *Swabians*, *Alans* and *Vandals*; but theſe were ſoon ſubdued by the *Viſigoths*, who entered *Spain* under the command

command of their King *Atolphus*, or *Adolph*. *Witiſa*, one of their Kings, dying in the year 711, the Kingdom was divided into factions, and the public revenues greatly diminiſhed by the vaſt wealth which the biſhops and clergy had accumulated. Such was the ſtate of the nation when King *Roderic* aſcended the throne; and to him is generally attributed the overthrow of the *Gothic* Kingdom in *Spain*, though his injury to the lady, or daughter of Count *Julian*, who is ſaid, out of reſentment, to have inſtigated the *Moors* to invade *Spain*, has not been duly proved. It is certain that *Spain* was delivered up to the *Moors* by the craft and treachery of Count *Julian* and *Oppa* archbiſhop of *Seville*, who not only ſpirited up the people clandeſtinely to a revolt, but at the bloody battle of *Xeres* even deſerted to the *Moors*; which turned the ſcale againſt the *Viſigoths*: and thus the *Moors*, who were alſo called *Arabians* and *Saracens*, became maſters of the Kingdom. This revolution happened in the year 714. *Pelayo*, a Prince of the *Viſigoths*, with a great number of the *Gothic* nobility, his followers, withdrew into *Gallicia*, *Biſcay*, and the mountains of *Aſturia*. Other bodies of the ſame nation diſperſed themſelves in *Navarre*, *Arragon*, and the *Pyrenean* mountains; and this occaſioned the large *Gothick* empire to conſiſt of ſuch a number of petty ſtates: For *Pelayo* having in the year 716 obtained a victory over the *Moors*, the remaining *Goths* broke out into irreconcileable animoſities, and ſeparately laid the foundations of the Kingdoms of *Leon*, *Navarre*, *Arragon* and *Sobrarbien*, and of the counties of *Caſtile*, *Barcelona*, &c. Theſe ſmall ſtates and the *Moors* were continually at war, and agreed little better among themſelves, inſomuch that their frequent alliances and feuds, render the hiſtory of that people very intricate. The Kingdoms of *Caſtile* and *Arragon* raiſed themſelves above the reſt. They were thrice united by marriage, but ſoon ſeparated again, till in 1472, a fourth and perpetual union took place by means of the marriage of *Ferdinand*, hereditary prince of *Arragon* with *Iſabella* heireſs of *Caſtile*, who, in 1473, thus became King and Queen of *Caſtile*; and on the demiſe of *Ferdinand*'s father in 1479, of *Arragon* alſo. To *Caſtile*, at that time, belonged both the *Caſtiles* and *Eſtremadura*, together with *Andaluſia*, *Murcia*, *Leon*, and the *Aſturias*, *Navarre* and *Biſcay*, *Gipuſcoa*, *Alava* and *Rioja*, as alſo *Galicia*. *Arragon* included *Arragon*, *Catalonia*, *Rouſzillon*, *Valencia*, and the iſlands of *Majorca*, *Minorca*, and *Yvica*. In the laſt mentioned year *Ferdinand* erected the court of inquiſition (§. 7.) and in 1491, by the conqueſt of the city of *Granada*, put an end to the dominion of the *Moors* in *Spain*, which zeal was rewarded by the Pope with the title of Catholick King. His conſort enabled the famous *Chriſtopher Columbus* to go on his diſcovery of the fourth and hitherto unknown diviſion of the earth, which happened in 1492. The King, in 1494, annexed to the crown the three grand-maſterſhips of the orders of St. *James*, *Alcantara*, and *Calatrava*. In 1504, he acquired by ſtratagem the whole Kingdom

of

of *Naples*; in 1509, conquered *Oran* on the coaſt of *Africa*; and in 1512, made himſelf maſter of the Kingdom of *Navarre*, inſomuch that at this time the ſeveral ſtates of *Spain* formed but one body. In 1496, a marriage was concluded between *Philip* of *Auſtria* and *Johanna* daughter to *Ferdinand*, the conſequence of which was the uniting of the *Auſtrian* dominions with the *Spaniſh*. *Charles* I. or V. grandſon to *Ferdinand*, by this match in 1520, became both King of *Spain* and Emperor of *Germany*; but in 1556 reſigned the empire in favour of his brother *Ferdinand*. His ſon and ſucceſſor to the crown of *Spain* was *Philip* II. who alſo poſſeſſed *Milan*, with the ſeventeen provinces of the *Netherlands* and the county of *Burgundy*, and in 1581 ſubdued *Portugal*. But the *Netherlands* afterwards revolted, and his prodigious fleet, or *invincible armada*, as it was ſtyled, which he ſent againſt *Elizabeth* Queen of *England*, was in a great meaſure deſtroyed by ſtorms and the *Engliſh*. *Philip* III. weakened his country by expelling the *Moors*. Under *Philip* IV. *Portugal* ſhook off the *Spaniſh* yoke, and ſeveral other countries revolted. In the year 1648 he was obliged to acknowledge the united provinces of the *Netherlands* a free independent ſtate: In 1659 he loſt alſo the county of *Rouſzillon*. *Charles* II. was diſpoſſeſſed of a great part of what remained to him in other parts of the *Netherlands*, as likewiſe of *Franche Comté*; and by his death, in 1700, his family became extinct. *Philip* duke of *Anjou*, grandſon to *Louis* XIV. of *France*, aſcended the throne of *Spain* by virtue of *Charles*'s will. But this occaſioned thirteen years war betwixt *France* and the houſe of *Auſtria*, till by the peace of *Utrecht Philip*'s poſſeſſion was confirmed by ceding *Gibraltar* and *Minorca* to *England*, and *Sicily* to the Duke of *Savoy*; the Emperor *Charles* VI. being able only to obtain the *Netherlands*, and certain dominions in *Italy*. In 1717, *Philip* took *Sicily* and *Sardinia* from the Emperor; but in 1720 acceded to the quadruple alliance, renouncing all right or claim to *France*, the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, *Italy*, *Sicily* and *Sardinia*, which was confirmed in 1725, by the peace of *Vienna*, in which *Charles* VI. relinquiſhed all pretenſions to the crown of *Spain*. In 1733, he again broke with the Emperor, depriving him of the two Kingdoms of *Naples* and *Sicily*, and procuring his ſon Don *Carlos* to be inveſted with them. In 1739, a war broke out betwixt *England* and *Spain*. King *Ferdinand* VI. at the treaty of *Aix la Chapelle* found means to procure for his half brother, Don *Philip*, the three Dutchies of *Parma*, *Placenza*, and *Guaſtalla*.

§. 11. The King's title at large runs thus: *Ferdinand by the Grace of God, King of* Caſtile, Leon, Arragon, *the two* Sicilies, Jeruſalem, Navarre, Granada, Toledo, Valenzia, Galicia, Majorca, Seville, Cerdena, Cordova, Corſica, Murcia, Jaen, *the* Algarves *of* Algezira, Gibraltar, *the* Canary Iſlands, *the* Eaſt *and* Weſt-Indies, *the iſlands and continent of the Ocean, Arch-Duke of* Auſtria, *Duke of* Burgundy, Brabant *and* Milan, *of*

Habſburg, Flanders, Tirol *and* Barcelona, *Lord of* Biſcay *and* Molina, *&c.* The ſhort title is *Rey Catholico de Eſpanna.* This title of Catholick King, though before aſſumed by ſome Kings of *Spain* and other ſovereigns, was in 1500, ſolemnly conferred on *Ferdinand* V. by Pope *Alexander* VI. Since the year 1308, the hereditary Prince is ſtyled prince of the *Aſturias*, but becomes ſo always by creation. The other royal children are called Infantes. The moſt uſual arms of *Spain* are a ſhield divided into four quarters, of which the uppermoſt on the right-hand, and the loweſt on the left, contain a caſtle *Or*, with three towers for *Caſtile:* And in the uppermoſt on the left, and the loweſt on the right, are three lions *Gules*, for *Leon*; with three lilies in the centre for *Anjou.*

§. 12. The principal order of knighthood in *Spain* is that of the golden fleece, which unqueſtionably received its origin from the *Burgundian* dominions, being inſtituted at *Bruges* in *Flanders* on the tenth of *January* 1430, by Duke *Philip the Good*, on the celebration of his marriage with *Iſabella* of *Portugal.* The Duke at firſt alluded to the fable of *Jaſon*'s golden fleece; but afterwards, by advice of *Johannes Germanus*, chancellor of the order, it was applied to the hiſtory of *Gideon.* At the ſecond feſtival of the order held at *Liſle* on the 30th of *November* 1431, the ſtatutes written in the *Burgundian* or old *French* were promulgated: In 1433, the order was confirmed by Pope *Eugenius* IV. and in 1516, *Leo* X. ſhewed it the ſame favour. By the marriage of the Arch-duke, afterwards Emperor *Maximilian* I. with *Mary* of *Burgundy*, the hereditary dominions of *Burgundy*, and likewiſe this order, eſcheated to the houſe of *Auſtria.* And though by a peace concluded in 1439, with *Charles* VIII. of *France*, he loſt the dutchy of *Burgundy*, yet he retained the greateſt part of the *Burgundian* hereditary eſtates, both for himſelf and afterwards for his ſon *Philip* King of *Spain*, together with the grand-maſterſhip of this order, and a right to this dutchy with the title belonging to it. And thus the Kings of *Spain* have acquired this order and the ſovereignty from the houſe of *Auſtria* together with the territories of *Burgundy.* *Philip* II. a little before his deceaſe in 1598, reſigned the *Netherlands* to his daughter conſort to Duke *Albert* of *Auſtria*, but with a clauſe excepting this order of knighthood, the grand-maſterſhip of which was to continue to him and his ſucceſſors on the *Spaniſh* throne; though this at the ſame time evidences that the ſovereignty of it is to be accounted an appendix to the territories of the *Netherlands* and *Burgundy*, whence accordingly when the conteſts and wars concerning the ſucceſſion to the crown of *Spain* and its territories formerly belonging to the *Netherlands* and *Burgundy* broke out in the beginning of this century, both *Charles* III. (VI.) and *Philip* V. aſſumed the ſovereignty of it. The Emperor, though he too at the peace of *Vienna*, in 1725, renounced the *Spaniſh* throne, yet he retained notwithſtanding the *Netherlands*, conſtantly beſtowed this order, and his heireſs *Maria Thereſia* has conferred

it on her huſband *Francis* the firſt; whence it is now both in the hands of the Kings of *Spain* and the houſe of *Auſtria*. The collar of the order conſiſts of an alternate range of golden flints and ſteels, with ſparks of fire on all ſides, and a golden fleece pendent from it with this motto, *Autre n'aurai*. *Charles* the fifth permitted the knights, inſtead of the collar, to wear only a ſcarlet ribbon.

The three orders properly *Spaniſh*, and which have a revenue annexed to them, are,

2. The order of *St. Jago di Compoſtella*, inſtituted in the year 1175, by *Ferdinand* the ſecond, King of *Leon*, and has for its badge a red uniform croſs divided into twelve departments; namely, thoſe of *Ocanna*, *Merida*, *Villa nueva de los Infantes*, *Lerena*, *Xeres*, *Caravaca*, *Velez*, *Montanches*, *Segura de Leon*, *Hornachos*, *Segura de la Fierra* and *Caſtilla vieja*. Theſe are ſometimes governed by knights, ſometimes by alcade mayors, who uſed to pay to the King an annual acknowledgment of three hundred and ſixty-eight lances; but this is now altered to a ſum of money. They include above one hundred and eighty pariſhes, moſt of which are ſmall towns, and above eighty-four commanderies, whoſe joint income amounts to two hundred and thirty thouſand ducats *per annum*. This order has four convents who are brothers of the order, ſeven religious ones, one college, five hoſpitals and ſix hermitages.

3. The order of *Calatrava*, inſtituted by *Sancho* the third of *Caſtile*, has for its badge a red croſs divided into five departments; namely, thoſe of *Almagro* and *Campo de Calatravo*, *Martos*, *Almonaci de Zorita*, *Almodavar del Campo* and *Almaden*. The two firſt are governed by knights, but the three others by alcade mayors. They contain above ſeventy-four pariſhes, fifty-four commanderies, whoſe annual income amounts to one hundred and ten thouſand ducats, and ſix bailywicks. The annual acknowledgment of three hundred lances paid to the King by theſe commanderies and bailywicks, is here alſo changed to a ſum of money. To this order belongs one convent of religious and one college.

4. The order of *Alcantara*, the badge of which is a lily placed croſswiſe, owes its inſtitution to *Ferdinand* the ſecond, King of *Leon*, and was at firſt called *St. Julian de Pereyro*. This order is divided alſo into five departments; namely, thoſe of *Alcantara*, *Villa Nueva de la Serena*, *las Poroſas*, *Valencia de Alcantara* and *Sierra de Gata*. This two firſt are governed by knights, and the three others only by alcade mayors. They contain fifty pariſhes and thirty-eight commanderies, which bring in two hundred thouſand ducats. Inſtead of an acknowledgment of one hundred and thirty-eight lances, the commanderies of late pay money. To this order belong three convents of religious and one college.

The grand maſterſhip of theſe religious orders King *Ferdinand* the Catholic annexed, in the year 1494, to the crown, forming the *conſejo real de*

de las ordenes, a tribunal conſiſting of one preſident, ſix counſellors, one fiſcal, one ſecretary, one contador-general, one alguacil mayor and one theſorero.

5. The order of *Monteſa* is of ſmall conſideration, being compoſed only of nineteen commanderies, which none but natives of *Aragon* and *Valentia* can enjoy.

Spain, from the *Gothick* times to that of *Pelagius*, was an elective Kingdom; and, for two centuries after him, the throne was filled by the ſuffrages of the ſtates, who departed, however, in no inſtance, from the royal family; but from *Ramir* I. to *Alphonſo* V. all the concern the ſtates had in the creation of a new King, was to acknowledge him as a lawful and worthy ſucceſſor; and ſince the latter, there appears not the leaſt trace of an election, the crown always of courſe, without any form or ceremony, devolving to the neareſt in blood. The Kings of *Spain* have ſometimes limited the ſucceſſion to certain families, ranks and perſons; of which the firſt inſtance was *Philip* III. in the year 1619, and the ſecond *Philip* V. in 1713. Females here are alſo capable of the crown, on failure only of the male line. In caſe of a total extinction of the royal family, it is an uncontroverted perſuaſion that the right of electing a King would revert to the people. If the next heir be incapable of government, and eſpecially when, on the deceaſe of the former King, affairs are in confuſion, the ſtates are empowered to chooſe five perſons to take the adminiſtration upon them, among whom the Queen-mother is to hold the chief place.

On the inauguration of a new monarch, he is proclaimed in the church of the *Jeromites* at *Buen Retiro*, and receives homage from the ſtates; but the unction and coronation has been diſuſed for ſome centuries. The King's power is unlimited and the ſtates of the Kingdom, conſiſt of the clergy, the ancient nobility and the deputies of the towns. Since the beginning of the ſeventeenth century, or the time of *Philip* the third, the Cortes, or Dyets, have been diſcontinued, no other aſſembly, ſay the *Spaniſh* writers, than conventions of the deputies, or agents of the towns, having been thought neceſſary; in which are ſettled the neceſſary taxes and imports, without any infringement on the privileges of the eccleſiaſtics and nobility, whom unqueſtionably the Kings ſummoned to thoſe aſſemblies when the public good required it.

§. 14. The moſt weighty affairs of ſtate are diſcuſſed in the council of ſtate, which conſiſts of a *decano*, or preſident, three other counſellors, a ſecretary of ſtate, beſides the two *ſecretarios de Eſtado* and *del deſpacho univerſal*, one of whom is *ſecretario de eſtadoy del deſpacho de guerra, marina, Indies y hazienda, ſuperintendente general del cobro y diſtribucion de ella*; and the ſecond is ſtyled *ſecretario de eſtado y del deſpacho de gracia y juſticia*.

The ſupreme royal council *(conſejo real y ſuprema de ſu mageſtad)* or royal council of *Caſtile*, is the higheſt court of judicature, and divided into

five inferior courts or chambers. The *ſala primera de govierno* conſiſts of one preſident, ſeven counſellors, and two fiſcals. The *ſala ſegunda de govierno* conſiſts of four counſellors. The *ſala de mil y quinientas*, i. e. *the chamber of the one thouſand five hundred*, conſiſts of five counſellors: the *ſala de juſticia* of four; and the *ſala de provincia* alſo of four. This laſt chamber has likewiſe its governor, two judges for the *compedencias*, two judges for the *commiſsziones*, and a judge for the *miniſtros*. The provinces are diſtributed among the ſeven counſellors of the *ſala primera de govierno*.

To the chamber of *Caſtile* belong a fiſcal, a *ſecretario del real patronato de Caſtilla*, who tranſmits his report immediately to the King, and alſo receives orders immediately from him, a *ſecretario de gracia, y juſticia, y eſtado de Caſtilla*, and a *ſecretario de gracia y juſticia y real patronato* for *Aragon*.

The chamber of the *Alcaldes*, of the court and houſhold, which may alſo be claſſed with the great councils, conſiſts of a *governador de la ſala*, twelve judges and a fiſcal.

The ſupreme council of war *(conſejo ſupremo de guerra)* is compoſed at preſent of four counſellors, one of whom is ſecretary, one fiſcal and three aſſeſſors, who are members of the royal council of *Caſtile*.

The ſupreme royal council of the *Indies (conſejo real y ſupremo de Indias)* conſiſts of a *governador*, twenty-two counſellors, four ſecretaries, two for *Peru* and two for *New Spain*, one accountant-general and other officers. This tribunal decides, without appeal, in matters belonging to the *Spaniſh* ſeas and poſſeſſions in *America*.

The *conſejo real de hazienda*, or council of the finances, is divided into four chambers. The *ſala de govierno*, which ſuperintends the revenues of the crown, conſiſts of one governor, twenty-two counſellors, one fiſcal and one ſecretary. The *ſala de millones*, whoſe branch is the exciſe, conſiſts of eleven counſellors, one fiſcal and one ſecretary. The *ſala de juſticia* conſiſts of ſix counſellors and one fiſcal. The tribunal *de la contaduria mayor*, of ſixteen members, of which two are fiſcals. Beſides theſe are alſo the *commiſſaria* and *direccion de cruzada*, *real jonta de obras y boſques*, i. e. the *college of the royal buildings and foreſts*; the *real junta general de comercio, moneda, de pendencias de eſtrangeros y minas*; the *real junta de facultades de vindedades*; the *real junta apoſtolica*; the *real junta del tabaco*; the *real junta de abaſtos*; the *real junta de la unica contribucion*, and the tribunal *del real protho-medicato*.

§. 15. The principal tribunals in the provinces of the Kingdom are, the royal chancery of *Valladolid*; the royal chancery of *Granada*; the royal council of *Navarre*; the exchequer there; the royal audience of *Corunna* in *Galicia*; thoſe of *Seville*, with *Oviedo* and the *Indian* contracts *(audiencia real de la contratacion a las Indias)* of *Cadiz*, *Aragon*, *Valencia*, *Catalonia*, *Majorca* and the *Canary* iſlands. Theſe courts have a preſident, aſſeſſors, criminal judges *(alcaldes del crimen)* judges of gentlemen *(alcaldes de hijos-d' algo)*

fiſcals, &c. The royal council at *Navarre* conſiſts of regents, counſellors, fiſcals and alcaldes. The *audienzas* have a regent, alcaldes and other officers, whom I ſhall ſpecify in their proper place. Juſtice is adminiſtered in cities, and the police maintained there by corregedores, or regidores only and alcaldes. Towns and villages have alcaldes and bailies, who are ſubordinate to the judges of cities. A corregedor, or alcalde mayor, is never a native of the place of which he is magiſtrate. The title of *virrey*, or viceroy, appertains only to the governor of *Navarre*, the governor of a province being ſtyled *capitan-general*, and of a town *governador*. Theſe great officers take cognizance of all matters relating both to the police, war and juſtice. A viceroy and captain-general have the ſame power and authority. They appear with the ceremonial, and enjoy almoſt the ſame prerogatives as the King, the very governors of the towns being dependent on them. Beſides the royal edicts and laws enacted by the general aſſembly of the ſtates at *Toro*, as the fundamental and moſt important laws, juſticiary matters are decided in *Spain* by the old law books called *Fora* and *Fuero Juzgo*, *la partita* and the *Roman* law.

§. 16. The King's income ariſes principally from the *alcavala*, or tenth of every thing ſold; to which may be added the *cientos*, i. e. *the tythes and fourths of a hundred*; the exciſe on wine, oil, tallow, ſoap, paper, ſaltfiſh, &c. *(los millones)* the uſual aid of four hundred and forty-one thouſand, one hundred and ſeventy-ſix crowns, paid by all under nobility; the wine-gage money, which imports go under the name of provincial revenues; the ſtamp duties and the half annates. With reſpect to the penſions, their neat produce is inconſiderable: the duties on proviſions, which is fifteen *per cent.* thoſe on ſalt, tobacco, the poſt-office, the regulations of the crown of *Aragon*, and the croſs-bull, by virtue of which the clergy and laity are to pay a contribution towards carrying on a war with the infidels even when no ſuch thing is in agitation; indulgences; licences for eating butter, cheeſe, milk and eggs in *Lent*; the ſubſidies and tythes of church and abbey lands; the fourage of the orders of knighthood; the monies paid by thoſe orders in lieu of the lances and gallies which they were bound to furniſh; the grand-maſterſhips; the priorate of *St. Jago*; the remounting of the horſe belonging to the order; the taxes on downs, commons and other paſtures; the *Madrid* exciſe; the thirds, tenths and patrimonial rents of *Catalonia*, *Aragon*, *Valencia* and *Majorca*; the eccleſiaſtical payments for the military hoſpitals; the exciſe at *Navarre*; the quickſilver and other *American* revenues; the Weſt *India* trade; the coinage, &c. All theſe revenues have undergone great alterations. *Vayrac* gives an extract from the ſtate of the *Contaduria* mayor (§. 14.) which *Linſchot* and *Salazar* have tranſcribed; and, according to this eſtimate, they amounted, in the laſt century, to about thirty-two or thirty-three millions; but towards the

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cloſe of it, they were ſo reduced by bad œconomy, that, at the demiſe of *Charles* the ſecond, they did not exceed ſeven or eight millions of livres. *Philip* the fifth made uſe of Preſident *Orry*, a *Frenchman*, for the improvement of the revenues, and by his dexterity they were again put on ſo good a footing that the royal income, at preſent, amounts to forty-two millions of *eſcudos de vellon*.

§. 17. The *Spaniſh* land forces, at preſent, conſiſt of ninety-ſix thouſand five hundred and ninety-ſeven men. The Kingdom is alſo well defended on all ſides: Towards *France* it has a ſecure fence in the *Pyrenean* mountains; and the ſea-coaſts, beſides forty-five towns, are lined with redoubts, forts and towers; and up the country the army of an enemy would be put to very great inconveniences and ſtreights, and particularly the horſe, for want of forage.

§. 18. The ſtrength of *Spain* conſiſts much more in a naval force than an army. For the protection of its *American* trade, clears the coaſts of pirates, and ſerves, on occaſion, for the tranſportation of troops. It is alſo very well provided with almoſt all kinds of naval ſtores. *Aragon*, *Navarre*, *Catalonia* and the north coaſt afford good timber; *Biſcay* and other parts abound in iron. At *Lierganes* and *Cerada*, not far from the ſea towards *St. Andero*, are founderies for cannon and anchors; and for bombs, grenadoes and all kinds of bullets at *Fugui*, *Azura* and *Iturbiera*. Several places alſo make powder; and *Placencia*, in *Guipuzcoa* and *Valencia*, are famous for all ſorts of arms; as *Puerto Real*, which is not far from *Cadiz*, is for excellent cordage. *Cada* in *Galizia* makes both cordage and canvas, being ſupplied with hemp from *Galizia*, *Granada*, *Murcia* and *Valencia*, but that not in a ſufficiency for the demand; whence foreigners ſtill have the advantage of ſupplying them with moſt of their canvas and cordage. Tar and pitch are made in ſeveral places of *Catalonia* and *Aragon*. The *Spaniſh* ſettlements in *America* have alſo very good ſhip-timber, pitch and tar; for which reaſon it would be more advantageous to them to build the greater part of their ſhips at the *Havannah*. The *American* wood is beſides more durable than that of *Europe*. The *Spaniſh* navy received a ſevere blow under *Philip* the ſecond, and from that time has continued declining, till after the peace of *Utrecht*, when *Philip* the fifth was very intent upon reſtoring it. It conſiſts, at preſent, of twenty-ſix men of war, thirteen frigates, two packet-boats, eight chebecks and four bomb-ketches. The complement of all which amount to nineteen thouſand and fourteen men.

§. 19. The tranſmarine poſſeſſions of the crown of *Spain* are, firſt,

1. In *Africa*, the towns of *Ceuta*, *Oran* and *Maſalquivir* on the coaſt of *Barbary*: The expenſive keeping of which places ſerves as a pretence for levying a conſiderable part of the revenue of the croſs-bull (§. 16.) with the *Canary* iſlands in the *Atlantick* ocean.

2. In

2. In *Aſia* the iſlands of *St. Lazarus*, the *Philippine* and *Ladrones*.

3. The greateſt part of *South America*, *main-land*, as it is called, namely, *Tucumannia*, *Peru*, *Paraguya*, with the land of *Magellan* and *Chili*. In *North America*, *Mexico*, *New Mexico*, *California*, part of *Florida* and the iſland of *Cuba*, part of *Hiſpaniola*, *Porto Ricco*, the *Caribbee* iſlands, *Trinidad*, *Margaretha*, *Rocca*, *Orchilla*, *Blanca* and thoſe of *Lucayan*.

§. 20. The Kingdom of *Spain* conſiſts of main-land and iſlands. The main-land is divided into fourteen provinces, ſome appertaining to the crown of *Caſtile*, others to *Aragon*. The former are *Old* and *New Caſtile*, *Biſcay*, *Leon*, *Aſturia*, *Galicia*, *Eſtremadura*, *Andaluſia*, *Cranada*, *Murcia*, *Navarre*; and with theſe are alſo reckoned the *Spaniſh* poſſeſſions in all the other parts of the world. The latter includes only *Aragon*, *Catalonia* and *Valencia*, with the iſlands in the *Mediterranean*. Theſe provinces I ſhall deſcribe in order, beginning with the northern.

THE

THE KINGDOM OF GALICIA.

THIS province, which was formerly a Kingdom, is bounded on the ſouth by *Portugal*; on the north and weſt by the ſea, being joined to the eaſt by *Aſturia* and *Leon*. It receives its name from the ancient *Gallazi*, the moſt powerful and numerous of the ſeveral nations who inhabited it. Its extent from ſouth to north is about thirty-four *Spaniſh* miles; and, in its greateſt length, from weſt to eaſt, it is about thirty. It is the moſt maritime of all the *Spaniſh* provinces, and enjoys, accordingly, the greateſt number of ſea-ports; among which *Corunna* and *Ferrol* are the moſt conſiderable. Cape *Finiſterre*, one of its promontories, the *promontorium Artabrum* and *Celticum* of the ancients, lies towards the weſt, and is well known to all navigators. The coaſts enjoy a temperate air, but in the inland parts it is ſomewhat colder and very damp. This country is ſo mountainous as to admit of few levels, and, the ſea-coaſt excepted, is but thinly inhabited in reſpect of the other provinces. It has no leſs than ſeventy rivers and ſmaller ſtreams; the principal of which are the *Minho*, already deſcribed in (§. 4.) of the Introduction, and alſo in *Portugal*; the *Ulla*, the ſource of which lies almoſt near the centre of the country, in a Diſtrict called *terra de Ulla*, from whence it falls into the ſea below the little town of *Padron*; the *Tambra*, in Latin *Tamaro*, or *Tamaris*, which diſcharges itſelf into a bay not far from *Muros*; the *Mandeo* riſes not far from the *Ulla* and joins the ſea below *Betancos*. This province produces little corn, but makes up for that deficiency in wine, flax and lemons. It has alſo very fine paſtures. The ſea abounds in excellent fiſh, particularly ſardines and ſalmon, and a peculiar kind called *bezugos*. Its foreſts alſo afford good ſhip-timber. The univerſal poverty of the inhabitants obliges great numbers of them to ſeek a living in the neighbouring provinces, where they let themſelves out to the moſt ſervile

ſervile and laborious employments. For this humble induſtry they are deſpiſed by the other *Spaniards*. *Galicia* was raiſed to a monarchy in the year 1060, by *Ferdinand*, King of *Caſtile* and *Leon*; and *Ferdinand* the Catholic quelled the mutinous temper of the *Galicians*, particularly of the nobility, who for a long time had been wanting in due regard to the King's governor. This province contains ſixty-four cities and towns, but few of the latter are any ways conſiderable. The governador, or capitan-general, reſides at *Corunna*. The chief *civdades* and *villas* in it are as follow, *viz.*

Guardia, a ſmall town in form of a half moon, as is alſo its little harbour at the mouth of the *Minho*. It is defended by a caſtle ſtanding on a rock.

Bayona, a ſmall town on a bay, which forms a convenient harbour. The ſea here abounds with fiſh, and the Diſtrict of land belonging to the city with fine fruits. At the entrance of the bay lie certain iſlands, formerly called *the iſlands of the Gods*.

Civdad Tui, a frontier place on the river *Minho*, ſeated on a moutain oppoſite *Valença* in *Portugal*, is a biſhoprick of ten thouſand ducats *per annum*. The air here is very temperate, and the country about it no leſs pleaſant and fruitful. In a war betwixt *Spain* and *Portugal*, this is one of the three places of rendezvous for the *Spaniſh* troops.

Salvatierra, a little town on the river *Minho*.

Vigo, a town ſeated on a ſmall bay, having a fort on an eminence, but not capable of any long reſiſtance. It has alſo an old caſtle, and ſtands in a very fruitful country. In the year 1702 the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* fleets forced their paſſage in and made themſelves maſters of the *Spaniſh* plate-fleet when juſt returned from *America*. In the year 1719 the *Engliſh* again got poſſeſſion of this place, but relinquiſhed it after raiſing contributions.

Redondela, or *Redondillo*, a little town on the abovementioned bay, having a ſtrong caſtle.

Ponte Vedra, a town on a bay into which iſſues the little river *Leriz*, being poorly inhabited in proportion to its bigneſs, but has a conſiderable ſardine fiſhery.

Padron, an ancient town at the mouth of the *Ulla*, which diſcharges itſelf here into a bay, is under the juriſdiction of the archbiſhop of *S. Jago*.

Noya, a ſmall town on a bay into which iſſues the river *Tambra*, ſtands in a fruitful plain, and is noted for its ſhip-building.

Muros, a town on the above-mentioned bay, has a collegiate church.

Finiſterre, a little town near the celebrated cape of that name.

Mongia, a town on a bay, not far from which lies Cape *Coriana*.

Camarinas, a ſmall place near Cape *Bellem*.

Malpico, an inconſiderable ſea-port fronting the little iſland of *Syſarga*.

Civdad Corunna, anciently *Brigantium*, ſtands on a peninſula in a ſmall bay, being divided into the upper and lower town. The former lies on a

hill, and is defended by fort St. *Diego*. The latter is called by the inhabitants *Pexaria*, and lies at the foot of the mountain on a point of land which is ſurrounded with water on three ſides. It reſembles in form a half-moon, having a caſtle at each end, one of which is called St. *Martin* and the other St. *Clare*; but others give them the names of St. *Antony* and St. *Croiz*. It has a ſpacious harbour, and is the ſeat of the *audiencia real* of *Galicia*; which, beſides the governor and regente, conſiſts of ſeven alcaldes mayores, one fiſcal and other officers. Here is alſo a collegiate church, and in its neighbourhood a valuable quarry of jaſper.

Civdad Betanzos lies on the river *Mandeo*, which here forms a good harbour.

Puentes is a little town ſeated on a bay.

Ferrol is a handſome town on a bay, which forms a very fine harbour.

Ortegal is a caſtle, giving name to a cape lying near it.

Vivero is a ſmall town ſeated on a mountain, waſhed by the little river *Landrova*, which here forms a large harbour at its influx into the ſea.

Ribadeo is a ſmall town on a rock, at the mouth of a river of the ſame name, which makes it a good and ſecure harbour. This place gives the title of count to the duke of *Herzoge*.

Civdad Mondonnedo lies at the foot of a mountain at the entrance of a delightful plain. Its biſhop, who is alſo lord of the city, enjoys a yearly revenue of four thouſand ducats, and is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of St. *Jago*.

Caſtro de Rey is a ſmall town near the ſource of the *Minho*.

Lugo, anciently called *Lucus Auguſti*, is an old epiſcopal city, but was formerly much larger than at preſent, being famous for its many warm baths, ſome of which are only tepid, but others boiling hot. The yearly income of its biſhop, who is alſo ſuffragan to St. *Jago*, is ten thouſand ducats. In the year 564 a ſynod was held here.

Sant Jago de Compoſtella, the chief city of the whole province and an archbiſhop's ſee, lies between the rivers *Tambro* and *Ulla*, in a moſt fertile plain, being ſurrounded with hills of a moderate height, which ſhelter it againſt the nipping winds that blow from the mountains: it enjoys, however, a damp air. In this town are to be ſeen fine piazzas with ſeveral monaſteries of both ſexes, and beautiful churches, among which the cathedral is particularly worth notice, as in it is kept the pretended body of the apoſtle *James* the younger, the titular ſaint and patron of all *Spain*, which, towards the cloſe of the ninth century, was diſcovered by a divine revelation. Subject to its archbiſhop are twelve ſuffragans, one thouſand eight hundred and three churches, four collegiate churches, five archprieſts and one vicarage. His annual revenue is ſixty thouſand ducats, and that of the cathedral no leſs, but out of it he pays the King one thouſand eight hundred ducats *per annum*. The biſhoprick erected here in the year 900, was raiſed, in

1120,

1120, to an archbiſhoprick. The order of *Sant Jago* takes its name from this city, which maintains alſo a certain number of knights of its own. The univerſity here was erected in the year 1532, and it has alſo a tribunal of inquiſition.

Altamira, an earldom, belonging to the houſe of *Moſcoſo*.

Porto-Marin, a little town ſeated on the *Minho*.

Sarria, a little town on the *Lugos*, where died *Alphonſo* XI. and the laſt King of *Leon*.

Villa Franca, a little place on the confines of *Leon*.

Monforte de Lemos, the principal place of the earldom of *Lemos*, with a ſtately ſeat of the count's, ſtanding on a hill, at the foot of which runs the little river of *Cabe*. In the neighbourhood of this earldom is the high mountain of *Cebret*, upon which is an extraordinary ſpring called *Lonzana*, the water whereof is ſometimes very cold and at other times quite warm, ebbing alſo and flowing with the ſea.

Orenſe, a city ſeated in a delightful country abounding in excellent wine and fine fruits, and lying on the *Minho*. One part of it ſtands at the foot of a mountain, and in it we feel a ſharp cold which is of long continuance, while the other, which lies on the ſide of the plain, enjoys all the pleaſures of ſpring and the fruits of autumn, on account of the ſprings here, which warm the air with their exhalations. Some of theſe fountains are ſo moderately warm that a perſon may bathe in them; the water of others, on the contrary, is ſo hot that eggs may be dreſſed in them; but they are both ſalutary in ſeveral diſtempers. Its biſhop, whoſe yearly revenue amounts to ten thouſand ducats, is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of *Sant Jago*.

Aravio is a little place having a caſtle.

Cela Nova, a ſmall town on the river *Lima*, near which grows plenty of cheſtnuts.

Monte Rei, a little town, giving the title of count, with a good fort ſtanding on a high hill, at the foot of which runs the *Tamega*. The neighbouring country produces abundance of flax and excellent wine.

Viana is the chief place of an earldom belonging to the houſe of *Pimentel*.

The PRINCIPALITY *of the* ASTURIAS.

THE principality of the *Aſturias* borders to the weſt on *Galicia*, to the north on the ſea, to the eaſt on *Biſcay*, and to the ſouth on *Old Caſtile* and *Leon*. Its extent from ſouth to north is about thirteen *Spaniſh* miles, and from weſt to eaſt twenty-ſeven. The air is tolerable, but the country uneven and rugged. Towards the ſouth it is ſeparated from *Leon* and *Old Caſtile* by high mountains which are covered with woods, ſo that the country is thinly peopled; yet the ſoil produces a pretty deal of grain, plenty of fruit and excellent wine. Its horſes were of old very famous, and much ſought after on account of their ſpirit and goodneſs. The nobility of this province value themſelves on their deſcent from the old *Goths*, and on their blood not being adulterated by the mixture with *Jews* and *Moors*. For after the unfortunate battle which the *Goths*, under King *Roderick*, fought with the *Moors* near *Xeres*, the *Gothic* Prince, *Pelayo*, retreated with a conſiderable number of his nobility into the mountains of the *Aſturias*, and there got a ſmall army together; but finding himſelf unable to face the enemy in the field, he betook himſelf, with one thouſand brave *Goths*, to a large cave in the mountain of *Auſena*, and upon the approach of the *Moors* ſallied forth and totally routed them. On this ſpot a convent was afterwards built, which was called *Santa Maria de Cobadonga*, from the name of the cavern. This defeat and bold ſtand made by the *Goths* is, to this day, ſo celebrated in *Spain*, that all the inhabitants of this mountain are looked upon as true *Goths*, and enjoy particular privileges; and, though they are but peaſants, and go in great numbers from this mountain into the other provinces of *Spain* to find work, yet they diſdain to be called by any other title than that of *Godo*. Both great and ſmall give themſelves the appellation of *illuſtre Godo*, or *illuſtre montagnes*, and, amidſt their poverty, look upon it as ignominious to intermarry with great and rich families of any other race. They are likewiſe ſo much eſteemed, that other families frequently give conſiderable ſums of money to marry among them; but the greateſt honour of this Diſtrict ariſes from its belonging to the hereditary Prince of *Spain*, who takes his title from it. It is divided into two unequal parts, and hence ariſes the name of *the Aſturias*, as uſed in the plural number.

1. *Aſturia d' Oviedo* lies weſtward, and is the largeſt diviſion. It contains

Oviedo, anciently *Brigetum*, the capital of all *Aſturia*, and the only place which bears the name of *Civdad*, being ſeated on a plain, in a kind of elevation, between the little rivers *Ove* and *Deva*; the firſt of which, has given the name of *Ovetum* to the city, from whence comes *Oviedo*. Here the above-

above-mentioned *Gothic* Prince, *Pelayo*, held his reſidence; for which reaſon alſo the biſhoprick was removed hither from a neighbouring city called *Emerita*, and afterwards raiſed to an archbiſhoprick, but loſt this honour. The biſhop of this place, who enjoys an annual revenue of twelve thouſand ducats, is immediately ſubject to the Pope. The cathedral boaſts a vaſt number of reliques, which were brought hither from all parts of *Spain*, by way of ſecuring them againſt the *Moors*. In the year 1580 an univerſity was erected here, and, in 901, a council met in this place. The *audiencia real* contains one regente, four alcades mayores, one fiſcal and one alguacil mayor.

Navia is a little town and harbour ſeated in a pleaſant country.

Luarca, a little place having a ſmall harbour.

Avila, a ſmall place with a harbour.

Next is Cape *de las Pennas*.

Gyon is a little town ſituate on a peninſula, being formerly the capital of *Aſturia* and the reſidence of the *Gothic* Prince *Pelayo*. His ſucceſſors ſtyled themſelves Kings of *Gyon* till *Alphonſo* the Chaſte took the title of King of *Oviedo*.

Villa Vicioſa is a town ſeated on a bay forming a good harbour, into which the river *Aſta* empties itſelf.

Riba de Sella is a little ſea-port.

2. *Aſturia de Santillana* lies eaſtward, being the ſmalleſt diviſion. In it are

Llanes and *S. Vincente de la Barquera*, two little ſea-ports, the latter of which is defended by a caſtle.

Santillana, in Latin *fanum Sanctæ Julianæ*, is the capital of this part of *Aſturia*, and confers the title of marquis. It belongs to the duke of *Infantado*.

S. Martin, or *Sette Villas*, is a little town on a bay.

S. Ander, formerly *portus S. Emederi*, is a ſmall, ancient and fortified ſea-port, at the foot of a hill, ſeated in a pleaſant country which abounds with fine fruits and wine, having a large, ſecure and well fortified harbour; but, at its entrance, a dangerous rock called *Penna de Mogron*. The ſuburbs are almoſt wholly inhabited by fiſhermen, whoſe trade here turns to very good account, the neighbouring ſea abounding in good fiſh.

Liebana is a mountainous and rugged Diſtrict belonging to the duke of *Infantado*, and conſiſts of five vallies; namely, *Cilorigo*, *Val de Prado*, *Vabebaro*, *Cereceda* and *Polanos*. The principal place, *viz.*

Potes, is of conſiderable bigneſs, being ſeated on the banks of the *Deva*.

Santogna and *Guarniſo* are two places, the chief occupation of whoſe inhabitants is ſhip-building. In theſe parts are alſo caſt iron cannon.

SENNORIA

SENNORIO DE BISCAYA, *or* BIZCAYA.

In *Latin* CANTABRIA, BISCAY.

THIS province is bounded to the weſt by the *Aſturias*, to the northward by the ſea, which is here called the ſea of *Biſcay*, to the eaſt by the *French* lower *Navarre* and the *Spaniſh Navarre*, and to the ſouth by *Old Caſtile*. Its extent from ſouth to north is between five and twenty *Spaniſh* miles, and from weſt to eaſt about twenty-nine. The air here is mild and temperate as in the other provinces, but the ſoil uneven and ſtony. In ſome parts nothing at all grows, but others produce wine and corn ſufficient for the uſe of the inhabitants, and have apples every where in ſuch plenty that they make excellent cyder of them, which, in ſome meaſure, ſupplies the want of wine. The ſea yields good fiſh of all ſorts; and the coaſt ſo abounds with oranges and lemons, that they ſell them very cheap. In the foreſts is excellent timber for ſhip-building. It has alſo iron and lead-mines. Its commodious ſituation on the ſea and in the neighbourhood of *France*, brings a very flouriſhing trade here, particularly in iron, all kinds of arms, and train-oil. The inhabitants of theſe parts are reckoned the beſt ſoldiers and ſailors in *Spain*. They enjoy many privileges, of which they are alſo very jealous. Their dialect is particular, and has no affinity with the other lauguages of *Europe*. Till the year 859, the *Biſcayans* were governed by counts or governors appointed by the Kings of *Oviedo* and *Leon*. Under the latter they revolted, and choſe a chief for themſelves, which independency they retained till *Peter the Cruel* ſubdued them, and, under the title of a lordſhip, united *Biſcay* with *Caſtile*. This province contains the following places, *viz.*

S. Antonio, a little ſea-port near a mountain of the ſame name.

Laredo, a little town ſeated on a riſing ground, environed on all ſides with rocks. The harbour below it is very commodious. Great quantities of ſalt-fiſh are exported from here.

Caſtro de Urdiales, a good caſtle with an armory.

Portogallete, a ſmall town, ſeated on a bay.

Bilbao, the capital of the province, lies in a plain environed by high mountains. The ſea-tide, which flows here into the river *Ybaiçabal*, forms a ſecure harbour, which is very much frequented. The city is pleaſantly ſituated, enjoys a good air, ſtands in a fruitful country, is well built, and drives a great trade in iron, wool, ſaffron and cheſtnuts. Proviſions alſo are here cheap and plenty.

Vermejo

Vermejo or *Bermeo*, a little place, with a good harbour.

Durango, a ſmall but well inhabited town, lying in a deep valley between high mountains. The inhabitants of this place make great quantities of hard-ware and other iron works.

Hellorio, is a little place ſeated in a pleaſant valley, being famous alſo for its manufactures of iron.

Ordunna, the only place in this province which bears the title of civdad, is ſituate in a delightful valley environed with high mountains.

The Diſtrict to the four towns extends itſelf along the province of *Old Caſtile*.

The PROVINCE *of* GIUPUZCOA

Contains the following Places, *viz.*

MOTRICO, a ſmall town on the ſea-ſhore.

Deva, a little town, ſeated on a river of the ſame name, which here falls into the ſea.

Zumaia, a little place on the river *Viole*, which near it diſcharges itſelf into the ſea.

Guetaria, a little town, ſeated on a mountain near the ſea, having alſo a caſtle and a famous harbour.

Orio, is a little place, ſituate at the mouth of a river of the ſame name.

San Sebaſtian, a town of conſiderable bigneſs, having a ſecure harbour at the mouth of the little river *Gurumea*, by the ancients called *Menaſcum*. It is ſeated at the foot of a mountain, which ſerves as a defence to it againſt the tempeſtuous ſea. The harbour lies within two redoubts, between which only one ſhip can paſs at a time. Near its entrance alſo is a fort with a garriſon in it againſt any ſurpriſe. The town is ſurrounded with walls, beſides which it is defended with baſtions and half-moons, and on the mountain, under which it lies, is a citadel. The ſtreets are long, broad, ſtraight and clean, the houſes neat and the churches fine. It enjoys a delightful proſpect, having on one ſide the ſea and on the other a diſtant view of the *Pyrenean* mountains. A conſiderable trade is carried on in this place, particularly in iron, ſteel, and wool. In the year 1728, a company was ſet up here which trades in cacao to the *Caraccas*. In 1719, the *French* made themſelves maſters of this town.

Port *Paſſage* is a ſpacious excellent harbour with a narrow entrance, and ſheltered by mountains from all winds. In 1719, this place alſo was taken by the *French*.

Fuentarabia (in Latin *Fons rabidus*) is a little neat town on the ſea, fortified both by nature and art. It has a fortreſs, ſtands like an amphitheatre on a hill, having alſo a pretty good harbour, and being towards the land environed by the *Pyrenees*, which are here called the *Sieras de Jaſquivel*. In 1638, it held out a ſiege againſt the *French*, for which the King honoured it with the title of a *Civdad*; but, in 1719, was taken by them. Near the city runs the river *Bidaſſoa* or *Vidaſſo*, which is here very broad, and is the boundary between *Spain* and *France*, being alſo by virtue of an agreement between *Ferdinand* the Catholic and *Lewis* XII. the property of both the crowns, ſo that the fare paid here by paſſengers, is divided among theſe two nations; the *Spaniards* taking of thoſe who croſs out of *France* to their ſide, and the *French* again from ſuch as paſs out of *Spain* to them. The mouth of this river is a little below the town.

The *Pheaſant Iſland* is worthy of notice, not only on account of the peace of the *Pyrenees*, which was concluded here in 1659, but likewiſe for the treaty of marriage tranſacted there between *Lewis* XIV. and *Maria Thereſia* the Infanta of *Spain*. In the year 1722, at this place were exchanged the Infanta *Maria Anna Victoria*, and *Mademoiſelle de Montpenſier*, daughter to the Duke of *Orleans*, regent of *France*. It is called by the French, *l'Iſle de la conference* and *l'Iſle de paix*.

Iron, called alſo *Iran*, is a little town ſeated among the *Pyrenees*, on the road leading over theſe mountains out of *Spain* into *France*; but is very narrow, and has precipices on each ſide. This is the firſt place belonging to *Spain*, after coming out of *France* by the abovementioned road.

Toloſa, *Toloſetta*, the capital of the province, is ſeated between two mountains in a delightful valley at the conflux of the *Araxas* and *Oria*, being not large, yet handſome.

Villa Franca and *Segura*, are two pretty little towns, ſeated on the *Oria*.

Plaſencia, a little town on the *Deva*, in the valley of *Marquina*, noted for the fire-arms made there.

Vergara, alſo a little town, but enjoying a conſiderable trade in iron and arms.

Mondragon, a little town on the *Deva*, ſituated on a hill. It has ſeveral medicinal ſprings, and makes good cyder, great quantities of excellent apples growing in its neighbourhood.

Salinas, is a little town on an eminence lying on the *Deva*, near which are ſalt-ſprings.

Aſpeytia, a little town on the *Viola*, ſeated in a pleaſant valley. Near it are the Diſtricts of *Loyola* and *Onis*, which belonged to St. *Ignatius*, founder of the order of Jeſuits.

Heybar

Heybar and *Helgoybar* are two ſmall places, in the latter of which cannon are caſt.

Laſtly, here is to be ſeen the mountain of *Adrian*, in *Spaniſh* called the *Sierra de Adriane*, which took its name from the hermit *Adrian*. The road leading over it to *Alaba* and *Old Caſtile* is very difficult to travellers. At the very beginning of it is a dark ſpace between forty and fifty paces in length, cut through a rock, after which we aſcend up a hill, which is reckoned the higheſt among the *Pyrenees*. Theſe mountains are but little inhabited, a few ſhepherds huts only being to be ſeen here.

The PROVINCE *of* *ALABA*

IS pretty fruitful in rye, barley, and ſeveral kinds of fruits; and produces alſo tolerable wine. In it are likewiſe very rich iron and ſteel mines. This ſmall province formerly had the title of a Kingdom, and at preſent contains the following places, *viz.*

Salvatierra, a little town.

Civdad Vitoria, the capital, ſeated on an eminence at the end of a pleaſant valley, is pretty large, being environed with a double wall, and divided into the upper and lower town. The monaſteries in it are magnificent, and the convent of St. *Francis* in particular is very large, whence that the general chapter of this place is uſually held in it. The city is much reſorted to, and carries on a great trade in iron and ſteel, and likewiſe a pretty conſiderable traffick in wool, wine, and ſword-blades.

Trevigno, a little town on a hill on the river *Ayuda*, having alſo a caſtle, is the capital of the earldom of that name, and belongs to the Duke of *Najara*.

Pegna Cerrada, is ſituate amidſt very high mountains, and has a fortified caſtle.

Onate, a ſmall place, but has an univerſity.

Obſ. The little territory of *Rioxa* in ſome maps is placed in *Biſcay*, and in others in *Old Caſtile*, in which laſt I have alſo deſcribed it.

The KINGDOM of LEON.

THIS Kingdom is bounded on the north by the *Aſturias*, on the weſt by *Galicia* and *Portugal*, to the ſouth by *Eſtremadura*, and to the eaſt by *Old Caſtile*. Its extent from north to ſouth is about four-and-forty *Spaniſh* miles, and from weſt to eaſt between eighteen and twenty-five. The ſoil produces all the neceſſaries of life, particularly the Diſtricts of *Vierzo* and *Ledeſma*. The wine too is pretty good: And in this province are mines of turquois. The principal river in it is the *Douro*, which divides the province from weſt to eaſt, pretty nearly into two equal parts; namely, the northern and ſouthern, and after paſſing through *Portugal* diſcharges itſelf into the ſea. Here alſo are the little rivers of *Piſuerga*, which takes its riſe in *Old Caſtile*; the *Carrion*, which riſes alſo in *Old Caſtile* and runs into the *Piſuerga*; the *Eſla* and *Orbego*, both which have their ſource in the country about the city of *Leon*, unite below *Benavente*, and afterwards join the *Douro*; the *Torto* and *Tera*, which run into the *Orbego* and *Formes*, or *Rio de Salamanca*, which riſes in the *Sierra de Pico*, falling on the frontiers of *Portugal* into the *Douro*. The remarkable towns are as follow, *viz.*

Civdad Leon, the capital of the province, built by the *Romans* in the time of the Emperor *Galba*, and called *Legio ſeptima Germanica*, from whence the name *Leon* is derived. It lies between both the ſprings of the river *Eſla*, at the end of a large plain which is bounded by the mountains of the *Aſturias*. The biſhop of this place, whoſe yearly income is twelve thouſand ducats, is immediately ſubject to the Pope. The cathedral here is famous not only for its beauty, but alſo for being the burial-place of ſeveral ſaints, thirty-ſeven Kings of *Spain*, and one Emperor. The city was formerly larger, richer, and more populous than at preſent. It is the firſt city of any conſideration which was retaken from the *Moors*, *Pelayo* making himſelf maſter of it in the year 722, when he fortified it; and from that time till 1029 it had a royal ſeat.

Villa Franca, *Caçabelos*, and *Ponferrada*, anciently *Interamnium Flavium*, are three ſmall towns ſeated in vallies between high mountains.

Civdad Aſtorga, in Latin *Aſturica Auguſta*, ſtands in a delightful level, on the river *Aſtura* or *Torto*, being an ancient city extremely well fortified both by nature and art, but neither large nor populous. Its biſhop is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of *Santjago*, and has an annual revenue of ten thouſand ducats. It was formerly the capital of the *Aſturias*, but at preſent is only the chief place of a marquiſate erected here in 1465.

Sanda-

Sanabria, a ſmall lake abounding in fiſh, belongs to the Monks of *S. Maria de Caſtagneda*. The river *Ter* traverſes it obliquely and with ſuch rapidity as to cauſe a great agitation in the water. In the middle of it ſtands a ſmall iſland or rock, on which the Counts of *Benavente* have built a ſummer-houſe.

Benavente, a town on the *Eſla*, giving the title of earl to the family of *Piementel*, who have a fine palace here with a well fortified caſtle, beautiful gardens, and a park. To this family alſo belongs

The earlom of *Mayorga*, the capital of which bearing the ſame name lies in a pleaſant level.

Saldagna, a town ſeated in a delightful valley at the foot of the mountain of *Pegna de San Roman*, not far from the ſource of the *Carrion*, belongs to the Duke of *Infantado*.

Carrion de los Condes, a little town on the river *Carrion*, enjoys great privileges. Its Diſtrict abounds in all the neceſſaries and pleaſures of life.

Sahagun, a ſmall town on the river *Sea*, has a good caſtle. The circumjacent country is very fruitful.

Torrequemada, or *Torquemada*, in Latin *Turris cremata*, a ſmall town ſeated on the *Piſuerga*, belongs to the Duke of *Lerma* of the family of *Sandoval*.

Civdad Palencia, is a town on the *Carrion* in a fruitful country. The biſhop of this place who has a revenue of twenty-four thouſand ducats *per annum*, is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of *Burgos*. The univerſity which either *Alphonſo* VIII. or IX. erected here about the beginning of the 13th century, was in 1239 removed to *Salamanca*.

Civdad Medina de Rio ſecco, lies in a valley enjoying a good air, and is a flouriſhing town. In the year 1938 it had the title of a civdad, and is the principal place of a dutchy belonging to the amirante of *Caſtile*.

Villalpanda, is a little town in a pleaſant and fruitful level, where the field-marſhals of *Caſtile* have a fine palace and armory.

Dnegnos too is a little town ſeated on a hill, near the conflux of the *Piſuerga* and *Arlanzon*.

Cabeçon, is a little town ſtanding on a mountain, with a fort erected on the river *Piſuerga*.

Simancas, *Septimanca*, a town near the *Douro*, being ſeated on an eminence at the end of a plain. The white wine of this place is very fine. It has a caſtle, wherein King *Philip* II. on account of its ſtrength, ordered the archives of the Kingdom in 1566 to be kept.

Tordeſillas, in Latin *Turris Syllæ*, is a ſmall town, having a royal palace, in which *Johanna*, mother to *Charles* V. ended her days.

Toro, in Latin *Taurus*, is a town on a hill lying on the *Douro*, in a country abounding with grain, fruits and wine. Here the famous laws called *Leyes de Toro* were enacted in a diet of the Kingdom.

Civdad Zamora on the *Douro*, over which it has a fine bridge, lies in a fertile country, and is well fortified. The biſhop of this place, who has an annual income of twenty thouſand ducats, is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of *Santjago*. In this city is kept the body of St. *Ildefonſo*, formerly biſhop of *Toledo*. It was called *Sentica*; but the *Moors* gave it the name of *Zamora*, or *Medinato Zamorati*, *i. e.* 'a town of turquoiſes,' moſt of the rocks in its neighbourhood containing gems of that kind.

Medina del Campo, in Latin *Methymna Campeſtris*, a very old town, has great privileges, particularly the following, that the inhabitants are free from all impoſts, and fill up all the vacant employments both in church and ſtate, *&c.* they enjoy alſo a conſiderable trade.

Civdad Salamanca, on the river *Tormes*, lying partly on the plain and partly on the hills, is ancient, large, populous and rich. It contains ſome beautiful churches, among which the cathedral is one of the fineſt in all *Spain*, with ſplendid convents, among which thoſe of the *Dominicans* and *Franciſcans* deſerve particular notice, each of them containing two hundred Monks. The biſhop of *Salamanca*, who enjoys a yearly revenue of fourteen thouſand ducats, is a ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of *Santjago*. The univerſity, which in 1239 was removed hither from *Palencia*, is the moſt noted in all *Spain*. The univerſity college is a very ſpacious ſtructure, and cloſe to its ſtately entrance is an infirmary for poor ſick ſcholars. In it are twenty-four colleges beſides, in each of which live thirty ſtudents, and among theſe the four moſt conſiderable are called the great colleges, and are appropriated to perſons of rank. The *Spaniards* term this city the mother of virtues, ſciences, and arts. Over the river *Tormes* is an old *Roman* bridge of ſtone, and the ancient *Roman* way leading to *Merida* and *Sevilla* is alſo worthy of notice.

Alva des Tormes, a little town, but the principal place of the dutchy of the ſame name, belongs to the family of *Alvarez*.

Pennaranda, the capital of the dutchy of that name, is ſeated among fruitful mountains.

Ledeſina, a town on the river *Tormes*, fortified both by nature and art, is very old, and was formerly called *Bletiſa*. Not far from this place is a warm bath on the bank of the river.

Civdad Rodrigo, an epiſcopal city, ſtands in a fertile country on the little river *Aguada* or *Agujar*. *Ferdinand* II. King of *Leon*, about the beginning of the 13th century founded this city in the place where *Mirobriga* anciently ſtood. The biſhop hereof is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of *Santjago*, and has an annual revenue of ten thouſand ducats. It is one of the three places of rendezvous for the *Caſtilians* when they are at war with *Portugal*.

Ginguello, is a little town.

Villa Franca, is a little town ſeated on the river *Tormes*, where they make good cloth.

The PROVINCE *of* ESTREMADURA.

THIS province is bounded to the north by *Leon*, to the weſt by *Portugal*, to the ſouth by *Andaluſia*, and to the eaſt by *New Caſtile*. Its extent from ſouth to north is pretty nearly about thirty *Spaniſh* miles, and from weſt to eaſt betwixt ſixteen and twenty-ſeven. The inhabitants are inured to its air and weather; but the ſummer heats are intolerable to foreigners travelling here. Thoſe who live at the foot of the mountains have good water; but in the plains we muſt put up with that which is taken out of pits dug in the ground. The ſoil abounds with grain, wine and fruits, and its paſtures are ſo good that great numbers of cattle are brought hither from other provinces to fatten. The rivers *Tagus* and *Guadiana* run quite through the country to *Portugal*, and in many places their ſtreams are joined by ſeveral ſmaller. *Eſtremadura* was a diſtinct province from all the reſt of the Kingdom, but in the preceding century it was united to *New Caſtile*: It is ſtill governed, however, by a particular captain-general, and in it are the following places, *viz.*

Belvis, a ſmall town with a caſtle, ſeated between mountains.

Bejar, a little town which in 1448 was raiſed to a dutchy, the title of which is in the family of *Sotomayor*. It ſtands in the midſt of a pleaſant valley between high mountains, whoſe tops are continually covered with ſnow. Among the fine ſprings in this place is one very cold and another very hot one, both which, however, are good for ſeveral diſtempers; the former by drinking the water, and the latter by bathing in it. In the neighbourhood of the town is alſo a remarkable lake which moſt certainly preſages bad weather by a very unuſual agitation.

Civdad Coria, in Latin *Cauria* and *Caurita*, lies on the little river *Alagon*, in a level abounding with all the neceſſaries of life. It gives the title of Marquis to the Duke of *Alba* of the family of *Alvares*. The biſhop of it is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of *Santjago*, and enjoys a revenue of twenty thouſand ducats *per annum*.

The Diſtrict of *La vera de Plazencia*, (or Orchard of *Plazencia*) conſiſting of alternate vallies and mountains, is extremely delightful, and next to *Andaluſia*, the moſt fertile in all *Spain*; whence it contains no leſs than ſeventeen places, all well inhabited. The fineſt and moſt delicious fruits and vegetables, with wholſome and odoriferous plants grow here in the greateſt abundance. Here is alſo exquiſite wine, fine ſprings, and pleaſant brooks with excellent trout in them. Every thing in it, in ſhort, wears a ſmiling aſpect. In this Diſtrict not only ſtands the celebrated *Jeromite* convent

convent of St. *Juſtus*, which *Charles* V. in 1555, choſe for the place of his retirement, and where he alſo ended his days, but likewiſe

Civdad Plazencia, from which the Diſtrict takes its name. It is a beautiful well built city, ſeated on an eminence between mountains on the little river *Xerte*, being defended by a good caſtle. *Alphonſo* IX. King of *Caſtile*, built it about the year 1170. It was formerly in the poſſeſſion of particular lords under the title of a dukedom, but ſince the year 1448 has been united to the crown. Its biſhop, whoſe income amounts to fifty thouſand ducats *per annum*, is ſubject to the archbiſhop of *Santjago*. Under the juriſdiction of this city are the two following places, *viz.*

Piſaro, a little town, in the middle of a deep valley amidſt high mountains. Its neighbourhood produces a great abundance of figs, lemons, and other choice fruits.

Xarahis, is a little town environed with whole woods of fruit-trees.

Almaraz, is a town ſeated in a fine plain on the *Tagus*.

Alcantara, a fortified town on the *Tagus* in a fertile country, takes its name (which ſignifies a ſtone bridge) from an old bridge, erected there in the days of the Emperor *Trajan*, over the *Tagus*, at the expence of ſeveral *Luſitanian* nations; it was two hundred feet high, ſix hundred and ſeventy in length, and twenty-eight in breadth, and on its account it was that the *Moors* built the city. In the year 1212, *Alphonſo* IX. King of *Caſtile* took it, and gave it to the knights of the order of *Calatrava*, who afterwards received their name from it.

Valença d'Alcantara, is a fortified town on the confines of *Portugal*. In 1705 it was taken by the *Portugueſe*.

Caceres, is a little town lying on the *Sabor*, and well known for its fine wool.

Albuquerque, in Latin *Alba quercus*, is a town on an eminence defended by a very ſtrong caſtle, which ſtands on a lofty mountain. It drives a good trade in wool and woollen cloth; and was built about the middle of the 13th century. It gives likewiſe the title of duke, which in 1464 was conferred upon the counts of *Ledeſma*, of the family of *Cueva*. In 1705 it alſo fell into the hands of the *Portugueſe*, who kept poſſeſſion of it till the peace of *Utrecht*.

Feria, a little town, and capital of the dukedom of this name, which in 1567, *Philip* II. erected for *Gomez Suarez de Figueroa*. It has a good fortreſs.

Albanga, a little town belonging to the order of *Santjago*, ſeated on an eminence, and defended by a very ſtrong caſtle ſtanding on a rock.

Civdad Truxillo, or *Trugillo*, in Latin *Trogillium*, an ancient town ſtanding on a hill, at the ſummit of which is a good citadel. It acquired the title of a civdad in the year 1431.

Madri-

Madrigalejo, a mean little village, but remarkable for being the place where *Ferdinand the Catholic* died.

Guadalupe, in Latin *Aquæ Lupiæ*, a little town, but well built, being ſeated in a valley abounding with wine, oranges, figs, and other fine fruits and trees. It is commodiouſly ſituated on a river of the ſame name, lying between mountains. The convent of *Jeromites* here has a celebrated image of the Virgin *Mary*.

Orelhana la vieja, a ſmall town on the *Guadiana*, with a caſtle, and giving the title of marquis.

Medellin, *Metellinum*, alſo a ſmall town on the *Guadiana*, and capital of an earldom belonging to the marquis of *Aytona*, of the family of *Moncada*. It lies at the foot of a mountain, on the top of which ſtands an old ruinous caſtle.

Civdad Merida, is ſeated on an eminence on the *Guadiana*, being a ſmall, ancient, fortified town, known in the times of the *Romans* and *Goths* by the name of *Auguſta Eremita*, and being much larger and more conſiderable than at preſent. In it are found ſeveral remnants of antiquity, particularly a triumphal arch, which the inhabitants call *Arco de Santjago*. Its environs are very pleaſant, and it abounds in wine, good fruits, and particularly in grain, with excellent paſtures.

Montijo, is an ancient caſtle, ſeated on an eminence. It gives the title of earl, and belongs to the family of *Portocarrero*.

Talavera de Badajoz, *Talabrica*, *Talaveruela*, is a town lying in a fertile country.

Civdad Badajoz, the capital of *Eſtremadura*, and a frontier towards *Portugal*, lies on an eminence on the river *Guadiana*, being divided into the upper and lower town. It is not large, but has good houſes, ſpacious ſtreets, fine churches, ſome monaſteries, and one college of Jeſuits. The biſhop of this place, whoſe annual revenue amounts to ſixteen thouſand ducats, is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of *Santjago*. The fortifications are chiefly in the old taſte, but a few of the outworks are modern, more particularly a late modern caſtle called *S. Michael*, with the caſtle of St. *Chriſtopher* on the other ſide of the river, which principally covers the old *Roman* bridge of ſtone over that river, which is ſeven hundred paces long and fourteen broad, being quite ſtraight. In the days of the *Romans* this city was called *Colonia pacenſis* and *Pax Auguſta*, which laſt name the *Moors* corrupted to *Bax Augos*, and ſubſequent times to *Badajoz*. In the years 1658 and 1705 it was beſieged, but not taken. The country round it is very fruitful; and its ſheep produce a very fine ſort of wool.

Pegon, an iſland in the frontier river of *Caya*, which, about a ſhort *Spaniſh* mile from *Badajoz*, falls into the *Guadiana*. Here in the year 1729, the *Spaniſh* and *Portugueſe* Infantas were exchanged.

Valverde, is a little town, ſeated in a pleaſant valley.

Villa

Villa nueva de Barcarota is the capital of a marquiſate with a very ſightly caſtle.

Xeres de Badajoz, or *Xeres de los Cavalleros*, belonging formerly to the knights of *Jeruſalem*, had the title of a civdad given it by *Charles* V. Its neighbourhood is famed for graziery.

Azuaga, a ſmall town, defended by a ſtrong caſtle, is a commandery of the order of St. *Jago*.

Zafra is a lordſhip belonging to the duke of *Feria*.

Medina de las Torres, a little town, but the capital of a dutchy of the ſame name, belongs to the family of *Guzman*.

Civdad Llerena, or *Ellerena*, belongs to the knights of the order of St. *Jago*, by whom it was founded in the year 1241, and, in 1640, honoured by *Philip* IV. with the title of a civdad. The country around it is fruitful, and abounds, in particular, in fine paſtures.

Villa de la Reyna is a commanderie belonging to the knights of *Santjago*, having a good caſtle.

Salamea de la Serena, an old town, ſeated on a high mountain, having a ſtrong caſtle. It was anciently called *Ilipa*. as appears from the old monuments to be met with here. Its paſtures around it feed great numbers of cattle, and the town belongs to the knights of the order of *Alcantara*.

ANDALUZIA.

THE name of *Andaluzia*, which it owes to the *Vandals*, is derived from *Vandalenhaus*, and formerly alſo extended itſelf over the Kingdom of *Granada*, then called *Upper Andaluzia*; whence, conſequently, the *Andaluzia* we are now treating of is *Lower Andaluzia*. The ſtrip of land lying on the ſea from *Niebla* as far as *Almeria*, in the Kingdom of *Granada*, was anciently called *Algarve*; whence the King receives part of his title *(Rey de los Algarves de Algezira)* as is more particularly ſhewn in the Deſcription of the Kingdom of *Algarve* belonging to the King of *Portugal*. In former times it was called *Tarteſſis* and *Bætica*. The *Andaluzia* I am now treating of is bounded on the north by *Eſtremadura* and *New Caſtile*, from which it is divided by a range of mountains called the *Sierra Morena*; to the weſt by the *Portugueſe* Diſtricts of *Alentejo* and *Algarve*; to the ſouth, partly by the *Mediterranean* and partly by the ſtraits of *Gibraltar*; and to the eaſt by *Granada* and *Murcia*. Its extent, from weſt to eaſt, is about ſixty *Spaniſh* miles, but its breadth very different, and, where largeſt, not above thirty. The river *Guadalquiver*, by the ancients called *Bætis* and *Tarteſſus*, traverſes the whole country, and the *Guadiana* ſeparates it to the weſt from the

the *Portugueſe Algarve*. Of the other ſmall rivers ſome run directly into the ſea; as the *Odier*, or *Odiel*; the *Tinto*, or *Azeche*, the water of which cannot be drank, being noxious even to herbs and the roots of trees, and having neither fiſh nor ány living creature in it; and the *Guadalate*, or *river of oblivion*. Others fall into the *Guadalquivir*; as, the *Guadiamar* and the *Xenil*, which riſes in *Granada*, &c. *Andaluzia* is reckoned the beſt province in all *Spain*, abounding in exquiſite fruits of all kinds, honey, excellent wine, grain, ſilk, ſugar, fine oil, numerous herds of cattle, particularly horſes, metals, cinnabar, and a certain ſpecies of quickſilver. The heat in ſummer is indeed very great, but the inhabitants generally ſleep by day, travelling and following their other employments in the night. In other reſpects the air is good, being ſometimes refreſhed with cooling breezes. This province is properly compoſed of three ancient Kingdoms, which, in the King's titles, inſtead of the common names, are expreſſed by that of *Andaluſia*.

The KINGDOM *of* SEVILLE,

In which are the following places of note, *viz.*

PAYMOGO, a town, ſtrong both by nature and art, ſituated on the frontiers of *Portugal*.

Xeres de Guadiana, alſo a frontier place on the river *Chanca*.

S. Lucar de Guadiana, a town ſeated on a mountain near the river *Guadiana*, being defended on the ſide next the river by three towers, and on the other ſide by two baſtions. The tide, which runs up here, forms a ſmall harbour.

Ayamonte, a town ſituate at the mouth of the *Guadiana*, having a commodious harbour. It produces an excellent kind of wine, but not ſtrong, and gives the title of marquis to the families of *Zuniga* and *Guzman*.

Leye is a little town on a ſmall bay into which falls the rivulet of *Saltes*.

Guelvas, a little town ſeated betwixt the mouths of the *Odier* and *Tinto*, and giving the title of earl.

Gibraleon is a neat little town lying on an eminence on the river *Odier*, and the chief place of a marquiſate belonging to the duke of *Bejar*.

Traigueros is a large handſome town, and the country around it abounds in grain and wine.

Niebla is an ancient town and earldom on the river *Tinto*, belonging to the duke of *Medina-Sidonia*, whoſe eldeſt ſon takes his title from this place.

S. Juan, a town ſeated on the *Trino*.

Palos, a little town ſituate at the mouth of the *Trino*, in which the tide forms a tolerable harbour. From this place it was that *Chriſtopher Columbus*, in the year 1492, ſet ſail on the diſcovery of the new world.

Moguer, a little town lying on the *Trino*, which, in the year 1642, had the title of civdad conferred on it by *Philip* IV.

Lucena too is a ſmall town.

Almonte is a neat town environed with a foreſt of olives.

The civdad of *S. Lucar la mayor*, a little town ſeated on the *Guadiamar*, in a very fertile Diſtrict called *Ajarafe*. In the year 1639 *Philip* IV. gave it the title of a civdad, and raiſed it to a dukedom in favour of *Gaſpar Guzman*, Count *Olivares*.

Gerenna, or *Jerenna*, a little place on an eminence hard by the river *Guadiamar*. In its neighbourhood is an uncommon number of ſtones of ſurprizing dimenſions, which lie ſcattered there in great diſorder.

Cantillana is a little town which *Philip* III. erected into an earldom.

Almaden, a little place near which are mines of quickſilver.

Realejo is a large town.

Cazalla is a little town belonging to the duke of *Oſſuna*, and famous for its wine.

Gudalcanal, a mean place, having an old caſtle, and being alſo a commanderie belonging to the order of *Sant Jago*. Near it are ſome rich mines of quickſilver.

Villar Pedroſa and *Conſtantina* are two little towns.

Pegnaflor, a little town, anciently called *Ilipula magna*.

Lora, formerly *Axalita*, or *Flavium Axalitanum*, is a little town, and a commanderie belonging to the knights of *Malta*.

Seville, in Latin *Hiſpalis*, the capital of this country, bearing alſo the title of a royal city, lies on a large plain on the *Guadalquivir*. It is almoſt round, and of conſiderable extent, but not proportionate to the number of its inhabitants; and the ſtreets are narrow, but the houſes fine, though in the *Mooriſh* taſte, having alſo ſplendid churches. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop, has a tribunal of inquiſition and a mint, and carries on a large trade. Among its ſuburbs, *Triana*, which lies oppoſite to it on the other ſide of the river, is the moſt conſiderable. In this city are reckoned twenty-nine churches, forty-four convents for monks, and thirty nunneries, all which are rich and well built, twenty-four hoſpitals, and as many ſquares or piazzas. The cathedral here is not only the largeſt and fineſt in all *Spain*, but *Labat* reckons it to be the largeſt in the world, next to St. *Peter*'s at *Rome*. It

has a great number of chapels, among which, that which ſerves for a veſtry, and that where the chapter meet, are the fineſt. The ſteeple, or tower, of this church is ſaid to be forty fathoms high. Of the convents, the moſt remarkable and magnificent are thoſe of the *Franciſcans*, *Nueſtra Segnora de la Merred* and the *Dominicans*. Its univerſity was founded in the year 1504. *El collegio mayor* ſtands near the King's palace. St. *Thomas*'s college was built in the fifteenth century. The Jeſuits college here is alſo worth ſeeing. The royal palace, called *Alcaçar*, ſtands near the cathedral and is very ſpacious. It was built by the *Moors*, ſince which the Kings of *Spain* have alſo conſiderably enlarged and decorated it; but the new works are inferior to the old. Some particular parts of this vaſt ſtructure are very grand, but want the conveniencies of modern architecture. The exchange, which ſtands behind the cathedral, and is called the *Lonja*, is a large building. To the ſuburbs of *Triana* we croſs by a bridge of boats. Near the entrance of it ſtands the court of inquiſition, which is an old ſtructure. Here alſo is the walk called *Alameda*. The archbiſhop of *Seville* has a yearly revenue amounting to one hundred thouſand ducats. His ſuffragans are the biſhops of *Malaga*, *Cadiz*, the *Canary* iſlands and *Ceuta*, beſides five civdades, containing about one hundred and forty-eight villas and towns, three collegiate churches, *&c.* In this city is an *audiencia real* conſiſting of one regent, or preſident, eight counſellors, and five *alcades de la Quadra de la Audiencia*, beſides one fiſcal. Since the year 1717, when the *audiencia real de lal contratacion a las Indias*, was removed from here to *Cadiz*, and, in 1726, eſtabliſhed there, *Seville*, and its once flouriſhing manufactures, have remarkably dwindled; inſomuch that out of ſixteen thouſand artificers in wool and ſilk, ſcarce three or four hundred remain at preſent. This city was anciently called *Hiſpalis*, *Spalis* and *Colonia Romulea*. Of *Spalis* the *Moors* made *Sbilia*, or *Iſbilia*, which, in proceſs of time, was changed to *Sevilla*. The city and its Diſtrict was more populous in the times of the *Moors* than at preſent. In the year 1729, a treaty was concluded here between *Spain*, *France*, *England* and *Holland*. The adjacent country abounds in wine, grain and ſeveral other fruits both for uſe and pleaſure; and great quantities of oil, in particular, are made here. A long *Mooriſh* aqueduct without the city merits particular notice.

The civdad of *Carmona* is a very ancient little city, ſeated on a hill, and formerly called *Carmo*. It had the title of civdad conferred on it by King *Philip* IV. The circumjacent country is extremely fertile, particularly in grain.

Alcala de Guadaira and *Utrera*, are two little towns.

Los Palacios, *Palatium* or *Palantia*, is a little town, the inhabitants of which live by huſbandry. In theſe parts the roads are very bad; the tide, which runs thus far up the *Guadalquivir*, overflowing the grounds ſo that the ſtrip of land here which is expoſed to inundations is not inhabited.

Alcantara, or *Alcantarilla*, is a ſmall town, on a gentle acclivity, where the *Romans* built a bridge over the moraſſes which is worthy of notice, having a tower and gates at each end.

Las Cabeças is a little town, ſituate near the beginning of a chain of mountains which extend to the ſouth-eaſt as far as *Malaga*. From hence to *Puerto S. Maria* are two roads, one of which lies eaſtward and goes through *Eſpera*, the other weſtward through *Lebrixa*.

Eſpera is a little ancient town on an eminence.

Lebrixa, an ancient pleaſant town of conſiderable extent. The country round it is pleaſant and fertile, abounding in grain, wine and oil. This place was anciently called *Nabriſſa*.

The civdad of *San Lucar de Barrameda*, in Latin *Lux dubia* and *Phoſphorus ſacer*, or *Luciferi fanum*, a well built town, having a good harbour at the mouth of the *Guadalquivir*, lies on a hill. The harbour is difficult of acceſs on account of a rock under water, but is defended by two batteries, and in the road a whole fleet may ride with ſafety. The town declines daily, and its principal trade is in ſalt.

Chipiona, in Latin *Cæpionis turris*, is a very ancient but poor place, lying on a rock near the ſea.

Xeres de la Frontera is a large and pretty well built town, where ſeveral of the nobility reſide. It has alſo a collegiate church. It was called *de la Frontera*, as being, when the *Moors* poſſeſſed *Cadiz*, the frontier town of the Chriſtians. Not far from it ſtands a ſtately *Chartreux*, founded by a wealthy private perſon. The country round it is extremely fertile, producing, in particular, an excellent ſort of wine, which is accordingly exported in great quantities. The horſes bred here too are ſome of the beſt in all *Spain*. In the year 1713, near theſe parts, was fought the famous battle between the *Goths* and *Moors* which proved ſo fatal to the former.

Bornos, or *Bornes*, is a little town lying in a fruitful pleaſant level, environed by high barren mountains.

Arcos, with the ſurname of *la Frontera*, formerly called *Arcobriga*, is an ancient fortified town ſtanding on a high ſteep rock, at the foot of which runs the little river of *Guadalete*. This place gives the title of duke.

Rota is a little town with a harbour.

Puerto de Santa Maria, or *Port St. Mary*'s, the capital of an earldom belonging to the duke of *Medina Celi*, enjoys a flouriſhing trade, and lies at the mouth of the river *Guadalete*, directly oppoſite *Cadiz*, whither we go from hence by ſhipping; and it exceeds that city in bigneſs. The ſtreets alſo are broader and better paved, and the houſes handſomer, but yet it contains ſcarce eight thouſand inhabitants. It is only walled round, and the little caſtle which it has inſtead of a citadel, is but of ſmall force. Here are great numbers of *French*, *Engliſh*, *Dutch*, *Genoeſe* and other merchants. In it are alſo made vaſt quantities of ſalt. Its harbour too is the rendezvous of

of ſome of the *Spaniſh* gallies. In the year 1702, the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* made themſelves maſters of this place without any oppoſition. Beneath Port St. *Mary's*, on a point of land ſtretching into *Cadiz* bay, ſtands a tower and a battery called *S. Catalina*.

Matagorda, a fort on a neck of land, directly oppoſite to *Puntal*, covers the harbour and bay of *Cadiz*. Near it alſo, to the eaſt, lies a ſmall iſland, on which a fort is erected; and higher up, on the main-land, ſtands the ſmall town of *Puertol Real*, on a bay in which are magazines.

Cadiz, a noted trading city, ſtanding on an iſland on the north-weſt end of a long miſhapen neck of land, extending itſelf from ſouth-eaſt to north-weſt, the weſtern part of which is called *Cadiz*, but the ſouth-eaſt the iſland of *Leon*. It is joined alſo to the continent (from which it is divided by a narrow canal, or arm of the ſea) by means of the bridge of *Suaco*, both ends of which are defended with redoubts and ſome other raiſed works of earth. This iſland, from Fort *S. Catalina* to the iſland of *S. Pedro*, is about five *Spaniſh* miles long; and from the ſouth point, near the iſland of *S. Pedro*, to the northern one, near the bridge of *Suaco*, almoſt two in breadth. It produces very little grain, but ſome of the beſt wine in *Spain* is made here. It has alſo ſome paſtures, and, on the ſide next the harbour, a great deal of ſalt is made. The fiſhery, likewiſe, is conſiderable, particularly that of tunnies, which are commonly here between ſix and eight, and frequently ten feet in length. The neck of land projecting from the iſland, which is in ſome meaſure quadrangular, is at its beginning very narrow, but widens with ſeveral inflexions, or angles, terminating at laſt in two capes, the principal and weſtern of which is called *Punta de S. Sebaſtiano*.

The city of *Cadiz* is of pretty large circumference, yet is not the whole of this neck of land built upon, the delightful weſt ſide, called *Sancto Campo*, or *the church-yard*, being uninhabited, excepting that it has a ſpacious hoſpital and two chapels, not being ſo commodious for ſhipping as the eaſt ſide. The greater part of the ſtreets are narrow, crooked, ill paved and dirty; but a few of them are broad, ſtraight and well paved. The houſes are moſtly between three and four ſtories high, being built with a quadrangular area, and many are really fine and ſtately. Houſe-rent and proviſions, in general, are dear here, and good water very ſcarce. It is reckoned to contain thirteen convents, among which, the college of the Jeſuits is the fineſt in all *Andaluſia*, but has only one pariſh-church, which is the cathedral, though the ſettled inhabitants here are computed at forty thouſand. The biſhop of this place is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of *Seville*, with an annual revenue of twelve thouſand ducats. Here is the *audientia real de la contratacion a las Indias* or the company trading to the *Indies*, which was removed hither, in 1717, from *Seville*. It was indeed, at the earneſt requeſt of the city of *Seville*, reſtored to it again in 1725, but, in 1726, was the ſecond time brought back to *Cadiz*. Both before and after the arrival of the *Spaniſh American* flota,

flota, this city is crowded with ſtrangers to the number, it is ſaid, of fifty thouſand, who reſort hither on account of trade, which cauſes an extraordinary circulation of money with all its gay concomitants. *Cadiz* is the centre of the whole *American* trade, to which the *French*, *Engliſh*, *Dutch* and *Italian* merchants ſend their goods, which are ſhipped off here in *Spaniſh* bottoms to *America*, under the names of *Spaniſh* factors. Beſides theſe nations, all others who carry on any traffick by ſea have alſo their agents, correſpondents and factors here, and the conſuls of thoſe nations make a conſiderable figure. In this place none thrive better than merchants, who ſeldom riſque their own ſubſtance, but enrich themſelves at the charge of thoſe who remit them their effects; whence, whatever happens, they are no loſers. The *Spaniſh* goods exported from *Cadiz* to *America* are of no great value. The duty on foreign merchandize ſent hither would yield a vaſt revenue, and conſequently the profits of merchants and their agents would ſink without many fraudulent practices for eluding the duties. Both the harbour and bay of *Cadiz* are ſecure and ſpacious, the entrance being defended by Fort *Matagorda*, mentioned before (in §. 40) and by Fort *Puntal* ſtanding oppoſite to it on a point of that neck of land on which *Cadiz* is built. The *Spaniards* uſually call both forts *los puntales*. The entrance into the harbour betwixt theſe forts, and the points on which they ſtand, is reckoned by *Labat* to be five hundred fathoms wide. During the time of ebb, a good part of the harbour, which is ten *French* miles in circumference, is dry. The outer and furthermoſt bay, which begins between *Rota* (§. 38.) and *S. Sebaſtian*, and extends itſelf to *Puerto de S. Maria* (§. 39.) is divided into two parts by the rocks of *los Pueros* and *Diamante*. *Cadiz* is fortified with walls and irregular baſtions according as the land admitted them. On the ſouth ſide there is no approaching it on account of the high and ſteep ſhore; on the north ſide too the acceſs is dangerous by reaſon of many ſand-banks and rocks which lie under the water. The ſouth-weſt ſide, indeed, admits of landing, but is defended by Fort *S. Catalina*. On the ſouth ſouth-weſt point is a ridge of rocks, part of which, at full ſea, is covered with water. The outermoſt is a ſmall iſland, on which is a guard and light-houſe with two chapels, and here alſo ſtands Fort *S. Sebaſtian*. As the city, therefore, can be only attacked at the narroweſt part of the neck of land lying betwixt it and the ſouth-eaſt part of the iſland of *Leon*, it is alſo fortified on that ſide.

Cadiz was by the *Romans* called *Gades*, and by the *Phenicians Gadir*, or *Gaddir*, *i. e.* 'a hedge or fenced place,' and by ſome of the ancients corruptly called *Tarteſſus*. The *Tyrians* built the old *Gaddir*, and after them it fell into the poſſeſſion of the *Carthaginians*, from whom it came under the dominion of the *Romans*. It was recovered from the *Moors* in the year 1260. In 1596, *Cadiz* was plundered and burnt by the *Engliſh*, but rebuilt again by the *Spaniards*. In the year 1702, the *Engliſh* made another

another attempt upon it, but without ſucceſs. The above-mentioned pillars of *Hercules*, which ſtand near the beginning of the ſaid narrow neck of land, are, according to *Labat*, two ordinary round towers, which in all appearance were originally only windmills.

S. Petro is a little iſland lying betwixt that of *Leon* and the main-land, on which are to be ſeen an old tower, an hermitage, or chapel, dedicated to *S. Peter*, together with a few fiſhermens huts. This is the old *Heracleum*, where once ſtood a famous temple of *Hercules*. Its circumference is about four or five hundred paces.

Medina-Sidonia is a neat and pretty large town on a mountain. It is a very old place, and was anciently called *Aſſindum*, or *Aſſidonia*. At preſent it bears the title of a civdad, and is the capital of a dutchy belonging to the duke of *Medina-Celi*.

Conil is an ancient little town belonging to the dukes of *Medina Sidonia* or *Celi*, who have here a pretty ſtrong caſtle. This place was formerly noted for its fiſhery of tunnies, which once brought in eighty thouſand ducats, but is now reduced to eight thouſand.

Barbate is a little place on a ſmall river of the ſame name.

Vagel, or *Veger*, is a little town ſtanding on a hill, the inhabitants of which ſubſiſt chiefly by fiſhing. It belongs to the marquis of *Medina-Celi*, and enjoys a fine proſpect over the ſtraits of *Gibraltar* to *Africa* and the *Atlantick* ocean.

Trafalgar is a promontory in the ſtraits of *Gibraltar*, which ſeems to be the *Promontorium Junonis* of the ancients. The ſtraits of *Gibraltar* are ſaid to be nine *Spaniſh* miles long and above four in breadth, or about twenty-five and eleven *Engliſh*.

Tariffa is a poor lonely town, on a ſmall eminence in the Straits, fortified with old walls and towers. It has alſo a little caſtle, in which the governor reſides, and is the chief place of a marquiſate belonging to the duke of *Medina-Celi*. It was anciently called *Julia Traducta*, or *Julia Joza*; but its preſent name muſt be derived from *Tarif* the *Moor*, whom I ſhall have occaſion to ſpeak of again under the article *Gibraltar*.

Algeziras is a poor old town in the Straits, having a decayed harbour, and being reduced to a few ſcattered houſes which lie in ruins. The word *Algezira*, in *Arabick*, ſignifies an iſland, and the harbour being formed by two iſlands it has been called, in the plural number, *Algeziras*. In theſe parts formerly ſtood the town of *Kalpe*. Here the *Moors* firſt landed and held the place almoſt ſeven hundred years.

Betwixt the mountain and promontory, near *Algeziras* and the mountain at the foot of which lies *Gibraltar*, is a bay. The laſt mentioned mountain is a high and ſteep rock, joined to the main-land by means of a low neck of land about two hundred fathoms broad, and bounded to the weſt by the above bay, to the eaſt by the *Mediterranean*, where this rock

is

is of an uncommon height and almoſt of a perpendicular ſteepneſs; yet towards the bay, or on the weſt ſide, the aſcent is not ſo difficult. It divides itſelf into ſeveral parts, between which the ſea flows, and its capes, or points, are defended with walls, bulwarks and towers in the old taſte. This rock abounds with very wholeſome herbs, among which is the ranunculus. The mountain, formerly known by the name of *Kalpe*, lies directly oppoſite to *Ceuta* in *Africa*, which is alſo called the *Sierra Ximiera*, and *Sierra de las monas*, i. e. *Apes hill*, but was formerly named *Abyla*. Theſe two mountains, as obſerved in the Introduction to the firſt volume, are not improbably thought to be the celebrated pillars of *Hercules*. Weſtward, at the foot of the firſt mountain, towards the bay, lies

Gibraltar, a famous town, called by the *Moors Gebel Tarif*, or *Taric*, i. e. *mount Tarifs*, or *Taricks*, from the name of a *Mooriſh* general, who, at the beginning of the eighth century, bringing over the auxiliaries of three *Mooriſh* Princes to *Spain*, landed at the foot of this mountain, to which he gave his name, and the town built afterwards on it was alſo called ſo from him, *Gibraltar* being evidently an abbreviation of *Gebel*, or *Gibel Tarif*, or *Tarik*. It is not ſo conſiderable for extent or beauty as for its ſtrength and ſituation, which renders it one of the keys of *Spain*. It is accordingly provided with all the artillery, ſtores and forces neceſſary for its defence. Excluſive of *Europeans* of moſt nations, here are *Jews*, *Turks* and *Moors*, who are all permitted to enjoy a free trade. The harbour is formed by a mole which is well fortified and defended. In the year 1704, the united fleets of *England* and *Holland*, after a cannonading of only a few hours, took it by ſurrender; and, though the *Spaniards* endeavoured to recover it the following year by a formal ſiege; and afterwards by a blockade, they miſcarried in both, and at the treaty of *Utrecht* the *Engliſh* were confirmed in the poſſeſſion of it. In the year 1727, the *Spaniards* again attempted *Gibraltar*, but with no better ſucceſs than before. The inhabitants carry on a very conſiderable clandeſtine trade with *Spain*. The author of the *Inſtructive Accounts* ridicules the endeavours of the *Spaniards* in laying a formal ſiege to *Gibraltar* and attempting it by force, this place being, ſays he, impregnable, except by money or famine.

S. Roch, near it is a new and not deep gold mine, which ſome years paſt had been worked, but is at preſent diſcontinued on account of the vicinity of *Gibraltar*. It muſt in all appearance have been very rich, the very marcaſite of it affording gold, a thing ſeldom ſeen in other mines.

Eſtepona is a little town ſtanding high on the *Mediterranean*.

Alcala de los Gazules, a very ancient town ſeated on a mountain.

Zahara lies on a hill, having a very old caſtle on the top of it. It belongs to the duke of *Arcos*, and gives the title of earl to his eldeſt ſon.

Hardales, ſmall, and lying at the foot of a very high rock, on which is a caſtle ſurrounded with fine fields and paſtures.

Moron

Moron is alſo ſmall, and was anciently called *Arucci*.

Oſſuna, anciently *Urſao*, *Urſon*, and *Orſonna*, is pretty large and populous, and ſtrongly ſituated, but has only one well for the ſupply of the inhabitants. The neighbourhood too, for ſome miles, is wholly deſtitute of water. This place is a dutchy, and, in the year 1549, an univerſity was erected here. It has alſo a collegiate church.

Marchena, anciently *Colonia Marcia*, is an old town, ſeated on an eminence in the middle of a plain. In the ſuburbs, which are larger than the town itſelf, is the only well in the town and neighbourhood. This place alſo gives the title of duke to the duke of *Arcos*.

Civdad Eeija is a little town on the river *Xenil*, and was formerly more conſiderable than at preſent. Its ancient name was *Aſtygis*, or *Aſtyr*; but a *Roman* colony being tranſported hither they called it *Auguſta Firma*. It ſtands in a very fruitful country; and the inhabitants make great profit in particular of their wool, having large flocks of ſheep. Between this place and *Oſſuna* are ſeveral fens and moraſſes, by the *Spaniards* called *Lagunas*.

The KINGDOM *of* CORDOVA

IS much ſmaller than the former, but equal to it in fertility. It contains

Cordova, anciently *Corduba*, and *Colonia patricia*, a large and beautiful city on the river *Guadalquivir*. It enjoys a great trade, and the title of a *Civdad Real*. It lies at the foot of a ridge of mountains, which are a branch of the *Sierra Morena*; but the ſouth ſide of the river is a wide plain. Within its circuit it contains ſeveral vineyards and gardens; but is not very populous in proportion to its extent. Its fine ſuburbs have the appearance of ſo many towns. The biſhop hereof, who is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of *Toledo*, has an income of forty thouſand ducats *per annum*. The cathedral is antique, large, and magnificent; its roof being ſupported by three hundred and ſixty-five ſtately pillars of alabaſter, jaſper, and black marble; and being built in the time of the *Moors* for a moſque, is even to this day called *Mezquita*. The epiſcopal palace is a large ſtructure. The inquiſition ſtands by the river ſide, and the King's palace at the weſt end of the city is very ſpacious. In the year 1589 it ſuffered very much by an earthquake. The adjacent mountains are covered with delightful gardens, vineyards, and plantations of lemons, oranges, figs, and particularly olives. They are alſo interſperſed with ſeveral pleaſant vallies, having ſprings of good water. When the above-mentioned trees are in bloſſom, they diffuſe a fragrancy

all over the country. Beſides the excellency of the wine, and the plenty of fruits and vegetables, this country breeds the fineſt *Spaniſh* horſes.

Lucena is a town dependent on the city of *Cordova*.

The civdad of *Andujar*, is a town of ſome bigneſs on the river *Guadalquivir*, having a caſtle. Its principal commodity is ſilk. The neighbourhood abounds in corn, wine, oil, honey, and all ſorts of fruits. It is alſo a fine ſporting country. Not far from hence ſtood *Illurgis*, or *Illiturgis*, by the *Romans* called *Forum Julium*: And the place is ſtill named *Anjudar el Viejo*.

Porcunna, anciently *Obulco*, *Obulcula*, and *Municipium Pontificenſe*, is an old town, and a commandery of the order of *Calatrava*.

Martos is a little town, with a fortreſs, ſeated on a rock; being alſo a commandery of the order of *Calatrava*.

Alcaudete, is a town lying among mountains, being an earldom, and defended by a caſtle.

Vaena, *Valna*, is a town rather large than conſiderable; ſtanding on a high mountain, and belonging to the Duke of *Sexi*. Near it is a moſt delightful grove of lemons, oranges, dates and olives intermixed.

Palona is an earldom, belonging to the houſe of *Porto Carrero*.

Caſtro Rio, very ſmall, and ſtands on an eminence by the river *Guamos*.

The civdad of *Luceria* lies in a country abounding with corn, wine, and oil.

The civdad of *Alcala Real* lies in a hilly country; but produces fine fruits and good wine.

Archidona, is a neat town, ſeated in a plain at the foot of a mountain.

The KINGDOM *of* JAEN

IS the ſmalleſt of the three: To it belongs

Toloſa, a little town.

Linares, ſomewhat larger.

Caſlona, anciently *Caſtulo* or *Caſtalo*, a mean place, formerly large, rich, and celebrated. Here are ſtill to be ſeen the remains of a ſtately aqueduct.

The civdad of *Baeza*, formerly called *Vatia*, is a good town ſeated on a hill, and raiſed to an univerſity in the year 1533.

The civdad of *Ubeda* ſtands in a country abounding in corn, oil, and fruits, particularly figs. In the 13th century the inhabitants were exempted from all imports and duties throughout all *Spain*, the Kingdoms of *Toledo*, *Seville*, and *Murcia* only excepted.

Caçorla

Caçorla, is a little town belonging to the archbiſhop of *Toledo*, who has a governor here.

Jaen, a town at the foot of a mountain, and defended by a caſtle, is populous, and has ſome fine churches and monaſteries: But the greateſt devotion is paid here to St. *Veronica*. Its biſhop, who is under the archbiſhop of *Toledo*, has a yearly income of twenty thouſand ducats. It was once the capital of a *Mooriſh* Kingdom; and the country, beſides an uncommon plenty of corn, wine, oil, and fruits, abounds particularly in ſilk.

Muſuela, is a little town.

The KINGDOM *of* GRANADA.

THIS Kingdom, ſometimes called *Upper Andaluſia*, borders to the weſt and north on *Andaluſia*; to the north-eaſt on *Murcia*, being bounded to the eaſt and ſouth by the *Mediterranean*. Its extent from weſt to eaſt is pretty nearly about forty-eight *Spaniſh* miles; but in its breadth it varies greatly; being in ſome places ſcarce five miles wide, but from *Cabo de Gates* to *Cueſcar*, at leaſt twenty. The principal rivers here are the *Xenil*, which riſes not far from *Granada* the capital, and paſſing through *Andaluſia* falls into the *Guadalquivir*. The *Guadalantin*, the ſource of which is in the neighbourhood of *Guadix*, whence traverſing *Murcia*, it runs into the *Mediterranean*. Of leſſer ſtreams there is here a great number. The country is very mountainous, particularly towards the ſea, though interſperſed with delightful vallies. The *Las Alpuxarras*, are mountains of a prodigious height, inhabited by a *Mooriſh* race, who have embraced the *Roman* catholic religion, but ſtill retain their national cuſtoms and manner of living, and their language alſo is a mixture of *Arabic* and *Spaniſh*. They are divided into eleven Diſtricts, by them called *Taus*; but by the *Spaniards* *Cabeça de partido*: The principal of theſe are *Taa de Orgiva* and *Taa de Pitros*, ſituate betwixt the two ſmall towns of *Pitros* and *Portugos*. The air and weather in this country is temperate and healthy. *Alhama* and *Alicun* are noted for their baths, and a ſpring near *Antequera* is ſaid to be an excellent lithontriptic. The country in general is very fruitful, particularly betwixt *Xenil* and *Darro*, producing an exuberance of corn, wine, oil, ſugar, flax, hemp, and exquiſite fruits, ſuch as pomegranates, citrons, lemons, oranges, olives, capers, figs, almonds and raiſins, of which there are two kinds, namely, *paſſerillas del Sol*, being thoſe dried by the ſun on the branches, and *paſſerillas de Lexia*, which are dipt in a lye made of the aſhes of the burnt branches, and afterwards dried in the ſun. Here is alſo a great plenty of honey and wax. Several places in the mountains near

Antequera make ſalt, which the ſun prepares from water conveyed into pans. The cultivation of ſilk here is alſo very conſiderable: And of the galls, which are found in this country in vaſt quantities, a dye is made for leather. The country alſo produces plenty of dates, of which great advantage is made, and even of the very acorns; which, to ſay the truth, far exceed the fineſt nuts. Beſides good ſtone for building, the earth affords garnets, hyacinths, and other gems. Great quantities too of ſumach for preparing goats and ſhamois ſkins are exported from hence. Of the ſoude, made here, I have ſpoken in the introduction, §. 4. In the time of the *Moors Granada* was the moſt populous and beſt cultivated province in *Spain*; but through the contempt in which the *Spaniards* hold agriculture, things are unhappily altered; yet may this country ſtill vie in products with any other; and *Spain* has not a tract of land ſo well inhabited as the mountains of *Las Alpuxarras*, which, excluſive of the many towns and villages interſperſed among them, are wonderfully improved by the induſtrious inhabitants, who turn their vineyards and plantations to a very good account. The ſea-coaſt, for its protection againſt the *African* Corſairs, is lined with high towers which command an extenſive proſpect over the ſea from the Straits of *Gibraltar* to the *Rio freyo*, *i. e.* 'the cold river.'

This province firſt became a diſtinct Kingdom in the 13th century, when the *Mooriſh* King *Abenhud*, who reſided at *Cordova*, having in the year 1236 loſt his life and crown in a battle againſt the Chriſtians, his ſubjects and followers betook themſelves to *Granada*, and choſe a new King, who made the city of *Granada* his capital and place of reſidence. This Kingdom, which was the laſt of the *Mooriſh*, then contained thirty-two large towns, and ninety-ſeven ſmaller, and continued from the year 1236 to 1492, when *Ferdinand the Catholic* reduced it and annexed it to the crown of *Caſtile*. The places of note in it now are as follow, *viz.*

Granada, one of the largeſt cities in *Spain*, ſaid to be near twelve hundred paces in circumference, ſtanding partly on hills and on a level. It is fortified with walls and towers, and lies on the river *Xenil*, into which the river *Darro* falls, after watering a part of the city. This city is the capital of the Kingdom of *Granada*, the ſee of an archbiſhop, with forty thouſand ducats *per annum*, to whom the biſhops of *Guadix* and *Almeria* are ſuffragans. Here is alſo a royal tribunal, to which, beſides a preſident and fifteen counſellors, belong four criminal judges, four judges of nobles and two fiſcals. The univerſity here was founded in the year 1531. It has alſo a court of inquiſition; and, which is much better, carries on a very great trade in ſilk. It is divided into four wards, the principal of which called *Granada*, lies in the plain and in the vallies betwixt two mountains. Here the nobility, clergy, merchants, and moſt wealthy of the citizens reſide. Its publick and private buildings are very handſome, and the ſtreets arched for the conveniency of ſupplying the houſes with water by means of conduits.

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In the cathedral lie buried ſeveral Kings, as namely, *Ferdinand* the Catholic and *Philip* I. with their Queens, *&c.* The King's tribunal is held in a large and ſtately edifice, and oppoſite to it is the *Alcaxeria*, or vaſt building where merchants have their warehouſes. In the *Plaça mayor* are held the bull-fights. The ſecond ward ſtands on the mountain, and by the *Moors* of *Granada* is called *Alhambra*, *i. e.* 'the red;' but by the *Spaniards*, *La Sierra del Sol*, from its expoſure to the riſing ſun. The inhabitants conſiſt of the deſcendants of the ancient *Moors*, and of old *Spaniſh* Chriſtians, as they are termed. Here are two palaces, one built by the *Moors*, the other by *Charles* V. and *Philip* II. and both in their ſeveral kinds of becoming grandeur. The firſt, which is very large, is environed with walls, towers, and baſtions; and both ſtanding high command a moſt delightful proſpect. A little above the old *Mooriſh* palace is the magnificent and beautiful houſe of *Xeneralife*, which was alſo built by a *Mooriſh* prince; and on the top of the mountain ſtands a church dedicated to St. *Helena*. The third quarter, called *Albaycin* and *Alveycin*, was formerly accounted only a ſuburb, and ſtands on two hills. The fourth is *Antiqueruela*, which is ſo called from its being inhabited by people who came thither from *Antequera*, and who work almoſt univerſally in ſilk. When *Ferdinand* the Catholic made himſelf maſter of this city in 1462, the ſhort method taken by cardinal *Ximenes* for the converſion of the *Moors*, was, that they ſhould either be baptized or put to death. A little without the city are ſome hoſpitals and convents. The country is very fruitful, the air healthy, and the weather agreeable. The large plain extending itſelf on the ſouth and weſt ſide of the city, called *La vega de Granada*, *i. e.* 'the orchard of *Granada*', is full of pleaſant towns and villages.

Santa-Fé, lies in this plain, and bears the title of a civdad, being, though but a little place, built by King *Ferdinand* the Catholic when he beſieged *Granada*.

Loxa or *Loja*, is a town lying at the foot of a mountain near the river *Xenil*, and abounding in vegetables and fruits. The neighbouring mountains too afford excellent paſture for very numerous flocks of ſheep.

Alhama, is a pretty town, ſeated in a narrow valley betwixt high and very ſteep mountains. Its warm baths are celebrated, particularly as ſtrengtheners, and the waters of them is alſo drank.

Antequera, a pretty large and ſightly town, ſtands partly on a level and on little riſings at the foot of the mountains. The ſtreets are long and broad, and the houſes handſome. At one end of the city on a hill ſtands a caſtle. The ſnow, rain, and ſpring-water in the mountains run promiſcuouſly into ſeveral pans, where the heat of the ſun prepares it for ſalt.

Fuente de la piedra, or *Fuente de Antequera*, is a medicinal ſpring of great virtue againſt the ſtone.

Monda

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Monda

Mouda or *Munda*, is an ancient little town, ſeated on a hill.

Settenil, *Septenilium*, is a ſmall town on a rock, out of which moſt of the houſes are hewn: The neighbourhood is all paſture ground.

The civdad of *Ronda*, anciently *Arunda*, lies on a high ſteep rock, environed by the *Rio Verde*, or Green river; to which there is a deſcent of one hundred ſteps hewn out of the rock.

Marbella, is a little ſea-port on the *Mediterranean*.

Fuengirola, a little town, anciently called *Cilniana*.

Molina, formerly *Suel*, alſo a ſmall town.

Cartama, formerly *Cartima*, an ancient town at the foot of a very high mountain, the north ſide of which is quite barren; but all the other parts well cultivated and fruitful.

Malaga, is an ancient fortified ſea-port at the foot of a ſteep mountain, well built, populous, and having an harbour ſuitable to its extenſive commerce. The chief exports of this place are wool, olives, oil, raiſins, ſack and other wines. It is defended by two caſtles, *viz. Giblalfarro*, which is ſeated on a hill; and *Alcazzava*, lying below it. It is alſo a biſhopric in the province of *Seville*, and worth twenty thouſand ducats a year. Cloſe by the city runs the little river of *Guadalquivirejo*. The *Phenicians* were the firſt who built a town in theſe parts calling it *Malacha* or *Malaca*, from their great ſale of fiſh here. Not far from this city in the year 1704, an obſtinate engagement was fought betwixt the *Engliſh* and *Spaniſh* fleets, to the diſadvantage of the latter.

Velez Malaga, a town lying not far from the ſea, in a pleaſant plain environed with hills; has a caſtle on an eminence. Its chief commodity is raiſins. Near the harbour is a large building called *Torre de Velez*, which ſerves at preſent for a cuſtom-houſe.

The *Las Alpuxarras*, is a mountainous tract, of which I have ſpoken in the general account of this Kingdom.

Puerto de Torres, is a little port at the mouth of the *Rio Frio*.

The civdad of *Almugnecar*, is a little town, having a good harbour defended by a ſtrong citadel.

Salobregna, is a ſmall town, on a high rock by the ſea, with a ſtrong caſtle, where formerly the *Mooriſh* Kings kept their treaſure: It carries on a good trade in fiſh and ſugar.

Motril, is a good ſea-port, having a conſiderable fiſhery, and abounding alſo in fine wine, ſugar, and honey.

Veria, or *Beria*, formerly *Baria*, is an inconſiderable place.

Almeria, is a city lying on a bay, with a little river running into it. The country about it fertile, particularly in fruits and oil. Its biſhop is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of *Granada*, with a yearly income of four thouſand ducats. Not far from hence the land projects ſouth-eaſtward into the ſea, and

and forms a cape by the ancients called *Charideme*, by the moderns *Cabo de Gates*.

Muxacra, is a little town ſeated on a hill, and having an harbour.

Vera, formerly *Virgi*, is a little ſea-port.

Alboloduy, alſo a ſmall town.

Guadix, formerly *Acci*, and *Colonia Accitana*, is a pretty large town, ſeated on an eminence in the midſt of a ſpacious plain, terminating in mountains. Its biſhop is in the province of *Granada*, and his income eight thouſand ducats.

Baza, is a pretty good old town in the valley called *Hoya de Baca*, which produces wine, corn, flax and hemp.

The civdad of *Gueſcar*, or *Hueſca*, anciently called *Calicula*, a ſmall town at the foot of the *Sagar*, lying betwixt the little rivers of *Guadadar* and *Dravate*, is a marquiſate belonging to the Duke of *Alba*, and carries on a great trade in wool.

Velez el Rubio, is a country town.

The KINGDOM *of MURCIA*

BORDERS to the ſouth-weſt on *Granada*, to the weſt on *Andaluzia* and *New Caſtile*, to the north alſo on *New Caſtile*, to the north-eaſt on *Valencia*, and to the ſouth on the *Mediterranean* ſea. Among the ſeveral Kingdoms of which the *Spaniſh* monarchy is compoſed, this is the ſmalleſt, if *Cordova* and *Jaen* be not taken for diſtinct Kingdoms. Its greateſt breadth from ſouth to north is pretty nearly about twenty-two *Spaniſh* miles, and its greateſt length, from weſt to eaſt, twenty. The principal river in this province is the *Segura*, anciently called the *Terebus*, *Straberum*, and *Sorabis*. It receives its ſource in *New Caſtile*, and taking its courſe from weſt to eaſt traverſes this country and the Kingdom of *Valencia*, falling afterwards into the *Mediterranean* ſea. The *Guadalantin* has its ſource in *Granada*, and empties itſelf near *Almacaron* into the ſame ſea. The air is healthy and pure, and the country produces wine and corn, which are both good; but being very mountainous, not in any great quantity, ſo that its chief commodities are fine fruits, ſuch as oranges, lemons, *&c.* ſugar, honey, ſilk, and grain, ſuch as rice, peaſe, *&c.* Of the ſoudo, in which it alſo carries on a great trade, I have ſpoken in (§. 4.) of the introduction. In *Murcia* are the following places, *viz.*

The civdad of *Lorca* ſtanding on a hill, which is watered by the river *Guadalantin*, being pretty large, but decayed, though ſituated in a fruitful country.

country. The inhabitants are chiefly new Chriſtians, as they are called, or baptized *Moors*.

The civdad of *Almacaron* is a little ſea-port at the mouth of the river *Guadalantin*, having ſome mines of alum, which bring in a large revenue to the Duke *de Eſcalona* and the Marquis *de Vela*.

The civdad of *Cartagena* is a pretty good city, ſtanding on a bay, and having a caſtle; but is greatly declined from its former grandeur, though its harbour is one of the beſt in all *Spain*. The bay abounds ſo plentifully in mackerel, that the little iſland at the entrance of the harbour is thence called *Scombraria*. The biſhop of this place, who enjoys a revenue of twenty-four thouſand ducats, is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of *Toledo*. The adjacent country produces a great deal of ſedge (in Latin *ſpartum*) from whence the city itſelf received the name of *Spartarium*, and the country that of *Spartarius campus*. Diamonds, rubies, amethiſts, and other gems are likewiſe found here; but particularly many mines of alum. *Hannibal* or *Hamilcar* are ſaid to have been the founders of this city.

Palos, is a cape running eaſtward into the ſea.

The civdad of *Murcia*, capital of the province, lies in a pleaſant plain on the river *Segura*, being large and populous, and having ſtraight handſome ſtreets, with fine churches, convents, and other publick buildings. It is the ſeat of a court of inquiſition, and is defended by the caſtle of *Monte-Agudo*, which ſtands on an eminence without the city. The country abounds in fine fruits, and particularly in oil, ſugar-canes and ſilk.

Cantarilla, is a little place on the river *Segura*.

Mula, which is ſomewhat bigger, ſtands in a fruitful plain on the ſame river.

Totana, is a ſmall town belonging to the order of *Santjago*.

S. Crux de Caravaca, a little place ſeated on a ſmall river which runs into the *Segura*; is famed for a miraculous crucifix.

Lorqui, *Cieça*, and *Calaſpara* are all inconſiderable places.

Tavara, or *Tobarra*, is a little town.

The KINGDOM *of* *VALENCIA*

IS bounded to the weſt by *Murcia* and *New Caſtile*, to the north by *Aragon* and *Catalonia*, and to the eaſt and ſouth by the *Mediterranean* ſea. Its extent from ſouth to north is pretty nearly about fifty *Spaniſh* miles; but from weſt to eaſt, and that only in ſome places, is only twenty; being much leſs in moſt. It is one of the beſt watered provinces in *Spain*.

All its rivers, large and ſmall, run eaſt or ſouth-eaſt into the *Mediterranean*. The *Segura*, already mentioned under the article *Murcia*, joins the ſea not far from *Guardamar*. The *Xucar* comes from *New Caſtile* and, having received the rivers *Cabriel* and *Oliara* in its courſe, joins the ſea near the town and cape of *Cullera*. The *Guadalaviar*, by the *Romans* called *Durias*, *Turias*, and *Dorias* is every where delightfully bordered with woods and flowers. It receives its ſource in the confines of *Aragon* and *New Caſtile*, loſing itſelf in the ſea below *Valencia*. The *Morviedro* runs into the ſea below the place of the ſame name, as *Millares*, *Millas*, or *Miglias* does below *Villa Real*. The air is temperate and agreeable. The country, beſides its extraordinary fertility in wine and fruits, produces alſo rice, flax, hemp, ſilk, honey and ſugar; and, if the ſurface of many of its mountains want that fertility, this is well compenſated by the minerals within. This province was much more populous formerly, though even at preſent, it is one of the beſt peopled. In the year 788, it was erected into a Monarchy. The moſt remarkable places in it are the following; *viz.*

The civdad of *Orihuela*, in Latin *Orſelis*, ſtanding in the midſt of a delicious plain on the *Segura*, and being environed with mountains. It is defended by an old caſtle, is an univerſity and likewiſe a biſhop's ſee ſubject to the archbiſhop of *Valencia*, and worth ten thouſand ducats *per annum*. It is alſo the capital of a particular Diſtrict.

Guardamar is a little ſea-port, at the mouth of the *Segura*, famous for its exportations of ſalt.

Torra de las Salinas, *Dita Mata*, or *La Mata*, by the *Dutch* called *Alematte*, or *Alimatte*, carries on a great trade in ſalt, with which it is furniſhed by a ſmall lake formed by ſaline ſprings; and, though the water be apparently weakened by rain, yet is ſalt made of it by the exhalations of the ſun. The uſual quantity thus produced, one year with another, is about nine hundred thouſand fanegas, each fanega being one hundred and fifty pounds weight; but, when heavy rains are ſucceeded by exceſſive heat, it comes little ſhort of one million and five hundred thouſand. This is the moſt conſiderable ſalt-work in all *Spain*.

Elche is a handſome town, ſituate in a moſt delightful neighbourhood abounding in wine, dates, exquiſite fruits, olives and very large palm-trees, and gives the title of marquis.

Aſpe is an inconſiderable place.

Elda is a little town and the capital of a county.

Alicant, a good ſea-port, fortified with a few baſtions. Its caſtle ſtands very high, and this town is famous for its red and white wine, particularly the red. Meal, and every other neceſſary of life, is here very good. In the year 1706, it was taken by the *Engliſh*, but, in 1708, recovered again by the *Spaniards*, who, in the year 1709, retook alſo the ſtrong caſtle. It

exports ſoap, wine and anniſe ſeed; and along the coaſt are ſeveral towers where a watch is continually kept againſt the Corſairs.

Xicona is a little town, ſeated among hills, being defended by a caſtle, and famous for its wine.

Villa Loyſa is a little ſea-port near *Cape Finiſtrat.*

Alcoy is a pretty little town on a river of the ſame name. Near it, in the year 1504, were diſcovered ſome iron mines.

Biar is a little town noted for fine honey.

Contentayna is a town and an earldom ſeated on the mountain of *Mariola*, on which grows an uncommon quantity both of curious and eſculent herbs.

Onteniente is a little town where, in the year 1752, was erected an academy of beaux arts.

Vellada is a ſmall place.

Ayora the like, but its inhabitants are ſaid to ſpeak *Caſtilian* in its purity.

Milleres is alſo a little town.

Monteſa, a fortreſs.

Xativa was once one of the moſt beautiful towns in all *Spain*, but ſiding with *Charles* III. in the year 1707, *Philip* V. ordered it to be demoliſhed, and, inſtead of it, a new town to be built called St. *Philip.*

Altea is a little ſea-port trading in wine, flax, ſilk and honey.

Cape Artemus is the ancient *Artemiſium*, but is now called *Cabo de S. Martin*, and alſo *Punta del Emperador.*

The civdad of *Denia*, in Latin *Dianeum* and *Artemiſium*, from *Diana*, in honour of whom it was built; as alſo *Hemereſcopeum*, on account of an high tower there, lies at the foot of the mountain *Mongon*, on a declivity, ſtretching to the ſea. Here is a tower of extraordinary height from whence ſhips are perceived at a vaſt diſtance, as alſo a caſtle, very ſtrong both by art and nature, with a convenient double harbour. This place gives the title of marquis.

Oliva is a little town, giving the title of earl to the duke of *Gandia.*

Civdad Gandia, lying not far from the ſea on the river *Alcoy*, gives the title of duke to the houſe of *Borgia*, and has an univerſity founded in the year 1549.

Alzyra is a little town ſeated on the *Xucar*, but having a very extenſive ſilken trade.

Algemezin is alſo a ſmall place:

The civdad of *Valencia*, which is the capital of the province, lies on the river *Guadalaviar*, in a very pleaſant and fertile bottom, being large, beautiful, defended with ſome fortifications and populous, and inhabited both by perſons of rank and merchants, the latter of whom drive a conſiderable trade here. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop, whoſe yearly revenue amounts to forty thouſand ducats, having the biſhops of *Segorve*, *Oribuela* and *Majorca* for his

hs ſuffragans. In the year 1470, an univerſity was erected here, and it has a tribunal of inquiſition with an *audiencia real*, in which, beſides the governador and captain-general of the province, a regent preſides. Next to theſe are eight counſellors, four juſticiary or criminal officers and two fiſcals. Several monuments of antiquity have been found here. The city is very ancient, and was firſt built, in the ſix hundred and ſixteenth year from the foundation of *Rome*, by the veteran ſoldiers who had ſerved under *Viriatus*; for which reaſon the inhabitants ſtyle themſelves *Veteres*, or *Veterani*. It was demoliſhed by *Pompey*, but afterwards rebuilt. In the year 524, a general council was held here, and the *Moors* were in poſſeſſion of it till 1238. The chief export from this place is almonds.

Porto el Grajo is a little walled town fortified towards the ſea.

Morviedro, in Latin *Muri Veteres*, is an ancient town, ſeated on a high rock near a river which takes its name from the town. It is the remains of the celebrated city of *Saguntum*, which was ſet on fire by its own inhabitants when they choſe to do that rather than ſurrender to the *Carthaginians*, who lay before it. Its name is derived from the walls ſtill exiſting, which ſhow the circuit of the ancient *Saguntum*. Here are alſo to be ſeen the remains of an amphitheatre and palace.

Civdad Segorve, in Latin *Segobriga*, is an ancient pleaſant city ſeated near the *Morviedro* on a declivity betwixt mountains. It is the ſee of a biſhop ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of *Valencia*, with an annual revenue of ten thouſand ducats. It gives the title of duke to the family of *Cordona*.

Xeriça is a ſmall place, but yet the capital of a county, which, ſince the year 1565, has been re-annexed to the crown.

Almenara, a little town and an earldom, ſituate not far from the ſea.

Carpeſa and *Moneada* are both little places.

Burriana too a ſmall ſea-port ſituate in a very fertile neighbourhood.

Villa Real is ſeated on the river *Millas*, but, in the year 1706, was almoſt deſtroyed for its attachment to King *Charles* III.

Honda is a little town on the river *Millas*, ſtanding among mountains which produce ſeveral kinds of wholeſome vegetables.

Villa Hermoſa is alſo a ſmall town on the river *Millas* giving the title of duke.

Viſtabella too a little place.

Adzeneta, ſmall and ſeated on the mountain *Pegna Goloſa*, on which grow multitudes of eſculent plants.

Caſtello della Plana is a very conſiderable ſea-port.

Oropeſa, a little town, ſeated at the foot of a mountain near the ſea.

Peniſcola, or *Penoſcola*, a ſmall place on a high promontory called *Cabo Forbat*, is environed on three ſides by the ſea, and the difficulty of the acceſs on the land ſide renders it a place of great ſtrength.

Las Cuevas, *Salſadella* and St. *Matheo* are three little towns; the laſt is ſtrongly ſituated.

Morella, a little place, on the borders of *Aragon*, environed by rocks and high mountains, was pillaged in the year 1705 by the troops of *Philip* V. the effects of which diſaſter are ſtill too viſible in it.

Talets and *Traiguera*, ſituate on the river *Servol*, are two ſmall towns.

Hoſtalet is a frontier village lying betwixt *Valencia* and *Catalonia*.

The KINGDOM *of NEW CASTILE.*

CASTILE is the principal and moſt opulent Kingdom in all *Spain*. It is generally divided into the *Old* and *New*; the former part having been recovered from the *Moors* ſome time before the latter. *New Caſtile*, of which, in regard to the order of ſituation, we ſhall firſt ſpeak, is by ſome called alſo the Kingdom of *Toledo*, being the centre of the Monarchy and the King's reſidence. It is divided, on the north, by a chain of mountains from *Old Caſtile*; and a like chain divides it alſo eaſtward from *Aragon* and *Valencia*. On this ſide it borders upon *Murcia*. To the ſouth it is likewiſe ſeparated by a chain of hills from *Andaluzia*; and weſtward is bounded by *Eſtremadura*. Its greateſt extent, from eaſt to weſt, is about forty-ſix *Spaniſh* miles; and its greateſt breadth, from north to ſouth, about fifty. It enjoys a good air and is very fertile. The *Tagus*, *Guadiana* and *Guadalquivir* have already been ſaid to receive their ſources in this province. The two firſt run from north-eaſt to ſouth-weſt quite through it, and greatly improve its natural fertility. The other rivers of conſideration in this province are the *Xucar*, which makes its way through *Valencia* into the *Mediterranean*; the *Xarama*, which takes its riſe in a mountain of *Atiença*, and, after receiving the *Henares* and *Tajuna*, falls into the *Tagus* and the *Guadarama*; which riſing in the mountains of *Toledo* runs from north to ſouth through the province, loſing itſelf below *Toledo* in the *Tagus*.

New Caſtile was formerly governed by earls, the laſt of whom, by name *Garcias*, dying without iſſue, in the year one thouſand twenty-nine, bequeathed his dominions to his ſiſter *Nugna*, ſpouſe to *Sancho* the Great, King of *Navarre*, who raiſed this province to a Kingdom. *Ferdinand*, King of *Leon*, ſucceeded to it on the demiſe of *Henry* of *Caſtile*, and, in the year 1217, both Kingdoms became united in his perſon; but the laſt and permanent union of the Kingdoms of *Caſtile* and *Aragon* was, by the marriage of *Ferdinand*, Prince of *Aragon*, with *Iſabella*, heireſs of *Caſtile*.

I have already obſerved, under the article *Eſtremadura*, that this country is incorporated with *New Caſtile*, which of itſelf conſiſts of three cantons; namely,

1. *La Mancha*, which is the ſouthern part of the country, and contains the following places; *viz.*

Almodavar del Campo, a town ſituate in a pleaſant valley at the foot of mount *Morena*, and defended by a caſtle.

Elviſo, a little town at the foot of the ſame mountain.

Miguel Turra, ſmall, but ſeated in a plain which abounds in corn, wine and oil.

El Convento de Calatrava, a place in the ſame delightful ſituation as the former, and capital of the order of *Calatrava*.

Almodavar del Campo, a little town belonging to the order of *Calatrava*.

Almagro, a little town belonging to the ſame order, and capital of the Diſtrict of *Campo de Calatrava*, having medicinal ſprings. Its environs are level and fertile.

Civdad Real is a pretty and well inhabited town, noted for its excellent wine; but its neighbourhood ſuffers ſometimes by the inundations of the *Guadiana*.

Calatrava, which gave name to the order ſo called, is ſeated on the *Guadiana*.

Villa Rubia De los Ojos is a ſmall place, and ſo called from the *ojos*, or eyes, of the *Guadiana* in its neighbourhood; for which ſee Introduction, (§. 5.)

Conſuegra, a commanderie belonging to the order of *Malta*, ſtands at the foot of a mountain, and is defended by two caſtles.

Mora is ſmall but the capital of an earldom.

Orgaz is alſo ſmall and an earldom.

2. *La Sierra*, which lies in the eaſt part of *New Caſtile*, and is ſo named from its numerous mountains, contains

Velez el Rubio, a little town, but formerly fortified, being a commanderie belonging to the order of *Santjago*.

Segura de la Sierra, alſo ſmall, but the richeſt commanderie of the order of *Santjago*.

Civdad Alcaraz, which ſtands in a very fertile country, and is defended by a caſtle ſeated on an eminence.

Montiel and *Villa Nueva de los Infantos*, both inconſiderable places.

Villena, a fortified town, and

Almanza, where, in the year 1707, the army of *Philip* V. defeated that of *Charles* III.

Chinchilla, *Albazete*, *S. Clemente* and *Mieſta*, all places of little note.

Alarcon, a mean town, on the river *Xucar*, built in the year 1178, and ſoon after razed by the *Moors*, but retaken again by *Alphonſo* IX.

Moya,

Moya, a town on an eminence on the river *Algarra*, being an earldom and defended by a caſtle.

Valeria, an ancient place, ſtanding on a hill, and formerly of ſome conſideration.

Civdad Cuenca, anciently *Conca*, ſtands high among mountains. Its biſhop, who is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of *Toledo*, enjoys a yearly revenue of fifty thouſand ducats. This place is alſo the ſeat of a court of inquiſition.

Caracoſa, or *Caracena*, is the capital of a marquiſate.

Molina is a ſmall town ſeated amidſt excellent paſtures, which are full of cattle, and particularly of ſheep.

3. *Algarria*, which is the north part of *New Caſtile*, contains the following places, *viz.*

Madrid, the metropolis of all *Spain*, and the reſidence of the King. It ſtands in the centre of a large plain, which is terminated on all ſides by mountains. To the weſt of the city, where it has neither walls nor moats, it is watered by the *Manzanares*, which ſwells in winter by the melting of the ſnows; but for the greateſt part of the year is naturally ſhallow, particularly in ſummer. King *Philip*, however, was at the expence of a very ſtately ſtone bridge over it, the whole length of which is eleven hundred paces, and to the extent of ſeven hundred, it is twenty-two broad. This bridge is called *La Puente Segoviana*. Over this little river, on the ſouth ſide of the city, *Philip* V. built a much finer bridge, which is diſtinguiſhed by the name of the *Bridge of Toledo*. The city is large, and adorned with beautiful ſquares; the ſtreets too are wide and ſtraight, having ſeveral fine fountains in them with ſtately convents and hoſpitals. The churches too are moſt magnificently decorated, particularly the chapel of *S. Iſidorus*; ſome of the noblemens houſes are alſo very ſplendid. The inhabitants are computed at one hundred and fifty thouſand. Proviſions of all kinds are both excellent and reaſonable in this city, and the continual reſidence of the court here cauſes a briſk trade and circulation of money. One great nuſance in it is that of throwing, in the night time, all manner of filth into the ſtreets, which, in hot weather, muſt occaſion a very offenſive ſmell *, and in rains turn them to an inſupportable mire. Hence it is that the city may often be very ſenſibly ſmelt at the diſtance of five or ſix *Engliſh* miles. On each ſide, however, of the ſtreets are two narrow paſſes where a perſon may walk dry-footed. The air is beſt and pureſt in the court part of the town. The large market wants nothing but cleanlineſs to make it a very fine place. It is generally occupied by fleſh and green ſtalls and the like; and, being likewiſe the ſcene for the bull-fights, all the houſes on each ſide have balconies for the conveniency of viewing theſe ſpectacles. The other ſquares in *Madrid* are the Sun-market, the market *del la Sabada*, and

* General *Stanhope*, who was many years ambaſſador in *Spain*, aſſures us to the contrary. He tells us, and not improbably, that the intenſe heat of the ſun ſo parches up the filth, that he never obſerved any diſagreeable ſmell to ariſe from it.

that

that of *S. Domingo*. The King's palace ſtands on an eminence in the weſt ſide of the city, commanding a delightful proſpect of the river *Manzanares* and the country beyond it. In the year 1734, it was burnt down, but ſince that has been rebuilt with greater magnificence. In this city are the colleges of which mention has been made in §. 14. of the Introduction, and three royal academies; *viz.* the *real academia eſpannola*, inſtituted for the improvement of eloquence and the *Spaniſh* tongue; the *real academia de la hiſtoria*, and the *real academia medica*.

Buen Retiro is a royal ſeat, eaſtward of the city, built by *Philip* IV. and conſiſts of four main parts which form a complete ſquare, with a pavillion at each angle. In the area ſtands an equeſtrian ſtatue of *Philip* IV. It has likewiſe a large grove beautifully variegated with canals, ſummer-houſes, parterres and fountains. Near this palace are alſo two moſt delightful hermitages, called by the names of *S. Antony* and *S. Paul*, but they may more properly be accounted pleaſure-houſes. In this charming receſs the King uſually ſpends the whole ſpring and a great part of ſummer.

Caſa del Campo is a royal ſeat, ſtanding on the other ſide of the river to the weſt of the city, directly facing the King's town palace, and is a very delightful place having a fine park. At the entrance of the garden ſtands an equeſtrian ſtatue of *Philip* III.

Florida is another royal pleaſure-houſe, lying near the former in an enchanting ſituation.

Le Pardo is a royal ſeat, having a garden and park, being a large ſquare building with a tower at each corner. Here it was that, in the year 1739, the marquis of *Villarias* and the *Engliſh* miniſter, Mr. *Keene*, ſigned the famous convention for accommodating all miſunderſtandings betwixt thoſe two powers. On a mountain not far from hence ſtands a convent of Capuchins, which is viſited with great devotion on account of a ſuppoſed crucifix there.

Sarſuela is a pleaſant royal ſeat.

S. Ildephonſe, is a palace, five *Spaniſh* miles from *Madrid*, in a delightful lonely country: part of it is alſo a convent where the preſent King's mother-in-law ſpends her days. Here too King *Philip* V. retired on his reſignation of the crown in the year 1724, and cauſed the reliques of ſome ſaints, which were highly revered, to be brought from the eſcurial into this chapel.

The eſcurial, which is ſeven *Spaniſh* miles from *Madrid*, is a moſt ſuperb ſtructure, but ſtands in a wild barren country, being encloſed almoſt on every ſide with mountains. It was built by *Philip* II. purſuant to a vow, for the victory obtained at St. *Quintin* by his army over that of *France*. It was begun in the year 1557, and took up twenty-two years and immenſe ſums of money before it was finiſhed. It is indeed an amazing ſtructure, and has the appearance of a town. The windows in it are computed at eleven thouſand. It contains twenty-two areas and ſeventeen cloiſters,

cloyſters, but a profound ſtillneſs reigns throughout the whole. It forms an oblong ſquare, and towards the mountains, or the weſt, is the fartheſt and principal ſide, which has three ſtately towers upon it; but that in the middle is the largeſt and moſt ornamented, having a grand portal ſupported by eight pillars of the *Doric* order ſtanding on each ſide on a baſe of one hundred and thirty feet in length and an *Engliſh* ell in height. This work, which is full fifty-ſix feet high, terminates in the *Corinthian* order, ſupporting four *Ionic* pillars of moſt exquiſite workmanſhip with two pyramids on each ſide of them. Betwixt theſe four pillars are two rows of niches, and in the firſt, which is over the gate, are to be ſeen the arms of *Spain*, and over them, in the ſecond row, the image of *S. Laurence*, both maſter-pieces of ſculpture. This gate leads to the church, the convent, the King's apartment and the college. It is twelve feet broad and twenty-four in height; whereas the two doors on the ſides are only ten feet broad to a height of twenty. Theſe three doors, with the two elegant pieces of building at the end, form a very grand view. In the firſt ſide there are two hundred and twenty-five windows. The oppoſite ſide towards the eaſt is of the ſame length, but does not join in the middle. It has five doors and three hundred and ſixty-ſix windows. Round it is a terras ſupported by arcades and incloſed with iron rails about three feet in height, beyond which is a ſpacious area. On the ſouth ſide, which is not ſo long as the former, are three hundred and ſix windows placed in five rows; but the north, on account of the cold winds, has only one hundred and ſixty, though, in all other particulars, anſwerable to that of the ſouth. The inſide of this palace is divided into three parts; the middle of which contains the church with a ſpacious lobby; the two others, which form the ends, are divided into two main buildings, one eaſtward and the other weſtward; which are ſubdivided again into four ſpacious cloiſters correſpondent to each other in dimenſions and architecture, with a fine marble fountain in the midſt of each. On the right ſide, facing the ſouth, is the convent, which conſiſts of five cloiſters, and is ſo large as to take up the whole eaſt ſide. And the north too has the like diviſions. Such is the extent of the eaſtern part of this north ſide, that it includes all the apartments of the royal family. The four ſmall cloiſters in the weſt are aſſigned to the officers of the houſhold and ſtudents. The convent belongs to the *Jeromites*, who are two hundred in number, and are ſplendidly provided for. They hold lectures in all ſcholaſtic languages. At paſſing through the great door to the firſt mentioned weſt ſide, we come into a magnificent portico, which leads into a large court fronting the north part of the church. This portico, which is twenty feet in breadth and eighty in length, being adorned alſo with a very fine roof, ſeparates the convent and college; and over it is the library containing a large and choice collection of books. The two ſides of the court are taken up by two large buildings four ſtories high; that on the

the right being the convent; and the other, on the left, containing the college halls and the King's apartment, which, excluſive of its admirable paintings, has little in it ſuitable to the magnificence and grandeur of the other parts of the building; the liberality of the founder being chiefly taken up in enriching the church, which, as well as the whole building, is dedicated to *S. Laurence*. It contains forty chapels and as many altars. In the principal chapel is kept the church treaſure; and in it likewiſe is the great altar, which, from the pavement to the roof, is of the fineſt jaſper. This chapel alone is ſaid to be worth five millions of piaſtres. The veſtry on one ſide of the choir is a very large ſaloon, decorated with paintings by *Titian* and other celebrated maſters. In this are kept the veſtments and furniture for the altar, with the plate, and, excluſive of many other valuable pieces, a gold crucifix ſet with very large pearls, rubies, turquoiſes, emeralds and diamonds.

The pantheon, or burial-place, of the Kings and Queens of *Spain*, lies under the high altar, and is, beyond diſpute, the moſt ſtriking part of the eſcurial. It was begun by *Charles* V. and religiouſly carried on by *Philip* II. and III. till *Philip* IV. put the finiſhing hand to it. Among many other remarkable pieces here, what moſt attracts admiration, is the arms of *Spain* emblazoned in its ſeveral colours by all kinds of gems, which are enchaſed with amazing ſkill and beauty. The riches and ſplendor of this vault, with the metals and gems glittering on all ſides, render it indeed the pride of *Spain*; but, at the ſame time, it is an affecting monument of the vanity and tranſitorineſs of all ſublunary grandeur. The roof is ſupported by ſixteen pillars of jaſper of different colours, behind which, in perſpective, are placed others of marble, the chapiters of all which are of gilt braſs. The chapel of the pantheon ſtands at the end directly oppoſite the door, and, excluſive of a multitude of other refulgent decorations, contains a gold crucifix richly ſet with diamonds. The ſpace on the ſides of this chapel is diſpoſed in four rows of magnificent niches of equal bigneſs, which are filled with twenty-ſix coffins of black marble, containing the deceaſed Kings and Queens, and being curiouſly decorated with works of gilt braſs. The bodies of thoſe Princes and Princeſſes, and even of the Queens, who left no male infants, are not depoſited here, but in two vaults on the ſide of the pantheon. The eſcurial, beſides its uninterrupted proſpect towards *Madrid*, has a fine walk extending to the village of *Eſcurial*, being a length of about two *Engliſh* miles and a half.

Cadahalſo is a ſmall pretty town ſurrounded with delightful gardens and woods.

Eſcalona ſtands high, near the little river of *Alberce*, being defended by a large caſtle. It is alſo a dutchy and has a collegiate church.

Maqueda is the capital of a dutchy. The neighbourhood of this town is covered with olive and vine-yards.

Talavera la Reyna, formerly *Libura*, or *Ebura*, is a handſome town ſeated in a valley on the *Tagus*, and fortified in the old manner with walls, towers and breaſt-works. It was formerly appropriated to the Queen's revenue, and, at preſent, is famous for its earthen-ware. It boaſts many inhabitants of quality, and contains alſo a collegiate church. Proviſions of all kinds are very cheap here.

Talavera la Vieja is a town on the *Tagus*.

Cebola is a large town.

Toledo, an ancient fortified city, ſtands high on the river *Tagus*. The ſtreets are narrow and its ſite very unequal; yet, excluſive of a great number of handſome private houſes, here are alſo ſeveral ſtately edifices, with ſeventeen ſquares and thirty-eight convents, of which, that of the *Franciſcans*, built by *Ferdinand* and *Iſabella*, is the principal. Next to this is the convent of the Predicant Monks. It contains alſo many churches and ſome hoſpitals. The cathedral here is one of the moſt conſiderable and the richeſt in all *Spain*; and, adjoining to it, is the archiepiſcopal palace. The archbiſhop, of whom mention has been already made in §. 7. of the Introduction, has a revenue, one year with another, of three hundred thouſand ducats: that of the cathedral is alſo one hundred and fifty thouſand, but with the defalcation of ſixty-ſix thouſand payable to the King. Beneath the juriſdiction of this archbiſhopric are five cities, one hundred and nine towns, five hundred and ſixteen villages, four collegiate churches, twenty-five archprieſts and thirty-ſix convents, excluſive of two hundred and ſixty-four other free convents in the towns and villages which belong to this archbiſhopric. It has alſo an univerſity founded in the year 1475, and is the ſeat of a court of inquiſition. The King's palace, by the inhabitants called *Alcaçar*, is a large building ſeated on a rock on one ſide of the city, which it commands, as it alſo does the *Tagus*, which waſhes the bottom of this rock and the neighbouring country. *Toledo* is populous, and, excluſive of its fine ſword-blades, carries on a great trade in wool, ſilk and ſtuffs, but with the great inconvenience of going down to the *Tagus* for water. It has three bridges over that river. The adjacent country is quite dry and barren, except that part which borders on the *Tagus*. No leſs than eighteen councils have been held in this city.

The *Spaniſh* hiſtorians relate, that at *Toledo* formerly ſtood a tower called *Hercules*'s Chamber, concerning which a ſtrange notion prevails among the people, that the opening it would prove the ruin of *Spain*: *Roderick*, however, in hopes of finding a treaſure, ordered it to be opened, when all he found in it was a cheſt containing a board, on which were painted ſome men of a fierce appearance, with this *Latin* inſcription, *By ſuch a people will* Spain *ſoon be overthrown*. This was univerſally interpreted of the *Moors*; but the tower door was no ſooner ſhut than it ſunk into the earth and diſappeared.

diſappeared. Abſurd as this ſtory is, yet ſeveral hiſtorians and geographers mention it with abundance of gravity.

Yepes is a ſmall place, noted for its wine and oil.

Ocanna, a little town, which, beſides its wine and oil, makes fine earthenware.

Villa Rubia ſtands in a fertile and well cultivated ſoil.

Arenjuez is a royal ſeat, chiefly to be admired for its delightful ſituation. It lies about ſeven *Spaniſh* miles from *Madrid* and ſix from *Toledo*, being ſeated in a charming plain on an iſland formed by the rivers *Tagus* and *Xarama*, which are united above it by a canal. The fine gardens, parterres, fountains, caſcades, grottos and walks on all ſides of it, render it a paradiſe of natural beauties.

Anover is a fine town on the *Tagus*.

Illeſcas, a little place on a ſpacious pleaſant plain.

Leganes is the capital of a marquiſate.

Fuente Duegna, a little place lying on the *Tagus*.

Zurita is another little place on the *Tagus*, having a caſtle, and being a commanderie belonging to the order of *Calatrava*.

Paſtrana, the principal place of the dutchy of the ſame name has a collegiate church.

Arganta is a little town with a caſtle.

Alcala de Henares, anciently *Complutum*, is a town ſeated on the river *Henares*. The houſes in it are well built and the ſtreets handſome. It has a collegiate church and a celebrated univerſity, which was reſtored in the year 1494 by Cardinal *Ximenes*; and to him is owing the inſtitution that the profeſſors, at a certain age, are made prebends. The univerſity is a ſtately building and contains a church, in which the abovementioned celebrated cardinal lies buried. The town belongs to the archbiſhop of *Toledo*.

Civdad Guadalaxara, anciently *Arriaca*, or *Carraca*, lies on a rugged eminence near the river *Henares*, but the adjacent country is fertile. Here the duke *de Ripperda* ſet up ſeveral manufactures of cloths and other ſtuffs, which ſeemed to promiſe well, but, on his diſgrace, in the year 1726, they fell to decay.

Briuega, or *Brioca*, is a little town, ſeated on the *Tajuna*, and having a caſtle. It trades in wool and ſtuffs. At this place General *Stanhope*, commander of the *Engliſh* forces, was, in the year 1710, obliged to ſurrender himſelf and his men priſoners of war.

Tortoſa is a little town.

Hita, anciently *Ceſſata*, an old little town, ſtanding on an eminence and defended by a fort.

Cadacra, a ſmall but pretty place.

Buitraga too is ſmall, but ſtands on a rock which is fortified both by art and nature, and belongs to the duke *de Infantado*, who has a very fine palace here.

Uzeda is the capital of a dutchy, and has a caſtle.

Alcovendas is a little town in a barren neighbourhood.

The KINGDOM *of* OLD CASTILE.

THE name of *Old Caſtile* was given to this province as being recovered from the *Moors* ſooner than *New Caſtile*. To the ſouth it joins *New Caſtile*, to the weſt *Leon*; on the north it is bounded by *Aſturia* and *Biſcay*, and on the eaſt by *Navarre* and *Aragon*. Its figure is very irregular; and conſequently its dimenſions very different. Its greateſt length, namely, from *Valladolid* to *Taraçona* is pretty nearly about twenty-eight, and its greateſt breadth about forty-five *Spaniſh* miles. The principal rivers in it are the *Duoro* and *Ebro*, the firſt of which is joined by the *Atayada*, *Andaja*, *Arebarillo* and *Piſuerga*, which alſo receives the *Arlança* and *Arlançon*. The ſources of all theſe rivers are in this province, which is mountainous, and not ſo fertile as *New Caſtile*. The moſt fruitful part in it is a tract called *la Tierro de Campos*, lying north near *Medina de Rio Seco* and *Palencia*. The wine produced here is excellent; and its plains are covered with cattle, particularly with ſheep, the wool of which is the beſt in all *Spain*. It was formerly only a county, ſubject to the Kings of *Leon*; but in 1016 was erected into a Kingdom. The moſt remarkable places in this province are as follow, *viz.*

Pedraçu de la Sierra, a town ſeated on the river *Duraton*, having a caſtle, in which *Francis* Dauphin of *France*, and *Henry* his brother, children to *Francis* I. were confined for four years. This was the birth-place of the excellent Emperor *Trajan*.

Sepulveda, is a little town on an eminence, ſeated amidſt ſteep rocks on the river *Duraton*: It was anciently called *Segobriga* and afterwards *Sepulvega*, which is eaſily altered to its preſent name.

The civdad of *Avila* is an ancient middling city, ſeated in a fine plain, being environed with mountains, and producing excellent grapes, and other fine fruits. Its biſhop has a revenue of twenty thouſand ducats *per annum*, and is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of *Santjago*. The univerſity here, which was founded in 1445, was confirmed in 1538, by Pope *Gregory* XIII. and afterwards enlarged. The convent of *Auguſtines* here has a celebrated image of the Virgin *Mary*. In the town too are alſo ſome manufactures.

Mengra-

Mengravilla, a village not far from *Avila*, contains ſalt mines.

Hontiveros or *Fuentiberos*, is ſituated in a delightful plain, abounding in corn, wine, fruits and ſaffron.

Arevalo, is a town at the conflux of the rivers *Andaja* and *Arebalillo*. It is ſurnamed the *Noble*, from the number of noble and diſtinguiſhed families which have received their birth here.

The civdad of *Segovia* is a city of great antiquity, and ſtill conſiderable. It ſtands high betwixt two hills, being large, populous, and handſome, having excellent manufactures of cloth and paper; and exporting alſo a very fine ſort of wool. The biſhop of this place is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of *Toledo*, and has a yearly revenue of twenty-four thouſand ducats. The King's palace ſtands on a rock in the higheſt part of the city; and, excluſive of cannon, has alſo a garriſon. The duke *de Ripperda*, at his diſgrace in the year 1726, was brought as a priſoner to this place, where he continued till 1728, when he found means to make his eſcape. At the foot of it runs the river of *Atyada*. The *Roman* aqueduct here, called *Puente Segoviana*, is a moſt amazing fabric, being carried from one mountain to another to the length of three thouſand paces, and ſupported by two rows of ſeventy-ſix lofty arches: It paſſes through the ſuburbs, and conveys water over the whole city.

S. Maria La Real de la Nieva, is a little town ſtanding on a rock near the river *Atyada*, and noted for an image of the Virgin *Mary*.

Olmedo is another little town, in a very fertile and delightful plain.

Madrigal too is a ſmall town in a plain, abounding with corn and excellent wine.

Pennafiel is the capital of a marquiſate, giving title to the eldeſt branch of the houſe of *Oſſuna*. It lies at the foot of a high mountain, and is defended by a caſtle. The fertility of the ſoil is very extraordinary; and its cheeſe, in particular, is accounted ſome of the beſt in *Spain*.

Coca, a little town, ſeated on an eminence among mountains, belongs to the count of *Alcala*, and is called the Prince's priſon, *Philip William* Prince of *Orange* having been impriſoned in its caſtle.

Cuellar, anciently *Colenda*, is a little old town ſtanding high, and giving the title of marquis to the eldeſt branch of the ducal houſe of *Albuquerque*.

Atiença is a little town on a mountain of the ſame name, near which is ſome excellent corn-land, paſtures, and ſalt-ſprings.

The civdad of *Siguenza*, anciently called *Seguntia*, is an old city lying at the foot of Mount *Atiença*. It ſtands high, with the river *Henares* running at its bottom; and, beſides good walls, has alſo a caſtle. The yearly revenue of its biſhop, who is ſuffragan to *Toledo*, is forty thouſand ducats. The univerſity here was erected in 1471.

Fuencaliente, is a little town near the ſource of the *Xalon*.

Medina

Medina Celi, in Latin *Methymna cæleſtis*, is the capital of a dutchy, to which belong eighty other villages, and on the death of Duke *Lewis Francis*, devolved to his eldeſt ſiſter the dutcheſs dowager of *Feria*. This place was formerly very flouriſhing.

Arcos is a town.

Monteaguda is a town, giving the title of earl to the marquis of *Almazan*.

Almazan, is a pretty village on a marquiſate, where a ſuppoſed head of St. *Stephen* the protomartyr is worſhipped.

The civdad of *Oſma*, in Latin *Uxama*, is a little old town on the river *Duoro*. Its biſhop, who is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of *Toledo*, has a yearly revenue of ſixteen thouſand ducats. Here is alſo an univerſity. In the time of the *Romans* it was much larger than at preſent, but was deſtroyed by *Pompey*; and the ruins of it are ſtill viſible.

Burgo de Oſma is a little town on the other ſide of the river fronting the city.

San Eſtevan de Gormaz, is the capital of a ſmall earldom belonging to the duke of *Eſcalona*, and ſtands on an eminence near the *Duoro*.

Aranda de Duoro, is a large handſome town on the river of that name.

Crugna is a little town, but an earldom, and defended by a caſtle.

Roa is a little town, ſeated on a large plain near the *Duoro*, having a caſtle belonging to the count of *Siruela*.

The civdad of *Valladolid*, in *Latin Valiholetum*, and anciently called *Pindia*, is a large, beautiful, populous city, ſituate in a ſpacious delightful plain, which is watered by the *Piſuerga*. It is one of the moſt ſtately cities in *Spain*, having long, broad, fine ſtreets, with large and lofty houſes, ſplendid palaces, ſpacious and elegant ſquares, piazzas and fountains, ſeventy convents, among which the *Dominican* convent of St. *Paul*, for its magnificent church, the college of St. *Gregory* and that of the Jeſuits, are more particularly worthy notice. Here is alſo a fine royal palace near the *Dominican* convent, an univerſity founded in 1346, a geographical academy lately erected, a court of inquiſition and a tribunal of juſtice compoſed of one preſident, fifteen counſellors, four criminal judges, one ſupreme judge for *Biſcay*, four judges of nobility, two fiſcals and an alguacil mayor. Yet the revenue of its biſhop, who is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of *Toledo*, does not exceed twelve thouſand ducats *per annum*. It has very pleaſant environs, with a large ſtone bridge over the little river *Eſcueva*, which runs through the city.

Lerma is a ſmall town on the river *Arlanza*, with a palace belonging to the duke of *Paſtrana* and *Infantado*, who is likewiſe duke of *Lerma*.

Civdad Burgos is the capital of *Old Caſtile*, and ſtands on a hill; but extends itſelf along the plain to the little rapid river of *Arlançon*, over which it has a good bridge. *Burgos* is large, but irregular, and moſt of its ſtreets

are

are narrow and crooked. It has, notwithſtanding, many fine ſquares, public buildings and noblemens houſes. The revenue of its archbiſhop is not ſhort of forty thouſand ducats a year; and his ſuffragans are the biſhops of *Pamplona*, *Calaborra*, and *Palencia*. The cathedral is large and ſplendid. In the convent of the *Auguſtines* is a magnificent chapel, in which extraordinary devotion is paid to a crucifix. Above the city ſtands the citadel. *Bega*, one of its ſuburbs, exceeds it in convents and hoſpitals; and, among others, has a very large one for pilgrims. This city was built in the ninth or tenth century, on the ruins of the ancient *Auca*.

Las Huelgas is a celebrated abbey called the *Noble*, from its one hundred and fifty nuns, who are all of good families. Under the abbeſs are ſeventeen other convents, fourteen towns and fifty villages; ſome very large. She has alſo the diſpoſal of twelve commanderies. This abbey owes its foundation to *Alphonſo* IX. King of *Caſtile*.

Caſtro Xeres, capital of an earldom belonging to the houſe of *Mendoza*, ſtands high, and has a citadel.

Vivar is a ſmall place, famed for the birth of the hero *Roderigo*, ſurnamed the *Cid*.

Melgiar de Ramenſa and *Aquilar del Campo*, are two little towns on the river *Piſuerga*.

Val de Porras, is a valley among the mountains of *Burgos*, which, excluſive of its fine paſtures, produces fruits and corn; and is a merindade or bailiwic.

Eſpinoſa de los Monteros, is a little place among the above-mentioned mountains, being ſeated in the midſt of a pleaſant and fruitful valley, on the little river of *Trueva*.

Amaya is a ſmall town at the foot of a very high rock, where *Roderic* I. earl of *Caſtile*, held his court.

Miranda de Ebro is a little town, having a caſtle on a mountain, which produces excellent wine.

Brivieſca is a large town belonging to the houſe of *Velaſco*. In it is a convent of *Jacobines*, with a college.

Manaſterio de las Rodillas, is a village where the beſt *Caſtilian* cheeſe is made.

Betwixt this place and the city of *Burgos*, at the foot of an eminence in a delightful plain near the highway-ſide, lies a very fine and rich chartereux.

The little Diſtrict of *Rioxa*, which ſome maps place in the province of *Biſcay*, lies properly in *Old Caſtile*, and takes its name from the *Rio*, or river of *Oxa*, which waters it. The air of this place is very pure and wholeſome, and the ſoil produces grain, wine, and honey. In it are the following places, *viz.*

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The civdad of *Santo Domingo de la Calzada*, which lies at the foot of a mountain near the little river *Laglera*, in a pleaſant fertile plain.

Najara, a little town, belonging to the duke of that name.

Navarrete, *Guardia* and *Baſtiada*, three ſmall towns.

Logronno, *Lucronium*, and *Juliobriga*, a fortified town on the river *Ebro*, ſeated in a large and delightful plain. In it is a court of inquiſition. The neighbouring country abounds in vineyards, corn-fields, gardens, and woods of olive, fig, mulberry and other fruit-trees. Here are alſo good paſtures.

Lara is a little town, having a good caſtle.

S. Pedro d'Arlanza is a little town, having an old convent, much reſorted to on account of a ſuppoſed miraculous image in it.

Berlanga, *Verlanga*, is the capital of a marquiſate.

Soria is a town lying near the ſite of the famous *Numantia*, of which ſome monuments and remains are ſtill to be ſeen at *Garay*.

Agreda ſtands at the foot of Mount *Cayo*, in Latin *Cannus*, in the place where the ancient *Gracchuris* ſtood.

Aguilar del Campo is a little town, having an old caſtle, belonging to the family of *Mauriquez*, on whom it confers the title of marquis.

Civdad Calahorra, in Latin *Calaguris*, ſtands high on the river *Ebro*. Its biſhop, who is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop, of *Burgos*, has a revenue of twenty thouſand ducats *per annum*.

The KINGDOM *of NAVARRE.*

THIS Kingdom, which by way of diſtinction from *Lower Navarre*, belonging to the *French*, is called *Upper Navarre*, borders to the weſt on *Old Caſtile* and *Biſcay*; and to the ſouth on *Aragon*; to the eaſt it is bounded by *Aragon* and the *Pyrenees*, which divide it from *French Navarre*, and alſo by the ſame mountains towards the north. Its extent from ſouth to north is about twenty *Spaniſh* miles, and from weſt to eaſt about eighteen. The name of this province is modern, being entirely unknown to the ancients. It is watered by three rivers all falling into the *Ebro*, namely, the *Aragon*, which iſſues from the Kingdom of that time, the *Arga* and *Ega*. Here are two main roads leading over the *Pyrenean* mountains into *France*; namely, one from *Pamplona* along the valley of *Batan*, by the way of *Maya* and *Annoa* to *Bayonne*; the other, *viz.* that of *Roncevaux*, which is the beſt, leading from *Pamplona* by the way of *Taraffa* to *S. Jean pié de Port*. The greateſt part of this province lying among the *Pyrenean* mountians, its chief wealth conſiſts in graziery. The mountains abound in

game

game of all kinds, as boars, ſtags, roe-bucks, wild-fowls, &c. The moſt remarkable of its vallies are *Roncal*, or *Roncevaux*, where *Charles the Great* loſt a battle againſt the *Spaniards*; *Batan*, and *Vara*. The King of *Spain* receives no revenue from this country, all the impoſts and duties being by compact to be employed in the public ſervices. *Navarre*, from the year 718 to 1512, had its peculiar Kings of different families; but in the laſt mentioned year was reduced by King *Ferdinand* the Catholic, under the frivolous pretence, that *John d'Albert* its King, as ally of *Lewis* XII. of *France*, with whom Pope *Julius* II. was at variance, had been declared an enemy to the church, and excommunicated by that Pope. This province is divided into five merindades or juriſdictions.

The civdad of *Pamplona*, anciently *Pompeiopolis*, or *Pompelo*, becauſe built by *Pompey the Great*, is the capital, and lies on a plain near the *Pyrenees*. It is a place of tolerable extent, and has two caſtles, one within the city, the other without on a rock. Its biſhop is ſubject to the archbiſhop of *Burgos*, and has a yearly revenue of twenty-five thouſand ducats. It is alſo the reſidence of the Vice-roy of *Navarre*, and has an univerſity founded in the year 1608.

The civdad of *Tafalla* is a pretty and tolerably large city, ſeated on the river *Cadaço*, and having a caſtle and an univerſity; its neighbourhood produces good wine.

Marzilla is a pretty little place, not far from the *Aragon*.

II. MERINDADE DE OLITA contains

Civdad Olita, a pretty town ſeated in a fruitful country on the river *Cidaço*, and formerly the reſidence of the Kings of *Navarre*. Beſides this it contains nineteen market-towns and twenty-ſix villages.

III. MERINDADE DE TUDELA contains

The civdad of *Tudela*, which is ſeated on the river *Ebro*, being on account of its pleaſantneſs the reſidence of many perſons of quality.

The civdad of *Caſcante*, which is a ſmall place, but ſeated in a delightful plain.

Twenty-two market-towns and villages.

Obſ. The woody country on the other ſide of the *Ebro* is called *Bardena Real*.

IV. MERINDADE DE ESTELLA contains one civdad, twenty-four towns, and one hundred and ſix villages.

The civdad of *Eſtella*, in Latin *Stella*, is a handſome town ſeated in a pleaſant plain on the *Ega*, and having a caſtle.

Artajona is a little place on an eminence in a wine country.

Miranda and *Falces* are two ſmall places.

Peralta is a little place on a peninſula, formed by the river *Arga*, and produces an excellent ſort of wine.

Milagro is a little place ſeated on an eminence, and having a caſtle, at the conflux of the rivers *Aragon* and *Arga*.

V. The PRINCIPALITY of VIANA, formerly the title of the eldeſt ſon of the King of *Navarre*, derives its name from *Civdad Viana*, a tolerable place on the river *Ebro*, but ſeated in a very fruitful ſoil.

VI. MERINDADE DE SANGUESA contains one civdad, twelve towns, and one hundred and ſixty-eight villages.

Civdad Sangueſa, anciently *Iturieſſa*, is a town ſeated on the river *Aragon*.

Xavier is a town noted for being the birth-place of the celebrated ſaint and miſſionary of that name.

S. Salvador de Leyre is a large and ſplendid abbey.

The KINGDOM *of ARAGON*

IS bounded on the weſt by *Navarre* and *Caſtile*, to the ſouth by *Valencia*, to the eaſt by *Catalonia*, and to the north joins the *Pyrenean* mountains. Its extent from ſouth to north is nearly about forty *Spaniſh* miles; but its greateſt length from weſt to eaſt not above twenty-ſix. The river *Ebro* croſſes the country from north-weſt to ſouth-eaſt, ſo as to divide it into two almoſt equal parts. In its courſe it receives the following leſſer ſtreams; namely, from the north the *Cinca* or *Cinga*, which riſes among the mountains of *Bielſa*, and has a very ſwift current; the *Callego*, anciently called the *Gallicus*, which iſſues from Mount *Gavas*, near the county of *Bigorre*; the *Iſuela*, whoſe ſource is a little below *Hueſca*; and ſeveral other ſmaller ones as the *Aragon*, the *Riguelo*, the *Guerva*, the *Rio de Aguas*, the *Rio Martin*, and the *Guadalope*. From the ſouth it receives the *Xalon* (in Latin *Salo*) which runs from *New Caſtile*, the *Xiloca* and other ſmaller ſtreams, as the *Guadalaviar* and *Albambra*. With all theſe rivers, *Aragon*, in general, is dry and barren, ſome parts being even uninhabited. The ſoil is for the moſt part ſandy, mountainous and ſtony, ſo that where the rivers do not come, or where water is not conveyed by art, it produces nothing. In thoſe parts, however, which are watered, we ſee corn, wine, oil, flax, fruits and in ſome places alſo ſaffron, which make up the whole riches of the country. *Aragon* formerly conſiſted of two parts; namely, the county of *Aragon* and the *Lande Sobrarbe*. At the beginning of the eleventh century they were both erected into a Kingdom, when *Sancho* the great King of *Navarre* divided his Kingdom among his children, giving to *Gonſalve*, *Sobrarbe*, and to *Ramir* the Kingdom of *Aragon*. *Ramir*, by the death of *Gonſalve*,

Gonſalve, ſucceeding ſoon to the Kingdom of *Sobrarbe* united it to his crown, whence the name became extinct. *Aragon* formerly enjoyed its particular conſtitution and privileges; but the inhabitants having in the year 1705, eſpouſed the party of the Arch-duke *Charles* III. *Philip* V. annulled all their privileges, and rendered them ſubject to the laws of *Caſtile*, by which the crown revenues from this Kingdom were conſiderably augmented.

Civdad Saragoza, or *Saragoſſa*, the capital of this country, ſtands in a very fertile plain on the *Ebro*, by whoſe windings this country is rendered ſo fertile that it produces all manner of fruits in great abundance. The city is large and handſome, the ſtreets long and broad; but very foul, and ill paved. The *Calle Santa* or *Calle de Coſſo*, is the uſual airing-place of the quality, being the handſomeſt and broadeſt. This city contains ſeventeen large churches, with fourteen ſplendid convents, excluſive of the leſſer. Its cathedral is a large irregular building. The collegiate church of *our Lady of the Pillar* is the moſt remarkable edifice here, both for its ſuppoſed miraculous image, and alſo for its valuable treaſures. The image is very ſmall, but as it were doubly covered with coſtly ornaments; being exalted very high on a pillar of the fineſt jaſper. Whoever attentively views the image, finds his eye dazzled as it were by the ſun, with the multitude of ſilver lamps and wax-lights continually burning in the chapel, mingled on all ſides with the reflexion of the gildings, jewels, and golden chandeliers, which are ſtill a greater hinderance to the ſight, ſo that it is not at all times the image can be viewed. Among the convents the moſt remarkable is that of St. *Francis*, on account of its magnificent church. The yearly revenue of the archbiſhop of this place amounts to fifty thouſand ducats; and his ſuffragans are the biſhops of *Hueſca*, *Barbaſtro*, *Xaca*, *Tarazona*, *Albarracin*, and *Teruel*. The univerſity here was founded in the year 1474, and confirmed in 1478. *Philip* V. incloſed the inquiſition-office within a citadel. Here is held the *Audiencia Real* of *Aragon*, whoſe preſidents, beſides a judge, are the governor and captain-general. It is further compoſed of eight counſellors, four criminal officers, two fiſcals, and one alguacil mayor. A great many perſons of quality reſide in this city. It enjoys alſo a very conſiderable trade. The *Phenicians*, who were the founders of this city, called it *Salduba*. But a *Roman* colony being ſent thither by *Auguſtus* gave it the name of *Cæſarea* or *Cæſar Auguſta*, of which its preſent name is a manifeſt corruption. Near this place, in the year 1701, the forces of *Philip* V. were totally routed by thoſe of *Charles* III.

Fuentes is ſeated in a fruitful plain, and was erected into a marquiſate by *Ferdinand* the Catholic.

Quinto is ſmall, but defended by a caſtle.

Belchite is a little town, ſeated in a fruitful ſoil.

Saſtago is ſmall, but an earldom.

Hijar or *Ixar*, a little town on the river *Martin*, lies at the foot of a hill, on which ſtands a caſtle, and confers the title of duke; the neighbouring country abounds in corn, wine, oil, ſilk and ſaffron.

Caſpe, an ancient town, having a caſtle, is ſituated at the junction of the *Guadalope* with the *Ebro*. *Alphonſo* II. having taken it from the *Moors* in the year 1068, conferred it on the knights of St. *John*. The country around it produces wine, grain and oil, with ſome ſaffron and ſilk.

Alcanitz is a genteel town on the river *Guadalope*, having a collegiate church and a fortreſs. It belongs to the order of *Calatrava*.

Nonaſpe is a handſome fortified town.

Freſneda, a little place.

Mont Roy, a town deſtroyed in the year 1705, by the forces of *Philip* V.

Montalvan, a fortified town on the *Martin*, lies between two rocks, having a good citadel. It is the moſt valuable commandery in this Kingdom belonging to the order of *S. Jago*.

Civdad Teruel, at the conflux of the *Alhambria* and *Turias*, or the *Guadalaviar*, is ſituated in a pleaſant level, being defended by a citadel. Its biſhop is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of *Saragoſſa*, and his income is twelve thouſand ducats *per annum*.

The civdad of *Albarracin*, anciently *Lobetum* and *Turia*, ſtands on an eminence adjoining to the *Guadalaviar*. The yearly revenue of its biſhop is ſix thouſand ducats; he is a ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of *Saragoſſa*.

Mont Real, a little town having a caſtle, ſtands on the *Xiloca*.

Civdad Daroca, ſtands on the ſame river, being difficult of acceſs. It has, notwithſtanding, a collegiate church, and the adjacent country is very fruitful.

Ariſa, a ſmall fortified town, having a caſtle on the river *Xalon*, gives the title of marquis. The country around it abounds in fruits, grain and wine; and affords alſo ſome ſaffron.

Alhama is a village famed for its medicinal baths.

Ateca or *Texa*, is a little place.

The civdad of *Calatayud* is a large city, ſeated at the conflux of the *Xalon* and *Xiloca*, at the end of a charming valley which abounds in grain, wine, oil and fruits.

Almugna is a large handſome village, where the *Grio* falls into the *Xalon*.

Ricla is a little place, but an earldom.

Carignena or *Sarignena*, is a ſmall town.

Epila is another little town ſeated on the *Xalon*; but the neighbouring country is very fruitful.

Muela is ſtill ſmaller, and ſtands in a waſte.

Alagon is a little place, ſtanding on a peninſula formed by the rivers *Ebro* and *Xalon*.

Mallen

Mallen is a little place belonging to the order of *Malta*.

Civdad Borja, a pleaſant gay place, having a caſtle, ſtands at the foot of an eminence near *Cayo*; and the country around it produces plenty of grain, wine, oil, hemp, flax, and moſt kinds of eſculent plants.

Civdad Tarazona, anciently *Turiazo* or *Tyriaſſo*, ſtands not far from *Mon Cayo*, on the little river of *Queiles*, in a very fertile country. It is divided into the upper and lower town, the former of which is ſeated on a rock, and the latter in a level. It is a biſhopric comprehended in the province of *Saragoſſa*, and worth twenty thouſand ducats a year. In it are eight convents.

Tauſte, a beautiful little town, ſeated on the *Riguel*.

Exea de los Cavalleros, a little town lying betwixt two rivers, one of which is called the *Ores*. Its ſurname was added to it in commemoration of the great ſervices performed there by ſome *French* and *Gaſcogne* cavalry, when *Alphonſo* I. King of *Aragon*, took it from the *Moors*.

Luna, though an earldom, is but a ſmall place, being ſeated amidſt mountains.

Uncaſtillo is a little place on an eminence, having a caſtle.

Sos is a large handſome village, having a palace, where *Ferdinand* the Catholic was born.

Tiermas, in Latin *Thermæ*, is a village, receiving its name from its warm baths.

Salvatierra is a little town.

Obſ. The ancient county of *Aragon* was only a tract of land running among the mountains, and conſiſting of ſome fine vallies, as thoſe of *Canfranc*, *Aiſa*, *Aragues*, *&c.* interſperſed with towns and villages. The valley of *Tena* is one of the largeſt and beſt in the mountains of *Aragon*, being in ſummer exceeding delightful, and containing eleven villages, the principal of which are *Sallent*, *Panticoſa*, *Pueyo*, and *Lanuça*. The firſt ſtands very high, near the river *Callego*, into which the river of *Agua Lempeda* diſcharges itſelf from an eminence. From this place are two roads leading into *Bearn* in *France*; one through the vale of *Aſpe*, the other through that of *Oſſeau*. But the former is both the ſhorteſt and beſt.

The civdad of *Xaca* or *Jaca*, is an ancient city at the foot of the *Pyrenees*, on the river *Aragon*, being ſeated in a delightful plain abounding with grain, fruit, and wine. The revenue of the biſhop of this place does not exceed three thouſand ducats a year, and he is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of *Saragoſſa*.

San Juan de la Pegna is a ſtately and opulent convent.

Xavier is a little town on the river *Callego*.

Ancanego is ſtill ſmaller, and ſtands on the ſame river.

Loarre is a large village at the foot of the *Pyrenees*, having a ſtrong caſtle, in which Count *Julian*, who excited the *Moors* to invade *Spain*, died a priſoner.

Ayerve,

Ayerve, anciently *Ebellium*, is a large handſome village.

Civdad Hueſca, anciently called *Oſca*, is a beautiful place ſeated on the river *Iſuela*, in a fertile level delightfully terminating on all ſides in well cultivated eminences. It lies in the province of *Saragoſſa*, and the revenue of its biſhop is thirteen thouſand ducats *per annum*. It has alſo an univerſity founded in the year 1354.

Tuera, or *Zuera*, is a little place on the river *Callego*.

Almudevar is a ſmall place, but the neighbouring country abounds with grain, wine and ſaffron.

Villa Mayor is larger than the former, but ſeated in a very barren territory.

La Puebla de Alfinden is a handſome town, lying not far from the river *Ebro*, having a caſtle on an eminence. The neighbouring country abounds in fine improvements.

S. Maria de Magalon, which is ſeated among the mountains of *Leſine*, is a church, ſtanding on an eminence, and much celebrated for a miraculous image there of the Virgin *Mary*. Cloſe by it is an inn*.

Oſſera is a little place lying on the *Ebro*.

Pina and *Vililla* are two country places. The laſt is noted for its great bell, of which ſo many fabulous ſtories are told. The country betwixt theſe places and *Fraga* is called *the waſte of Aragon*, and very juſtly, it being a barren heath ſeveral miles in extent every way, inſomuch that from *Burjalajos* to *Fraga* there is not even a tree or any water to be ſeen.

Mequinença, formerly *Octogeſa* and *Ictoſa*, is an ancient town, ſtrongly ſituated, and having a caſtle. It ſtands in a fertile country betwixt the rivers *Segre* and *Ebro*.

Fraga, anciently called *Flavia Gallica*, is an old town ſtanding high, betwixt mountains, on the river *Cinca*. It is ſtrongly ſituated, and, for its greater ſecurity, and alſo for that of travellers, has always a good garriſon.

Monzon, in Latin *Montio*, is a ſtrong town, on an eminence, ſeated on the river *Cinca*, and having a good caſtle.

Civdad Barbaſtro, in Latin *Barbaſtrum*, is a town on the river *Vero*, which not far from hence joins the *Cinca*. The biſhop of this place is a ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of *Saragoſſa*, with an annual revenue of eight thouſand ducats.

* I know not why our author, who is, beyond all diſpute, a writer of the greateſt judgment, as well as learning, ſhould mention this as a circumſtance worthy notice; for, whatever it may be in *Spain*, it is certain nothing is more common in *England* than to ſee places of this kind erected as near as poſſible to a church for the conveniency of trade; which gave occaſion, I ſuppoſe, to thoſe quaint lines of the ingenious conducter of the *Craftſman* in his Poem called *Oxford*:

Where-ever God erects a houſe of prayer,
The Devil always builds a chapel there.

Graus, a little town on the *Eſſera*, was burnt down, in the year 1706, by the forces of *Philip* V.

Medianos is a little place on the *Cinca*.

The principality of *Sobrarbe*, which formerly bore the title of a Monarchy, conſiſts of ſeveral vallies, as, namely, thoſe of *Terrantona*, *Giſtain*, *Puertolas*, &c. The chief place in theſe is *Ainſa*, which is a little town in a plain on the river *Ara*.

San Quiles is a genteel place, ſituate at the foot of the *Pyrenees*.

Campo, a little town, ſeated on the river *Eſſera*, lies among mountains.

Seira, or *Sera*, a very handſome market-town, lies alſo among mountains.

The earldom of *Ribagorza* is ſeated among the *Pyrenees*, and includes ſeveral vallies, as, namely, thoſe of *Benabarri*, with a place of the ſame name; *Venaſque*, in which is the little town ſo called, having alſo a good caſtle and garriſon; *Tamarit* and *S. Eſtevan de Litera*, and other vallies. From *Venaſque*, by the way of the inn called *Hoſpitalet*, and farther on, through *Puerto*, lies a very narrow road among rocks into *France*.

The PRINCIPALITY *of* CATALONIA.

CATALONIA, to the weſt, is bounded by *Aragon* and *Valencia*; to the ſouth and eaſt by the *Mediterranean*, being ſeparated to the north from *France* by the *Pyrenean* mountains. Its greateſt extent, from weſt to eaſt, is about twenty-eight *Spaniſh* miles; and, from north to ſouth, thirty-ſeven. It was formerly larger than at preſent, but *France* has at different times curtailed it of the counties of *Rouſſillon* and *Conflans*, with a good part of *Cerdagne*, and long ſince of *Foix*. This fine country is watered by ſeveral rivers, ſome of which intermix, whilſt others diſcharge themſelves ſeparately into the ſea. Of theſe the firſt is the *Segre*, in Latin *Sicoris*, being the largeſt of all the *Catalonian* rivers. It takes its riſe in *Cerdagne*, near *Camaraſa*, receiving in its paſſage the *Noguera Pallareſa*, and, not far from *Lerida*, the *Noguera Ribagorzana* (in Latin *Nocharia Ripacurtiana*) and the *Cervera*. It unites afterwards with the *Cinca*, loſing itſelf, at laſt, near *Mequinencia*, in the river *Ebro*. The little river of *Corp* runs into the above-mentioned *Cervera*, and the *Noya* into the *Llobrégat* near *Martorel*. Of the ſecond kind, beſides the large river *Ebro*, paſſing only through a ſmall part of *Catalonia*, is the *Francoli*, which diſcharges itſelf into the ſea at *Tarragona*; the *Llobrégat*, anciently called the *Rubricatus*, which receives its ſource in the

the mountain of *Pendis* and mingles with the ſea below *Barcelona*; the *Beſos*, or *Betulus*, which alſo joins the ſea not far from *Barcelona*; the *Ter*, *Thicis*, or *Thiceris*, which iſſues betwixt Mount *Canigo* and *Col de Nuria*, and falls into the ſea below *Toroella*; the river *Fluvia*, in Latin *Fluvianus* and *Cluvianus*, emptying itſelf into the ſea near *Empurias*, and another *Llobrégat*, the entrance of which lies near *Roſes*.

Catalonia, though it does not produce ſugar-canes, like the reſt of the provinces of *Spain*, yet enjoys a very good ſoil with a pure wholeſom air. The winters, in the northern parts contiguous to the *Pyrenees*, are attended with ſome froſts and ſnow; but in the ſouthern, particularly along the ſea-coaſt, that ſeaſon is very mild. Some few places only excepted, which extend themſelves into moſt delicious plains, this country is almoſt entirely mountainous; but theſe mountains are ſo far from being barren, that they are covered with very valuable woods and fruit-trees. The country enjoys a conſtant plenty of wine, grain, oil, pulſe and fruits. The ſeveral kinds of fleſh here are excellent. It produces alſo great quantity of flax and hemp. Marble, cryſtal, alabaſter, jaſper, amethyſt, *&c.* are likewiſe found here, together with gold, ſilver, tin, lead, iron, alum, vitriol and ſalt, though but very little copper; and the coaſt has its coral fiſheries. In a word, this province is one of the moſt populous in all *Spain*, and contains one archbiſhopric, ſeven biſhoprics, twenty-eight large abbies, one principality, two dutchies, five marquiſates, ſeventeen earldoms, fourteen viſcounties and a great number of baronies. When the *Moors* had over-run the greateſt part of *Spain* and began their attacks on this province, the *Catalonians* made an effort to ſecure their freedom, and applied to *Charles Martel* of *France* for aſſiſtance; that Prince accordingly, and his ſon *Pepin*, vigorouſly aſſiſted them in their wars againſt the *Moors*. *Charles* the Great, being both King and Emperor, made himſelf ſo redoubted by the *Moors*, that *Zaro*, governor of *Barcelona*, agreed to pay him tribute. On the death of this *Zaro*, *Bernard*, grandſon to *Charles*, was made earl and governor of *Catalonia*, with the title of a marquis and duke of *Spain*; but *Provence* and *Languedoc* being afterwards annexed to his government, he had a collegue of the name of *Geofroy*, whoſe ſon *Godfrey*, on *Bernard*'s deceaſe, was created governor of *Barcelona*, and, for his good ſervices to King *Charles* the Fat, in his bloody wars with the *Normans*, created by him, in the year 884, hereditary count of *Barcelona*, which was to continue to him and his heirs for ever, though with this reſtriction, that they ſhould remain vaſſals to the King of *France*. In the year 1137, Count *Raymond Baranger*, marrying *Petronilla*, heireſs of *Aragon*, united *Catalonia* to the crown of *Aragon*, and, in 1182, ſhook of all dependency on *France*. *Catalonia* continued united to *Aragon* till the year 1640, when it ſubmitted to *France*. In 1652, the King of *Spain* recovered *Barcelona* and ſome other places; and, laſtly, by the treaty of the *Pyrenees*, in the year 1659, ſaw himſelf again maſter of

all *Catalonia*. In 1705, the whole principality ſubmitted to the Archduke of *Auſtria*, and ſtood firm to his cauſe, inſomuch that, though in the year 1713, he was obliged to evacuate *Catalonia*, *Majorca* and *Yvica*, for the ſafety of his conſort, and the perſons of rank whom he had left behind, yet did the inhabitants of *Barcelona* make all poſſible preparations for a further oppoſition, being determined either to maintain their privileges or die; but, in the year 1714, *Barcelona* was obliged to ſurrender at diſcretion, and the whole country reduced to the ſubjection of *Philip* V. who aboliſhed all thoſe valuable privileges which they had ſo often aſſerted with a ſucceſsful intrepidity. Some divide this principality into *Old* and *New Catalonia*, including in the former the country betwixt the *Pyrenees*, which runs along the river *Llobregat* eaſtward to the ſea; and weſtward, the tract from *Llobregat* to the borders of *Valencia* and *Aragon*. The uſual diviſion in the county itſelf, is into fifteen *vigueres*, or juriſdictions, ſix of which lie along the coaſt; namely, thoſe of *Tortoſa*, *Monblane*, *Tarragona*, *Villa Franca de Panades*, *Barcelona* and *Gerona*, the latter containing alſo that of *Ampurdan*. Along the *Pyrenean* mountains are the two juriſdictions of *Campredon* and *Puicerda*, with the earldom of *Cerdagne*. The two *vigueres* of *Belaguer* and *Lerida* join to the frontiers of *Aragon*; and, within the country, are thoſe of *Agramont*, *Tarrega*, *Cevera*, *Manreſa* and *Vique*: but not knowing, with any certainty, what places belong to each juriſdiction, I ſhall here inſert only the moſt remarkable.

Tortoſa is an ancient, fortified and large city, on the river *Ebro*, over which it has a bridge of boats. The avenue to it is defended by two baſtions and other outworks. It lies partly on a level and partly on a hill, being divided into the old and new town, of which the former is the largeſt. The ancient ſtrong caſtle, with which, beſides other fortifications, it is defended, ſtands on an eminence betwixt it and the old town, being built in form of a citadel. Here are many churches and convents, and the biſhop, who is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of *Saragoſſa*, has a revenue of fifteen thouſand ducats a year. Its univerſity is inconſiderable, but the adjacent country abounds in grain and fruits. It produces alſo ſilk and oil, and makes a pretty kind of earthen ware. Near it are ſome mines and fine quarries of ſtone. The *Ebro*, being navigable, is a great conveniency to the trade of this city. It gives the title of marquis.

Alfacqs is the name of an iſland lying at the mouth of the *Ebro*.

Gineſtar, a country town.

Mora, a little place.

Flixs too is ſmall, but well fortified both by art and nature, and ſtands on a peninſula, formed by a large circuit of the *Ebro*, which environs this place on three ſides; and the fourth is defended by a mountain, fortifications and a ſtrong caſtle ſeated on an eminence. In this place is a cataract on the *Ebro*.

Tivica is a little town.

Cambrilla, a ſea-port, the country about it fertile and pleaſant.

Tarragona, which is a principality, anciently called *Tarcon* and *Tarraco*, is an old fortified town, ſituate on an eminence near the ſea, near the mouth of the little river *Francoli*. It was formerly much larger, more opulent and more populous than at preſent; but is ſtill the ſee of an archbiſhop who enjoys a revenue of twenty thouſand ducats a year, and has for his ſuffragans the biſhops of *Barcelona*, *Gerona*, *Lerida*, *Tortoſa*, *Vique*, *Urgel* and *Solſona* The univerſity here was founded in the year 1532. It has a good trade and an harbour, but the latter, on account of its many rocks, is impracticable for ſhips of burden. The neighbouring country produces corn, oil, flax and very good wine; and both within and without the city are to be ſeen many antiquities.

Tamarit is an old caſtle lying on the ſea.

Villa Franca de Panades, a fine town.

Martorel, a little town at the conflux of the *Noya* and *Llobregat*, belonging to the counts of *Benevento*.

Ignalada is a pretty little town ſeated on the *Noya*.

Sarreal, a ſmall place, but having ſome fine quarries of alabaſter in its neighbourhood.

Monblanq, ſituate on the river *Francoli*, is a pretty good town and the capital of a dutchy.

Sivrana is a fortreſs ſeated amidſt rocks and mountains and of difficult acceſs.

Pradas is a little town and the capital of an earldom.

Pobledo, in Latin *Populetum*, is a little town. Its neighbourhood affords alum and vitriol.

Aitona, *Hitona*, is ſmall, but the capital of a marquiſate.

Lerida, anciently *Ilerda*, an old dirty city, ſtanding on an eminence on the river *Segre*, is fortified and well built, and the ſee of a biſhop who has a revenue of twelve thouſand ducats *per annum*, and is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of *Tarragona*. In this town is a court of inquiſition, an univerſity founded towards the beginning of the fourteenth century, and a citadel. In the year 528, a council was held here.

Balaguer is a town ſituate at the foot of a high mountain on the river *Segre*, and in a very fertile country.

Ager is a little place giving the title of viſcount.

Camaraſa, another little place giving the title of marquis.

Belpuch is ſmall, but famous for its convent of *Franciſcans*.

Tarrega is a little town.

Cervera, a fortified little town, ſeated on a hill joining to a river of the ſame name, has a caſtle.

Hoſtalets is a little place.

Agramont, a little town but capital of a juriſdiction.

Solſona, anciently called *Calca*, ſtands high on the river *Cardonero*. The biſhop of this place, who is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of *Tarragona*, enjoys a revenue only of four thouſand ducats *per annum*.

Berga, anciently *Berginium*, is a little town on the river *Llobregat*.

Cardona is a handſome town on an acclivity near the river *Cardonero*, being the capital of a dutchy and well fortified, with ſome very profitable ſalt-works in its neighbourhood.

Manreſa, or *Minoriſa*, anciently *Rubricata*, is old, and ſtands at the junction of the *Cardonero* and *Llobregat*, being an earldom.

Mont Serrat is a famous convent of *Benedictines*, ſeated on a high rocky mountain of that name. It is much viſited by pilgrims on account of a miraculous image there of the Virgin *Mary*, which brings in a good revenue to the church-treaſury: the pilgrims, however, are entertained for three whole days at the convent. On this mountain are alſo ſeveral hermitages.

Eſparaguerra is a little town principally inhabited by cloth-workers.

Barcelona, or *Barcino*, the capital of *Catalonia* and the reſidence of a governor, is a large, well fortified ſea-port, divided into the old and new town. Moſt of the ſtreets are broad, well paved and clean. It has many fine and ſtately houſes, a large and magnificent cathedral, with ſome other beautiful churches and convents, and handſome ſquares. The biſhop hereof is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of *Tarragona* and has a revenue of ten thouſand ducats *per annum*. In it is alſo an univerſity, an academy of arts and ſciences founded in the year 1752, a court of inquiſition and an *audiencia real de Catalunna*, in which, next to the governor and captain-general, preſides the judge-regent. The other members are ten counſellors, five criminal officers and two fiſcals. Its trade being conſiderable, it has alſo a ſpacious, deep and ſafe harbour, one ſide of which is defended by a large mole, and at the end of it is a light-houſe and a ſmall fort with a garriſon. The other ſide of the harbour is covered by the caſtle of *Monjouy*, betwixt which and the city runs a line of communication, and on it is a ſtrong fort commanding the entrance into the harbour. In the year 1753, the King ordered five other forts to be erected on this mountain. The city, till 1162, had counts of its own, but that year was united to *Aragon*. In 1640, it revolted from *Spain* to the *French*; but, in the year 1652, was again recovered by the *Spaniards*. In 1691 and 1697, it was beſieged by the *French*, and in the laſt year taken, but reſtored again at the peace of *Ryſwick*. In the year 1705, King *Charles* III. made himſelf maſter of it. In 1714, it ſurrendered to *Philip* V. after a very obſtinate defence.

Badelona is a little ſea-port having a fortreſs.

Mataro, another, where, in the year 1708, King *Charles* III. conſummated his marriage with the Princeſs of *Brunſwick*.

Moncada, a little town on the river *Beſos*.

Rocca, *Linas* and *S. Saloni*, are three little places. About a *Spaniſh* mile from the latter is a harbour of the ſame name, but frequented only by ſmugglers, who barter for wine.

Pineda is a little ſea-port ſeated at the mouth of the river *Tordera*.

Oſtalric is a little town on the *Tordera*.

Centellas, a ſmall town lying in a valley.

Vique, anciently *Auſonia*, ſtands in a very fertile plain. The biſhop hereof is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of *Tarragona*, with a yearly revenue of ſix thouſand ducats. This place is alſo an earldom.

Mon-Seni is a high mountain, on which, beſides wholeſom plants and herbs, ſeveral ſorts of gems are found.

Blanes, anciently *Blanda*, is a little ſea-port.

Toſſa is ſtill ſmaller, and ſo called from a promontory formerly known by the name of *Promontorium Lunarium*.

Palamos is a little fortified town on a bay which forms a good harbour. It ſtands partly on a level and partly on an eminence projecting into the ſea. Beſides its fortifications, it has alſo a citadel, is an earldom, and, at a ſmall diſtance from it, lies Cape *Palafugel*, ſo named from a ſmall neighbouring town.

Gerona, anciently *Gerunda*, is an old fortified city of tolerable bigneſs, ſtanding on an acclivity adjoining to the *Onbar*, which, at a little diſtance from hence, falls into the *Ter*. It is an earldom and a place of conſiderable trade, yet the revenue of its biſhop, who is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of *Tarragona*, is but three thouſand ducats *per annum*. Its univerſity alſo makes no great figure. In the year 517, a council was held here. The large juriſdiction, of which this is the capital, is reckoned the moſt fertile tract in all *Catalonia*. This city, in the year 1694, was taken by the *French*; in 1697, by the *Spaniards*; in 1705, by the forces of *Charles* III. and, in the year 1711, again by the *French*.

Bagnolas, anciently *Aquæ Votonis*, is a ſmall place.

Ampurias, a ſea-port at the mouth of the *Fluvia*, once conſiderable, but now mean. It is an earldom, and the Diſtrict belonging to it is called *Ampurdan*.

Baſcara is a little town ſeated on the *Fluvia*.

Figuera alſo a little town.

Caſtello d' Ampurias too a little town ſeated on a bay.

Roſes likewiſe ſtands on a bay, is ſtrong, and has a good harbour guarded by a fort. This is the only place which continued firm to *Philip* V. It owes its original to the ruins of the town of *Rhoda*, which ſtood a little way off near Cape *Cruz*.

Jonquieres,

Jonquieres, in Latin *Juncaria*, is a mean place, ſituate at the foot of the *Pyrenees*, being only five miles from *Pertus*, the firſt place in *Rouſſillon*, but the road from hence to it extremely bad.

Compredon is a town of ſome ſtrength ſeated on an eminence near the river *Ter*, with a citadel in the middle. In the year 1698, it was beſieged and taken by the *French*.

Aulot is a little mean place ſeated on the *Fluvia*.

Ripol, in Latin *Rivipullum*, lies at the conflux of the *Freſero* and *Ter*, being ſmall but having a fine convent of *Benedictines*.

Baga, anciently called *Berguſia*, is a little place ſeated among high mountains on the river *Llobregat*.

The earldom of *Cerdagne*, in Latin *Ceretania*, the capital of which, called *Piucerda*, *Puteus*, or *Podius Ceretanus*, is large and fortified in the modern taſte. It ſtands in a fine plain, at the foot of the mountains betwixt the rivers *Carol* and *Segre*.

Llivia, anciently *Julia Lybyea*, is a ſtrong little town, having a citadel.

Urgel is an ancient city and earldom, ſeated on the *Segre*, in a plain environed with high mountains which are covered with vineyards. The biſhop of this place, who is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of *Tarragona*, enjoys a yearly revenue of nine thouſand ducats.

Caſtelbo is a little place giving the title of viſcount.

Noguera Pallareſa, a little town on a river of the ſame name, yet the capital of a marquiſate.

Tremp too is a ſmall town, but has a great many gentry among its inhabitants.

The BALEARIC *and* PITHYUSÆ ISLANDS *in the* MEDITERRANEAN.

THE four iſlands of *Majorca*, *Minorca*, *Yvica*, and *Formentera*, of which we have a good map executed by *Ottens*, formerly compoſed the Kingdom of *Majorca*. Its original inhabitants are not determinable with any certainty. *Strabo* ſpeaks of a colony of *Greeks* from the iſle of *Rhodes*, who ſettled there. Afterwards the *Carthaginians* became maſters of them; and from theſe they fell under the dominion of the *Romans* In the fifth century the *Vandals* poſſeſſed themſelves of theſe iſlands: And towards the end of the eighth and the beginning of the ninth century theſe were diſlodged

lodged by the *Moors*, who after a much ſhorter poſſeſſion, were expelled by the Emperor *Charles the Great*, whoſe grandſon *Bernard* held the ſovereignty of them. But the *Moors* were not long in recovering their ſettlement here, and had their particular King over them. Numerous wars were carried on betwixt them and the *Catalonians*, with various ſucceſs, till towards the end of the year 1229, *James* I. King of *Aragon* diſpoſſeſſed them of the iſland of *Majorca*. In the year 1232 he alſo reduced *Minorca*; and in 1234 *Yvica*; ſo that the whole Kingdom of *Majorca* became annexed to the crown of *Aragon*. Theſe four iſlands, with the other ſmaller ones lying near them, are by the ancients divided into the *Balearic* and *Pithyuſæ*.

1. The *Balearic* iſlands are *Majorca* and *Minorca*, with ſome ſmaller. The *Latins* term them *Baleares* and the Greeks *Balearides*, which appellations ſome derive from the *Greek* and others from the *Phenician* language. Both etymologies agree in the ſame import, namely, *the iſlands of the Slingers*; the inhabitants excelling in a dexterous uſe of the ſling, as the *Minorcans* do to this day. The *Greeks* alſo called theſe iſlands *Gymneſia*, or *Gymnaſia*, from the inhabitants going naked in ſummer. We ſhall give a ſeparate account of each.

1. *Mallorca*, or as foreigners pronounce, it *Majorca*, is the largeſt of theſe iſlands, being about fifteen *Spaniſh* miles in length and ten broad. Its four chief capes, which lie alſo towards the four cardinal points of the world, are *Pedra*, *Groſſer*, *Salinas* and *Formentor*. This iſland is divided into two parts; that towards the north and weſt is mountainous, but not barren: The other lying ſouth and eaſt is level; and laid out in corn-land, paſtures, vineyards and orchards. This iſland naturally abounds in corn, wine, oil, honey, ſaffron, large and ſmall cattle, wool, cheeſe, fiſh, rabbits, partridges, deer, wild-fowl and horſes, without any ravenous wild beaſts. The whole iſland is encompaſſed with ſtrong towers, from which an enemy may be deſcried at a diſtance. It has ſeveral good harbours and anchoring places. The air is temperate and wholeſome; but the exceſſive heat and drought here frequently occaſion a ſcarcity; though the iſland, in general, is well ſupplied with water. The inhabitants, in their manners and cuſtoms, reſemble the *Spaniards*; but particularly the *Catalonians*. Perſons of faſhion here ſpeak *Spaniſh*; but the language of the commonality is a medley of *Limoſin*, *Greek*, *Latin*, *Spaniſh* and *Arabic*. The iſland maintains twenty companies of foot, five troops of horſe, and two companies of matroſſes for the defence of the capital; beſides four regiments cantoned in other parts of the iſland.

Majorca, anciently *Palma*, which is the capital, lies on a bay betwixt two capes. It is fortified in the modern taſte; is large, and has broad ſtreets, ſpacious ſquares, ſtately ſtone houſes, and twenty-two churches, beſides chapels and oratories. The largeſt ſquare here is that of *Born*, which

which is environed with grand buildings on every ſide; from whence the principal inhabitants view the bull-fights and other ſhows. The cathedral too is large and magnificent. In the town are ſix hoſpitals, and three other foundations for women. The biſhop hereof is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of *Valencia*. It has an *Audiencia Real*, in which the *Comandante General* preſides; a court of inquiſition, and an univerſity. The inhabitants are computed at ten thouſand.

Lluch Mayor is a town of about five hundred houſes; but labours under a ſcarcity of water.

Randa is a mountain remarkable for a handſome church and college built on its ſummit. It is alſo the birth-place of the famous *Raymund Lully*.

Sion is a mountain remarkable alſo for a church and a college.

Campos is a ſmall town.

In the little bay of *Gavina*, near Cape *Las Covetas*, is ſhipped the ſalt exported from this iſland. About five miles from it is Cape *Salinas*, which is ſo named from the fens where the ſea-ſalt is made.

Calafuguera is a little town.

Porto Pedro, a ſpacious ſecure harbour, defended by a fort.

Manacor, a little town.

Cape *Pedra* is alſo protected by a fort.

The lake of *Albufera*, *i. e.* 'the Little-Sea,' is a body of water of about twelve thouſand paces in circumference: And near it the ſea forms another lake called *Grac-Mayor*, whoſe waters mix with that of this lake.

Civdad Alcudia, contains about one thouſand houſes, and lies betwixt the two large harbours of Port *Mayor* and Port *Minor*, being defended by two forts.

Pollença, or *Pollentia*, is an old town of about ſeven hundred houſes, having a good harbour; and its wine, called *Montona*, is excellent.

S. Vincent is a little bay, commanded by a fort.

Calobra is the moſt conſiderable harbour in the whole iſland, both for its ſecure entrance, and the fine country with which it is ſurrounded, and likewiſe for the ſprings of freſh-water near it.

Llampayes has a pretty large harbour defended by two towers. In the year 1561 the *Turkiſh* fleet attempted a deſcent here but were repulſed by the inhabitants.

Soller and *Bunola* are two little towns.

Santelma is a port covered by two good fortreſſes.

Andraig has a large harbour but expoſed to the weſt wind. It is defended by a fort erected at a little place called *Mola*.

Paguera is one of the beſt harbours on the whole iſland.

Saſellas and *Sineu* are two little towns.

Obſ.

Obſ. The ſmall iſlands lying about *Majorca* are

1. *Cabrera*, facing Cape *Salinas*, being ſo called from the multitude of goats found there. It is all over mountainous and uninhabited, except its ſpacious and ſecure harbour, the entrance into which fronts *Majorca*, and is defended by a caſtle, in which a ſmall garriſon is always kept. This iſland is a place for exiles.

2. *Las Bledes*, which lies not far from the harbour of *Olla*, is of ſome conſideration, and was formerly very populous. In it is a good quarry of marble.

3. *Formentor* lies near Cape *Albacux*.

4. *Colomer* is not far from *Calaſiguera*.

5. *Foradada*, where the ſon of King *James*, who conquered *Majorca*, built a college on a hill for the inſtruction of the monks of the order of St. *Francis* in the *Arabic* language, with a view to the converſion of the *Moors*.

6. *Pantaleu* is the place where the above-mentioned *James*, King of *Aragon*, landed, when he invaded the *Balearic* iſlands.

7. *Dragonera* is about a thouſand paces in length, nine hundred broad, and one thouſand two hundred from *Majorca*. It is uninhabited, and all its product is an edible bird of prey called a *Spaniard*. On Mount *Popia* ſtands a fortreſs. The name of it is probably derived from a kind of ſnake called, in the *Catalonian* language, *Sargantana*.

8. *Mijana* is the principal of ſeveral ſmall iſlands lying about *Dragonera*.

9. *Moraſſa* is the name of a cluſter of iſles.

2. *Minorca*. The ſouth ſhore of this iſland is ſmooth, but towards the north very rugged, which is occaſioned by the violent blaſts from that quarter. The ſea has ſo withdrawn from this iſland, that near the harbour are ſeveral new flats which are turned into garden-grounds. The whole ſurface of the iſland is about two hundred and thirty-ſix ſquare *Engliſh* miles, which are nearly equal to one hundred and thirty thouſand one hundred and forty *Engliſh* acres. The air is moiſt; the heat, in a *Farenheit* thermometer, placed in the ſun, riſes only to one hundred and two, and, conſequently, is not very intenſe. The quickſilver too is ſeldom known to ſink under forty-one, which is ſhort of the freezing point. The ſoil cannot be extolled for its fertility. The water alſo is hard, whence nephritic diſorders are common here. The hedge-hog is reckoned in this iſland among venemous animals, being ſuppoſed in rutting time, in the ſpring, to corrupt the water. Here is great plenty of fiſh, particularly of wilks, which are of great ſervice to the commonalty in *Lent*. One of the moſt profitable commodities of the country is ſalt, which the ſun prepares in cavities betwixt the rocks. Here are lead-mines but no flints; likewiſe a vaſt variety of petrified ſhells and fine marble. Some of its wine is excellent; and the inhabitants, when they had the *Engliſh* for cuſtomers, were ſaid to make twenty-

twenty-ſeven thouſand pounds ſterling a year of it. They have alſo a certain kind of cheeſe of which they are extremely fond. Rabbits to this day are to be met with in it in great plenty. Here is alſo wool, honey, wax, and capers growing along the walls; but, as well as of olives and cotton, there are alſo plantations of this fruit. The palm-trees here bear no fruit. The opuntia is very common and plentifully eaten, as are alſo the acorns. The myrtles are of great advantage to tanners. Their chief neceſſaries, however, ſuch as corn, beef, brandy, tobacco, linen, ſtuffs, books, reliques, *Agnus Dei*'s, *&c.* they are ſupplied with from abroad; and theſe collectively ſtand them yearly in not leſs than ſeventy-one thouſand two hundred pounds ſterling. They live moſtly on vegetables, love dancing, and have ſuch a turn for poetry, that the very peaſants challenge each other to trials of genius that way. They are alſo very dextrous with their ſlings, and command their cattle with them; however they want induſtry, whence they neglect many profitable occupations in farming and trade. The houſes on the iſland are computed at three thouſand eighty-nine, and the inhabitants at twenty-ſeven thouſand. The *Engliſh* took it from the *Spaniards* in the year 1708, and kept it till 1756, when, after a very brave reſiſtance under General *Blakeney*, they ſurrendered it to the *French*, who had inveſted Fort St. *Philip* with an army of fifteen thouſand men well provided with all military ſtores. The iſland is divided into four quarters.

1. The quarter of *Civdadella*, ſo called from

Civdadella, or *Citadella*, the capital of the iſland and reſidence of the governor, is fortified and contains about ſix hundred houſes.

2. The quarter of *Mahon* is ſo called from

Mahon, an excellent harbour. Its entrance, indeed, is ſomewhat difficult on account of the ſeveral rocks in it; but within it is land-locked on all ſides. It is defended by Fort St. *Philip*, and near it lies the little trading town of *Mahon*, from whence it takes its name. The *Engliſh* always kept this place in a good ſtate of defence.

3. The quarter of *Alajor* is ſo called from a ſmall place near it.

4. The united quarters of *Mercadal* and *Ferrarias* are alſo ſo called from too ſmall places bearing the ſame names.

II. The *Pythyuſæ* iſlands are ſo called by the *Greeks* from the multitude of pines growing in them. Of theſe the moſt remarkable are,

1. *Ivica*, anciently *Ebuſus*, being about five miles in length and four broad. The ſoil is not unfruitful, but little cultivated, moſt of the inhabitants being taken up with the ſalt trade, as being more profitable. It is very mountainous, yet, beſides pines, produces alſo fruit trees of various kinds. The principal places in it are

Ivica, the capital, and a modern fortification, but much dwindled from what it was in the times of the *Carthaginians* and *Romans*. It is the reſi-

dence of the governor, from whom there lies an appeal to the *audiencia real* at *Majorca*.

S. Hilario is a little place on a bay.

Porto Magno, a mean place having a harbour. About this lies ſeveral other iſlands.

2. *Formentera*, anciently *Ophiuſa* and *Collubraria*, i. e. '*the Adder Iſland*,' was formerly well inhabited, but at preſent is forſaken and deſert, the *African* Corſairs continually ſwarming about it. All that is to be ſeen here is a kind of wild aſs, though the iſland contains in it ſome harbours and good anchoring places.


A New and Accurate MAP of FRANCE for Busching's Geography. Drawn from the best Authorities. By T. Kitchin Geog.r
ENGLAND
THE ENGLISH CHANNEL
ATLANTIC OCEAN
BAY OF BISCAYA
MEDITERR
Dunkirk
Dover
Gravelines
Str. of Dover
Calais
Boulogne
Exeter
Plymouth
Pool
Portland I.
Wight I.
Portsmouth
Chichester
Rye
Falmouth
Start Pt.
Lizard Pt.
Alderney I.
Guernsey I.
Sark I.
Jersey I.
Cherbourg
Barfleur
Havre de Grace
Caudebec
Rouen
Caen
Dieppe
Abbeville
Amiens
Arras
Calais
Gravelines
Dunkirk
Bay of Brest
Brest
Belle Isle
Noirmoutier I.
I. D'Yeu
Re I.
Oleron I.
Garonne R.
Hart. of Arcachon
Bayonne
Pyrenees
Perpignan
Toulouse
Montpellier
Marseille
Lyon
Orleans
Tours
Bourges
Poitiers
Angers
Nantes
Limoges
Clermont
Rheims
Paris
Versailles
Chartres
Evreux
Le Mans
Caen
Coutances
Vire
Falaise
Argentan
Alençon
Mortagne
Verneuil
Dreux
Nogent le Rotrou
Chartres
Etampes
Montargis
Auxerre
Sens
Troyes
Chalons
Langres
Dijon
Beaune
Macon
Bourg en Bresse
Geneva
Grenoble
Valence
Vienne
Nismes
Montpellier
Narbonne
Carcassonne
Foix
Toulouse
Auch
Agen
Bordeaux
Blaye
Libourne
Perigueux
Brive
Limoges
Poitiers
Niort
Rochelle
Saintes
Angoulesme
Cognac
Rochefort
Nantes
Rennes
Brest
Quimper
Morlaix
St. Brieux
St. Malo
Dinan
Dol
Fougeres
Vitre
Laval
Mayenne
Chateaubriant
Ancenis
Clisson
Machecoul
Sables d'Olonne
Les Sables
Fontenay
Luçon
Marans
Rochelle
Saintes
Blaye
Libourne
Bordeaux
Arcachon
Dax
Bayonne
Pau
Orthez
Tarbes
Lourdes
Foix
Carcassonne
Narbonne
Beziers
Agde
Montpellier
Nismes
Arles
Aix
Toulon
Frejus
Antibes
Nice
Monaco
Ventimiglia
Savona
Genoa
Turin
Susa
Pignerol
Briançon
Embrun
Gap
Digne
Sisteron
Apt
Avignon
Orange
Valence
Grenoble
Chambery
Annecy
Geneva
Lyon
Roanne
Moulins
Nevers
Gien
Montargis
Fontainebleau
Melun
Provins
Meaux
Paris
Versailles
Dreux
Chartres
Orleans
Blois
Amboise
Tours
Chinon
Saumur
Angers
Nantes


British Statute Miles 69 to a Degree
German Miles 15 to a Degree
Lieques of France 25 to a Degree
Charlemont
Rhine R.
Strasburg
Basel
Geneva
Lake of Geneva
Lyon
Alps Mountains
Mouthes of the Rhone
GULF of LION
Toulon
Isles of Hieres
Titan I.
St. Tropez
Antibes
C. Garoupe
Nice
Villa franca
Oneglia
Port Maurice
Final
Savona
Genoa
Monaco
Aix
Marseille
Arles
Montpellier
Nismes
Avignon
Orange
Valence
Grenoble
Briancon
Dauphin
Provence
Languedoc
Roussillon
Catalonia
Spain
Switzerland
Germany
Italy
Mediterranean Sea
Longitude E. from Ferro

THE KINGDOM OF FRANCE.

INTRODUCTION

TO THE

KINGDOM OF FRANCE.

§. 1. OF no Kingdom or nation have there been more maps made than of *France*. To omit the more ancient ones of *Poſtel*, *Thevet*, *Plantius*, *Jolivet*, *Orontius Finæus*, &c. and, ſince their days, thoſe of *Viſcher ſenior*, *Jollain* and *Taſſin*, *Sanſon* has, in a particular manner, contributed to the improvement of the maps of that Kingdom; but, ſince the inſtitution of the royal academy of ſciences, which included geography in its ſeveral diſquiſitions, and particularly ſince the meridional line at *Paris* has, with incredible labour and application, been drawn to the extremity both of the northern and ſouthern borders, by thoſe celebrated mathematicians *Caſſini* and *la Hire*, the maps of *France* have arrived at a much greater perfection. Excluſive of many others, that publiſhed in the year 1703, by *William de l' Iſle*, and again, in 1741, by *Homann*'s heirs, deſerves particular commendations. Subſequent to him, *M. d' Anville* has executed ſome maps of *France* with great accuracy, as may be ſeen in thoſe of the *Abbé de Longuerve*'s *Deſcription hiſtorique et geographique de la* France *ancienne et moderne*, and in the laſt edition of *Introd. à la deſcript. de la* France, by *M. la Torce*. The new maps of *France*, by *Caſſini*, are formed upon the neweſt obſervations and the noble work of meaſuring the larger and ſmaller parts of the Kingdom, is ſtill continued under the direction of *M. Caſſini*, ſubject to the inſpection of *M. Trudaine*, who has not thought ſuch an employment beneath the dignity of his character as miniſter of ſtate. Of the provincial maps of this Kingdom there are an infinite number.

§. 2. *France* derives its preſent name from the *Franks*, who, in the fifth century, came out of *Germany* into *Gaul* and made themſelves maſters of the whole country from the *Rhine* to the mouth of the *Loire*; but its more ancient appellation of *Gaul* is derived from the *Galli*, or *Galati*, who were

were deſcendents of the *Kalatai*, or *Celtæ*. The *Romans*, according to *Cæſar*, firſt gave the name of *Gauls* to the *Celtæ*; but the various diviſions and names of *Gaul* pertain to ancient geography.

§. 3. The late conqueſts included, this Kingdom extends itſelf from the thirteenth to the twenty-ſixth degree of longitude, computing the meridian from *Ferro*; and from the forty-third to the fifty-firſt of latitude, incluſive of the firſt and laſt degrees in both calculations; whence its greateſt length, from eaſt to weſt, appears to be one hundred and twenty-eight, and its greateſt breadth, from ſouth to north, one hundred and thirty-five common *German* miles. To the ſouth it is bounded by the *Mediterranean* ſea and *Spain*, from which it is ſeparated by the *Pyrenean* mountains; to the weſt, by the weſtern ocean; to the north by the Channel *, as it is called, and the Netherlands; and, eaſtward, by *Germany*, *Switzerland* and *Italy*.

§. 4. The air is mild and wholeſom, particularly the interior parts of the Kingdom. The winters in the northern provinces are cold and laſt four or five months, though generally with great temperature; and thoſe regions which border on the *Mediterranean* are not reckoned to enjoy ſo wholeſom an air as the other provinces. The country, in general, is fruitful, yet not without many barren tracts and mountains. *Guettard*, in his diſſertation on the nature and ſituation of the ſoil in *France* and *England*, publiſhed in the *Memoires de l' acad. roy. des ſciences*, for the year 1746, and printed in the year 1751, is of opinion, from ſeveral books of travels, *Hellot*'s Obſervations, publiſhed with deſigns, and Mr. *Buaches*' papers, that in *France* there are three ſpecies of earth: that, about *Paris* and *Orleans*, in one part of *Normandy*, and as far as *London*, is all ſand and affords throughout no other metal than iron; the ſecond circle, within which the firſt is comprehended, and which contains *Picardy*, *Champagne*, *Tourraine*, *Berry*, *Perche* and a part of *Normandy*, is of marle, without any other ſtone than indurated marle, and iron which is its only ore; but the third circle, which contains the frontiers and mountainous parts, and extends over the greateſt part of *England* and *Germany*, affords ſlate, ſtones and all ſorts of metals. Theſe diſcoveries deſerve attention, and a further aſcertainment by experiments. The chief mountains of *France* are the *Alps*, towards *Italy*; the *Pyrenees*, which border on *Spain*; and thoſe of the *Cevennes* and *Auvergne*. The rivers here of greateſt note are

The *Seine*, anciently *Sequana*, the courſe of which is in the Diſtrict of *Montagne* in *Burgundy*. It becomes navigable at *Troyes*, and, being joined by the *Yonne*, the *Loing*, the *Marne*, the *Oiſe*, the *Eure* and other ſmaller rivers, diſcharges itſelf betwixt *Havre de Grace* and *Honfleur* into the *Britiſh* Channel.

* *i. e.* St. *George*'s, or the *Britiſh* Channel.

The *Loire*, the ancient *Ligaris*, takes its riſe in Mount *Gerbier le Jour*, on the borders of *Vivarais* and *Velay*, and at *Rouanne* becomes navigable, but, at its entrance into *le Forez*, is too ſhallow for any veſſel, not to mention the rocks in ſeveral parts of it, particularly above *Rouanne*, at a place called *Le Saut de Piney*. It receives the rivers *Allier*, *Cher*, *Indra*, *Creuſe*, *Vienne* and *Mainne* in its courſe, communicates with the *Seine* by means of the canals of *Briare* and *Orleans*, and below *Nantes* falls into the weſtern ocean.

The *Garonne*, anciently called the *Garumna*, receives its ſource in the mountains of *Aure*, in the valley of *Aran* and county of *Comenges*. At *Muret* it becomes navigable, and being joined by the *Auriege*, the *Sare*, the *Gimone*, the *Tarn*, the *Rize*, the *Gier* and the *Lot* after its influx into the *Dordogne* at the *bec d' Ambez*, changes its name into the *Gironde*; and at *La tour de Gordouan* diſcharges itſelf into the weſtern ocean by two outlets of *Le pas des Anes* and *Le pas de Grave*. The celebrated canal by which this river, and conſequently the weſtern ocean is joined to the *Mediterranean*, ſhall be ſpoken of in *Languedoc*.

The *Rhone*, anciently the *Rhodanus*, has its ſource in the mountain of *La Fourche*, in *Uri*, one of the cantons of *Switzerland*, and rapidly traverſes the whole country of *Valois*. Its water is whitiſh, and near *Bouveret* it ruſhes into the lake of *Geneva*, where it runs for above half a *French* mile, preſerving its ſtream pure, the grayiſh tincture of which is eaſily diſtinguiſhed from that of the lake, which is of a bluiſh colour; but, at the diſtance of one or two *French* miles, it is diſtinguiſhable neither in colour or motion from the lake, every part being of the ſame colour and equally calm; whence the ſeveral writers, both ancient and modern, who have treated of this river, have erred in affirming that the *Rhone* traverſes the whole lake of *Geneva* without mingling with its waters, and iſſues out again preſerving its firſt colour and rapidity entire. See *Journal Helvetique* for *April*, 1741; or the *Hamburg* Magazine, vol. x. p. 76. About a *French* mile or two above *Geneva*, where the bottom of the lake becomes more ſloping, the *Rhone* begins to renew its courſe. In the city of *Geneva* it recovers its uſual rapidity and name, being joined there likewiſe by the river *Arve*. Four miles below the lake of *Geneva* it is ſaid to precipitate itſelf into the clift of a rock a quarter of a *French* mile long, but, in its narroweſt part, not above two or three toiſes broad, with a depth from twenty to about twenty-five toiſes. Inſtead of the water of this river, it is ſaid, that in this fall we ſee nothing but a thick miſt, though I am inclined to think that, upon farther ſearch, the river would appear not to loſe itſelf in a ſubterraneous cavern, but that it only runs through a narrow, ſteep and rocky aperture in the mountains. It becomes, however, wider afterwards, and at *Seiſſel* is navigable, receiving there the *Fier*, the *Ain*, the *Saône*, the *Iſere*, the *Sorgue* and the *Durance* into its channel; and, through the three outlets

lets of *Le Gras de Sauze*, St. *Anne* and *Le grand gras* falls into the *Mediterranean* ſea. This river is remarkable for the following particulars, *viz.* that contrary to the *Seine* and the other rivers of *France*, it increaſes with the warmth of the weather, its water being higheſt when the days are longeſt, which proceeds, perhaps, from the melting of the ſnow on the *Alps*; that after the junction of the river *Arve* ſome fine gold is found amongſt its ſand; and that it has a kind of ebb and flood, though not certain and regular. See *Journal Helv.* for *May* 1741, and the *Hamburg Magazine*, vol. x. p. 256.

§. 5. *France*, in ſome parts of the Kingdom, produces an exuberance, and in all a ſufficiency of the neceſſaries and enjoyments of life. In plentiful years it yields more corn than is neceſſary for the ſubſiſtence of its inhabitants; but from a neglect of laying up againſt an unfavourable ſeaſon, and the ill contrivance of the granaries for preſerving the little which is laid up, a bad harveſt is generally known to be ſucceeded by a ſcarcity; and in war time there has often been a great dearth of grain. Of wine this Kingdom enjoys great plenty, producing it in all its provinces. The vine was in all probability firſt introduced here by the *Greeks*, who ſettled at *Marſeilles*, and in other places on the *Mediterranean*. From *Marſeilles* it ſpread into *Gallia Narbonenſis*, and the *Romans* tranſplanted it into *Gallia Celtica*. Among the ſeveral *French* wines that of *Champagne* is reckoned the beſt, being a good ſtomachic, racy, and in taſte and flavour exquiſite, with an agreeable tartneſs. That of *Burgundy*, the beſt of which grows about *Beaume*, has a very fine colour and a pleaſant taſte. The wines of *Angers* and *Orleans* are alſo delicate, the only thing amiſs in them being, that they are a little heady. In *Poictou* grows a white wine not unlike *Rheniſh*. The neighbourhood of *Bourdeaux*, and the lower parts of *Gaſcogne* produce excellent wines, among which the *Vine de grave* is the moſt common. Its taſte is ſomething harſh and unpleaſant, does not ſoon intoxicate, nor offend the ſtomach. *Pontack* grows in *Guienne*. *Muſcadel* and *Frontiniac* are the delicious products of *Languedoc*. Betwixt *Valence* and St. *Valliere*, along the banks of the *Rhone*, grows a very agreeable but roughiſh red wine, having a taſte not very unlike that of bilberries; the name of it is *Vin d'Eremitage*, and it is in great repute for wholeſomneſs. Laſtly, not to mention others, ſome parts about *Metz* yield alſo good wines, which are often put off for *Champagne*. This Kingdom alſo produces plenty of ſea and ſpring-ſalt; the former is made in the ſouth, but chiefly along the northern coaſts, being both gray and white: The latter abounds in *Burgundy* and *Lorain*. The territories for oil of olive are *Provence* and *Languedoc*. *Normandy*, *Languedoc*, *Provence* and *Orange* produce alſo ſaffron. There is likewiſe in every part of the Kingdom a ſufficiency of grain, vegetables and fruit. The north parts in particular have large orchards for making of cider: And *Bourdeaux* exports whole ſhip-loads of prunes.

prunes. Capers grow principally in the country about *Toulon*. Flax and hemp thrive in the *French Netherlands*, *Picardy*, *Bretagne*, *Maine*, *Dauphiné* and *Alſace*; but all the lin-ſeed produced in this Kingdom comes from the north. Moſt of the provinces, *Rouſſillon* in particular, together with *Languedoc*, *Berry*, *Normandy*, *Bourgogne* and *Meſzin* abound in wool. Silk too is cultivated here with great induſtry and advantage, eſpecially in *Languedoc*, *Provence*, *Lionois* and *Dauphiné:* And during all the time of the attendance on the inſects which produce this commodity, public prayers are offered up for the proſperity of theſe uſeful animals: For a more particular account of this article I refer to §. 9.

The two chief provinces for horned cattle are *Normandy* and *Auvergne*. In theſe too great numbers of mules are produced; but for ſtrong horſes, *Burgundy*, *Normandy*, and *Alſace* breed the beſt; though *Bretagne* and *Limoſin* the moſt. Game and wild-fowl are found here alſo in ſufficient plenty. The people on the ſea-coaſts, thoſe eſpecially of *Bretagne* and *Piccardy*, employ themſelves to great advantage in fiſhing, excluſive of what is caught in the rivers. The *Pyrenean* mountains furniſh them with what timber is neceſſary for ſhip-building; great quantities being alſo purchaſed out of *Alſace*, *Burgundy*, and *Lorrain*; but in the other provinces the ſcarcity of timber and wood for fuel begins to be more and more felt.

Of minerals; *Languedoc* is ſaid to have veins of gold and ſilver. In *Alſace* theſe metals are found in the ſand of the *Rhine*; and the mountain of *Waſgau*, in that province, yields a ſilver ore of different kinds, which is worked; and further diſcoveries are making after it. *France* boaſts alſo of mines of copper, as at *Amiens*, *Abeville*, *Rheims*, *Troyes*, *Beauvais* and *Lorrain*. Of iron there is found a plenty at various places; and *Alſace* has a mine of ſteel, with others of lead. Pit-coal is principally found in *Hennegau*. All parts of the Kingdom make ſalt-petre. Here is alſo no want of marble; the quarries ſince Monſ. *Colbert*'s time, particularly in *Languedoc*, *Provence*, and *Bourbonnois*, where the principal works of this kind are, being kept continually open. *France*, indeed, does not produce many gems; but yet is not wholly without them, and *Languedoc* has a mine of excellent turquoiſes. Bath and mineral waters of approved efficacy are found in ſeveral places, as at *Bagueres*, and in the valley of *Oſſau*, ſome miles from *Pau*, *Alſace*, *&c.* beſides other remarkable ſprings, ſome of which, during the greateſt heats in ſummer remain quite cold, even when the ſun-beams play upon them: There are others whoſe waters cauſe the teeth to drop out. Other remarkable particulars relating to theſe ſprings ſhall be mentioned and deſcribed in their proper places.

§. 6. The qualities, manner of living, and language of the *French* are known to every one. I ſhall only ſay with reſpect to the latter, that under the *Merovignian* Kings, the *Flemiſh* was the language at court; and under the

Carlovinian the *German*. About the end of the ninth century the *German* language became extinct in *France:* And the *Roman*, which was the univerſal language of the Kingdom, became alſo that of the court. In the *Journal Helvetique* for *May* 1741, and the *Hamburg Magazine*, vol. x. p. 422, *&c.* is an eſſay well worth peruſing concerning the queſtion, *At what time the court of France ceaſed to be German.* The *French* language is formed out of that of the *Gauls*, *Romans*, and *Franks*; with the additions and refinements made in it from time to time by perſons of genius, till it arrived to its preſent ſuppoſed perfection. Though the number of perſons in *France* be computed at twenty millions, yet are not all the provinces ſufficiently inhabited. The many and long wars of this Kingdom having not a little leſſened the number of its inhabitants; and another diſadvantageous circumſtance attending it was the compulſive departure of ſo many *Hugenots*, who are computed at no leſs than eight hundred thouſand. The peaſants and burghers afford nothing remarkable. The nobility are divided into four claſſes. The firſt includes only the Princes of the blood, conſiſting of the houſe of *Orleans*, and the two branches of the *Bourbon* family, namely, thoſe of *Condé* and *Conti*. Next to them immediately follow the natural children of the King who have been legitimated; and theſe precede all the great men of the Kingdom. To the ſecond claſs belong the high nobility, ſuch as dukes and peers of the realm, of which there were formerly only ſix ſpiritual and as many temporal; but at preſent there are fifty-five in all, including the ſix Princes of the blood, the King too creating as many more as he pleaſes. The Princes of the blood are peers by birth. The exaltation of a diſtrict to a dutchy or viſcounty, is performed by letters patent. The principal duties and privileges of the peers are, that they aſſiſt at the unction of the King, attend when he holds a *Lit de juſtice*, and enjoy a ſeat in the parliament of *Paris*, which is from hence called *La cour des pairs*. 2. The other dukes, counts, and marquiſſes. 3. The principal officers of the court and other departments: The knights of the Holy Ghoſt, the governors of provinces, lieutenant-generals, bailiffs, *Senechaux d'epee*, *&c.* Certain families of diſtinction rank alſo among the nobility. The third claſs is compoſed of the common ancient nobility, who, in ſome provinces, as *Languedoc* in particular, are ſtiled nobles, but in moſt *ecuyers*. They are divided into the *Nobleſſe de race*, and the *Nobleſſe de naiſſance*. The firſt are thoſe nobles whoſe anceſtors have for a long time paſt been conſtantly held ſo; or who for a hundred years, at leaſt, have been in poſſeſſion of employments which confer nobility. The ſecond are thoſe nobles whoſe anceſtors were created ſuch, and from whoſe patent it appears that they were commoners. In the fourth claſs are reckoned the new nobility, whom the King has either raiſed by a patent, or conferred ſome poſt upon by which they are ennobled: The officers therefore of the crown, with the King's ſecretaries, the counſellers of the par-

parliament of *Paris*, and the counſellors of other high tribunals in that city, are claſſed under this rank. The *echevins*, or chief magiſtrates of the ſeveral cities, are alſo ennobled by the King, and conſtitute what is ludicrouſly called the *belle nobility*, the aſſemblies in which the *echevins* are elected, being convened by the ringing a bell: The military nobility are alſo of this claſs. The nobles enjoy diſtinct privileges from the commonality, being exempt from the poll-tax, the quartering of ſoldiers, and the duties of franc-fief, together with ſome other privileges of leſs importance.

§. 7. The eſtabliſhed religion in *France*, ſince the repeal of the edict of *Nantes*, or the charter of the reformed in the year 1685, is the *Roman* catholic; yet in *Dauphiné*, *Languedoc*, and other provinces there are ſuch numbers of ſecret Proteſtants, that they are computed in the whole at no leſs than three millions; but theſe, on account of their religious aſſemblies, at which twenty, thirty, nay, even forty thouſand perſons were ſometimes preſent, have of late been cruelly harraſſed and perſecuted. In the year 1745 ſome Proteſtant preachers were hanged: Laymen were ſent to the gallies, and women to the convents, and even children taken away from their parents; beſides many other violences and oppreſſions. From what I ſhall hereafter ſay concerning the freedom of all the ſubjects of the Kingdom in religious matters, it will appear that though all proteſtant worſhip in *France* were totally aboliſhed and ſuppreſſed; yet might multitudes of Proteſtants there ſtill continue in the Kingdom, provided they would but conform to the civil reſtrictions in matters of conſequence. The clergy, indeed, are very active in perſecuting them; but outward compulſion is lodged in the hands of the temporal magiſtrate only. In *Alſace* the Proteſtants are openly tolerated by virtue of a treaty; and in many places even the *Jews*.

The celebrated privileges of the *Gallican* church, or as in order to keep fair with the court of *Rome*, it is at preſent called the church of *France*, conſiſts in certain rights and privileges grounded upon the original conſtitution of the church, while *Gaul* was yet ſubject to the *Romans*, and the primary eccleſiaſtical laws of Chriſtianity, which have been ſtrenuouſly maintained againſt the pernicious innovations attempted by a more modern and incompetent power. It is not poſſible to ſpecify them all together, or exactly to determine the number of them. The heads of them are included in four propoſitions, ſet forth in the declaration of the aſſembly of the clergy of *France*, ſigned on the 18th of *March* 1682. 1. That the ſovereign power in all temporal matters, is ſubject neither immediately nor mediately to the mere ſpiritual power of the church and the Pope, which extends only to things relative to ſalvation. Alſo no temporal power can be depoſed by the church, nor the ſubjects on any pretence whatſoever abſolved from their duties of fidelity and ſubmiſſion to it, and ſupported and authorized in their refuſal of ſuch duties. 2. That the Pope is ſubject to the ge-

neral councils of the church, which doctrine is not only confirmed by the fourth and fifth council of *Conſtance*, but alſo fully ratified by the church; and therefore not only to be obſerved in time of ſchiſm, but is alſo of perpetual and invariable force, and at all times to be conformed to. 3. That the power of the Popes is not unlimited, but connected with the canons, and circumſcribed within the boundaries ſet by them: That they cannot permit, ordain, or command any thing contrary to them, or to the cuſtoms and privileges of particular churches, grounded on them. 4. That in the deciſion of all controverted points of faith, regard is to be paid to the ſentence of the Pope, but to its validity and perpetual certainty, or infallibility, the aſſent of the catholic church is previouſly neceſſary: In theſe propoſitions, however, a change of the higheſt importance has been made, not only the *French* court but even the biſhops and faculties of divinity in *France*, maintaining the Pope to be infallible in reſpect of doctrine; the freedom of appealing likewiſe from the Pope to a general council being abrogated; but the privileges which the church of *France* ſtill retains in conſequence of theſe maxims, for ritual cuſtoms, uſages, and rites demonſtrable from hiſtory, may be juſtly compriſed under three heads.

The firſt relate to the privileges of the temporal magiſtracy and ſovereign, to which belong eight clauſes; but moſt of them attended with a long train of conſequences. 1. In temporal matters, and ſuch as relate to government, neither the Sovereign, nor his officers, nor magiſtrates are ſubject to any church diſcipline; not only as inflicted by the biſhops, but even by the Pope himſelf. And for this reaſon principally it was that the bull *in cænâ Domini* was rejected in *France*. 2. The Pope has no other proper juriſdiction in *France* than ſuch as the King is pleaſed to grant him; and the nuncio's and *legates à latere* are only envoys from the court of *Rome* to that of *France*, and cannot by virtue of any papal mandate whatſoever interfere in any juridical matter, unleſs ſuch mandate previouſly receive the King's ſanction, and be formally regiſtered in parliament. No proceſs can be removed to *Rome*, thoſe only excepted, which the *concordat* and royal ordinances have left to the deciſion of that court; but this deciſion is to be regulated by ſuch laws and papal ordinances only, as have been expreſly and formally acknowledged in *France*. Further, no ſubject can be ſummoned to *Rome*; but in all caſes where appeals lie from the ſpiritual courts to the papal ſee, the Pope muſt appoint delegates and judges *in partibus*. No papal Count Palatine, or apoſtolical notary, can act without a royal licence; and no papal legitimation of illegitimate children is of any further effect than to enable to take holy orders. Laſtly, no papal decree can be promulgated in *France*, much leſs is to be accounted legal, valid, and obligatory, till it has been examined and enforced by the ſolemn acceptance of the civil power. 3. The calling and holding of all eccleſiaſtical aſſemblies, as likewiſe the confirmation of their decrees,

depends

depends on the civil power, abſtractedly from any knowledge or aſſent of the Pope. 4. Though the King be empowered to enact laws which merely concern the eccleſiaſtical conſtitution, and to limit the exerciſe of their power, without calling a council or acquainting the Pope of it, yet without the King's permiſſion and ratification, no church law, either by biſhops or the Pope, ſubjects any one to any outward penalties or puniſhments, or even to church diſcipline. 5. The Pope can levy no money on any one, nor under any pretext whatſoever enjoin the payment of any, the fees and impoſts allowed him by the *concordat* only excepted; whereas the King can tax the clergy without ſtanding in need of a papal mandate, whilſt other princes muſt purchaſe this privilege by paying to the ſee of *Rome* a quota of ſuch tax.

It is but very lately ſince the King enjoined the clergy to pay the twentieth penny; and in purſuance of that to deliver in an inventory of their eſtates and incomes. This, indeed, occaſioned a great ferment, till in 1753 the clergy obliged themſelves to pay the King an annual ſum of twelve millions of livres under the name of a free gift, and this without being exempted from the uſual free gift which they bring to the throne every five years. 6. No eccleſiaſtical foundations, much leſs any new orders of monks and nuns are to be introduced or erected without warrant from the King, and the rules of ſuch order are ſubject alſo to the cognizance and amendment of the civil power. The King nominates all archbiſhops, biſhops, abbots and priors, unleſs that with regard to the latter, for the maintenance of the ſeverity of the diſcipline of the cloiſter, the convent itſelf be indulged in the choice of its ſuperior. Of theſe offices, which are not looked upon as properly connected with the formal care of ſouls, one perſon may hold ſeveral, excluſive, however, of biſhoprics. The Kings of *France*, at preſent, poſſeſs the right of nomination to all prelacies by virtue of the *concordat* made in 1515, betwixt *Francis* I. and Pope *Leo* X. 8. To the King belongs, throughout his whole Kingdom, the *Regale*, as it is called, taken in its ſtricteſt ſenſe, which conſiſts in this, that, during the vacancy of a biſhopric, he himſelf has the management of it till it be filled up, together with the nomination of all the eccleſiaſtical officers, in the biſhop's ſtead; and the diſpoſal of all the vacant benefices, pariſh-churches excepted. All eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction too is ſo far ſubordinate to the civil power, that appeals from any ſentences of eccleſiaſtical courts are received in the parliament on any appearance of the leaſt abuſe of church power, or an infringement in any ſingle article of theſe privileges, or of any contravention to the royal edicts. Theſe *appels comme d'abus*, as they are called, are immediately heard in the firſt inſtance. 10. All execution of church diſcipline and exerciſe of eccleſiaſtical power is ſubject to the inſpection of the temporal magiſtrate, inſomuch that the parliament, without any formal appeal to it, or any other complaint, can examine and de-

bate upon all writings and procedures of the clergy, without exception, when ſtriking at theſe privileges.

The ſecond head of the rights of the *Gallican* church relates to the privileges of the biſhops and clergy when aſſembled. Theſe may be reduced to the four following. 1. The biſhops are the proper judges of all matters of faith in their ſeveral Dioceſes, and conſequently may not only examine every other deciſion of them, thoſe of the Pope himſelf not excepted, but are alſo to watch and ſee that the doctrine of the church be maintained in its real purity, and not to give their conſent to new tenets, or deciſions of any controverſies relating thereto, till after the matureſt deliberation. 2. The power of the biſhops, with reſpect to divine worſhip and church diſcipline, as eſtabliſhed by the canons and granted by the ſovereign, cannot be reverſed by the Pope, either by general mandates or private injunctions. Thus the compoſing of breviaries, and other books of liturgy, as likewiſe the inſtitution of new feſtivals, with the alteration of ceremonies, belong to the biſhops. No papal diſpenſation or indulgence can be pleaded againſt their juriſdiction: No appeal from their ſentences is regular, unleſs to the archbiſhop and primate of the Kingdom: and from them to the Pope, whoſe examination of the affair muſt be tranſacted by domeſtic judges of his own appointment. This holds good likewiſe with reſpect to the prelates of orders, peculiar chapters, and independent churches. 3. All eccleſiaſtics are exempt from foreign pecuniary impoſitions and juriſdiction, their benefices are not ſuject to annates or contributions, nor can the fees of the chancery at *Rome* be raiſed to their grievance. Neither can their perſons be ſummoned to appear out of the land. 4. All eccleſiaſtics may apply for the protection of civil power againſt the abuſe of their eccleſiaſtical ſuperiors; and in this they are not to be obſtructed or puniſhed by any kind of church diſcipline.

The third principal head of their immunities relates to the privileges both of the members of the *Roman* catholic church in *France*, and the collective body of the inhabitants and ſubjects of the Kingdom: And theſe conſiſt in three points. 1. No perſon can be denied the ſacraments, be ſolemnly excommunicated, or in any other ſhape be moleſted by church diſcipline, but in a manner agreeable to the canons, as confirmed by the civil power. Thus all perſons may appeal againſt any abuſe of eccleſiaſtical power, and attempts made upon the general liberties. 2. Every one is at liberty to read the holy ſcriptures in their mother tongue; which the clergy are not to prohibit or forbid. 3. No perſon is to be compelled by the clergy to divine worſhip, or be moleſted on account of his faith, provided he forbear propagating his opinions; arraining the worſhip and doctrine eſtabliſhed by the ſovereign; and treſpaſſing againſt the ordinances of the civil power, as conſidered with reſpect to prohibited religious aſſemblies; and the marrying of perſons who require a formal certificate.

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The *Janſeniſts*, together with the followers of *Queſnel* and the oppoſers of the famous conſtitution *Unigenitus*, conſtitute a particular religious party in *France*, but account themſelves within the pale of the *Romiſh* church, and in this Kingdom muſt be conſidered as ſuch by the Pope, although declared heretics by the conſtitution *Unigenitus*, and excluded the communion of the church; for were they in their own country debarred the community of divine worſhip, it is to be apprehended, that they would one and all depart, as not a few have done already. In the mean time the civil power is endeavouring, though by gentle means, to put a period to this party.

In the whole Kingdom are eighteen archbiſhops, one hundred and thirteen biſhops, twenty-two thouſand two hundred and ninety-one prieſts, ſeven hundred and ſeventy abbeys for men, three hundred and ſeventeen abbeys and priories for women, excluſive of a great number of other convents, together with two hundred and fifty commanderies of the order of *Malta*; namely, two hundred for knights and fifty for the chaplains and *ſervans d'armée*. Among theſe commanderies there are ſix grand priories and four provincial commanderies. According to the liſts in the *almanach royal*, the yearly revenue of the archbiſhoprics and biſhoprics is four millions three hundred and thirty-ſeven thouſand livres; the particular income of each, with its taxation at the court of *Rome*, ſhall be ſpecified in the accounts of the cities. The number of eccleſiaſtics in *France*, is computed, in the whole, at above one hundred and ninety thouſand, with an income greatly exceeding one hundred millions of livres. The eccleſiaſtical ſtate is compoſed of eighteen provinces, each of which conſiſts of an archbiſhopric and the biſhoprics ſubordinate to it, and receives its name from the archbiſhopric. Theſe are as follow, *viz.*

1. The province of *Paris*, to which, beſides the archbiſhopric of *Paris*, belong the dioceſes of *Chartres*, *Meaux*, *Orleans* and *Blois*.

2. The province of *Lion*, to which, excluſive of the biſhopric of *Lion*, belong the dioceſes of *S. Claude*, *Autun*, *Langres*, *Macon*, *Chalon* on the *Saone* and *Dijon*.

3. The province of *Rouen*, containing, beſides the archbiſhopric of *Rouen*, the dioceſes of *Bayeux*, *Avranches*, *Evreux*, *Séez*, *Liſieux* and *Coutances*.

4. The province of *Sens*, which contains, excluſive of the archbiſhopric of *Sens*, the dioceſes of *Trojes*, *Auxerre*, *Nevers* and *Bethlehem*, which was removed to *Clamecy*.

5. The province of *Rheims*, excluſive of the archbiſhopric of *Rheims*, comprehends the dioceſes of *Soiſſons*, *Chalons* on the *Marne*, *Laon*, *Senlis*, *Beauvais*, *Amiens*, *Noyon* and *Boulogne*.

6. The province of *Tours* comprehends, beſides the archbiſhopric of *Tours*, the dioceſes of *Mans*, *Angers*, *Rennes*, *Nantes*, *Quimper-Corentin*, *Vannes*, *S. Pol de Leon*, *Treguier*, *S. Brieux*, *S. Malo* and *Dol*.

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7. The province of *Bourges*, to which, beſides the archbiſhopric of *Bourges*, belong the dioceſes of *Clermont*, *Limoges*, *Tulles*, *Pu* and *S. Flour*.

8. The province of *Alby* contains, beſides the archbiſhopric of *Alby*, the epiſcopal churches of *Rhodez*, *Caſtrez*, *Cahors*, *Vabres* and *Mende*.

9. The province of *Bourdeaux*, to which, beſides the archbiſhopric of *Bourdeaux*, pertain the epiſcopal ſees of *Agen*, *Angouleſme*, *Saintes*, *Poitiers*, *Perigueux*, *Condom*, *Sarlat*, *Rochelle* and *Luçon*.

10. The province of *Auch*, excluſive of the archbiſhopric of *Auch*, contains the dioceſes of *Acqs*, *Lectoure*, *Comenges*, *Conſerans*, *Aire*, *Bazas*, *Tarbes*, *Oleran*, *Leſcar* and *Bayonne*.

11. The province of *Narbonne* comprehends, beſides the archiepiſcopal ſee of *Narbonne*, the dioceſes of *Beſiers*, *Agde*, *Carcaſſone*, *Nimes*, *Montpellier*, *Lodeve*, *Uzes*, *S. Ponts de Tuieres*, *Aleth*, *Alais* and *Perginan*.

12. The province of *Toulouſe* comprehends, beſides the archbiſhopric of *Toulouſe*, the epiſcopal ſees of *Montauban*, *Mirepoix*, *Lavaur*, *Rieux*, *Lombez*, *S. Papoul* and *Pamiers*.

13. The province of *Arles*, excluſive of the archbiſhopric of *Arles*, contains the ſeveral dioceſes of *Marſeilles*, St. *Paul trois chaſteaux*, *Toulon* and *Orange*.

14. The province of *Aix*, excluſive of the archiepiſcopal ſee of *Aix*, contains the biſhoprics of *Apt*, *Riez*, *Frejus*, *Gap* and *Siſteron*.

15. The province of *Vienne*, to which, beſides the archbiſhopric of *Vienne*, the dioceſes of *Grenoble*, *Viviers*, *Valence* and *Dié* belong. The biſhops of *Geneve* and St. *Jeane de Maurienne*, are ſuffragans of the archbiſhop of *Vienne*.

16. The province of *Ambrun* comprehends, excluſive of the archiepiſcopal ſee of *Ambrun*, the biſhoprics of *Digne*, *Graſſe*, *Vence*, *Glandeve* and *Senez*.

17. The provinces of *Beſançon*, beſides the archbiſhopric of *Beſançon*, contains the dioceſe of *Belley* in *Bugey*. Subordinate alſo to this archbiſhop are the biſhops of *Baſel* and *Lauſanne*.

18. The province of *Cambray* contains, beſides the archiepiſcopal ſee of *Cambray*, the ſeveral dioceſes of *Arras*, *S. Omer* and *Tournay*. The biſhop of *Straſburg* is alſo a ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of *Maynz*.

Of theſe archbiſhops the firſt ſixteen only, with their reſpective biſhops, come to the aſſemblies of the clergy, the two laſt, and their biſhops, as alſo the biſhop of *Straſburg*, with thoſe of *Mets*, *Toul*, *Verdun*, all ſuffragans of *Triers*; and *Orange*, ſuffragan to *Arles*, being excluded. The general aſſemblies of the clergy are two, *viz.* ordinary and extraordinary: the latter have no ſtated times of meeting, but depend on emergencies: the former, called alſo *contrats*, are held every ten years, each eccleſiaſtical province ſending four deputies; namely, two prelates and two abbés.

In

In *France* are nine *bureaux genereaux*, or *chambres eccleſiaſtiques* and *ſuperieurs*, which decide finally in all caſes or proceſſes coming before them by appeals from their reſpective dioceſes. Theſe ſit at *Paris*, *Lyon*, *Rouen*, *Tours*, *Bourdeaux*, *Bourges*, *Toulouſe*, *Aix en Provence* and *Pau*. To theſe nine *bureaux* appeal all dioceſes, or biſhoprics, and on this account it is that they are called *bureaux dioceſains*. Beſides theſe, there is alſo a *chambre ſouveraine du clergé de* France, to which, as the ſupreme eccleſiaſtical court, appeals are made concerning any impoſitions of taxes, or from the ſentences of the *bureaux dioceſains*. The judges in it are three counſellors of parliament, with ſome others who are deputed to officiate there. With reſpect to religion, nothing further remains worthy obſervation, but that the decrees of the council of *Trent*, as far as they relate to church diſcipline, are not admitted, though, in point of doctrine, received as the very ſtandard of orthodoxy.

§. 8. The *French* have always diſtinguiſhed themſelves in the arts and ſciences. Painting was firſt brought to great perfection among them under *Francis* I. when *Roux* and *Franciſco Bologneſe* introduced all the beauty of that art into *France*. Since that time this Kingdom has produced ſeveral eminent maſters. In the year 1648, was inſtituted at *Paris* the *academie royale de peinture et de ſculpture*, which has proved a nurſery of admirable artiſts that way; yet the anonymous author of a ſmall treatiſe publiſhed in the year 1746, laments that the ingenious art of painting is on the decline in *France*, and ſupported by a frivolous taſte which tends neither to the ſupport or improvement of theſe liberal arts. Engraving, which *Italy* owes originally to *France*, has here been brought to a perfection unequalled in any other part of *Europe*; their works exhibiting whatever can be expected from the moſt accurate ſkill and judgment. *France* has alſo made great advances in ſtatuary; though in this point the palm is due to *Italy*. It has always been famous too for architects; and the great *Colbert*, in the year 1671, founded an *academie royale d' architecture*, who hold their meetings in the *Louvre*. If the *French* learned the art of ſhip-building from the *Engliſh*, they have ſince been copied in ſeveral particulars by their maſters. Their reputation in military architecture is well known. In gunnery and fireworks they alſo excel. No nation has hitherto equalled the *French* in what is called the *beaux arts*, but in other ſciences their application, and reputation ſubſequent to it, begin viſibly to decline. The zeal and liberality of perſons of wealth and diſtinction, for theſe laſt hundred years, for the improvement of literature, is far more worthy of imitation than the fickleneſs of the *French* in modes and faſhions. At *Paris*, beſides the ancient univerſity and *college royale*, are four academies; *viz.* *l' academie* Francoiſe, *l' academie des inſcriptions et belles lettres*, *l' academie de chirurgerie* and *l' academie des ſciences*, with three other academies for the education of young noblemen.

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France, left the country and ſettled in the *United Provinces*, *Germany* and *England*. By theſe means the *Dutch*, who formerly uſed to take goods of the *French*, to the annual amount of thirty-ſix millions, excluſive of corn and ſalt, at preſent take ſcarce four or five.

§. 10. The trade of *France* is very large. In §. 5 and 9 may be ſeen the variety and multitude of natural and artificial commodities produced in that country, which are certain to meet with a good market among foreigners. To repeat only the principal, as gold and ſilver brocades, gold and ſilver embroideries, ſewing ſilk, ſilken ſtuffs, ſattins, crapes, cambrick, lawn, other fine linens, laces, toys and millinery ware, tapeſtries of various kinds and prices, fine cloths, pluſh, woollen ſtuffs of ſeveral kinds; houſhold furniture, as matraſſes, carpets, *&c.* fine hats, ſail-cloth, looking-glaſſes, drinking-glaſſes, paper, parchment, ſoap, knives and other hard ware, wines of many ſorts, vinegar, brandy, corn, hemp, flax, walnut-tree wood, potaſh, pitch, turpentine, oil of turpentine, linſeed and oil of olive, almonds, raiſins, cheſtnuts, figs, prunes, capers, nuts, honey, ſaffron, ſalt, mules, *&c.* For the inland trade the navigable rivers are a great conveniency to them, and theſe again have at a vaſt expence been joined by canals, of which the *canale royale* in *Languedoc* is the moſt noted. The coaſt trade, from one port to another, muſt alſo come into account, as being the means of intercourſe betwixt the maritime provinces of the Kingdom, whereby they reciprocally ſupply each other's neceſſities. The foreign trade, indeed, is an article of another conſideration and extends to every part of the known world. The land trade is carried on with *Switzerland* and *Italy*, by way of *Lyon*; to *Germany* through *Metz* and *Straſburg*; to *Holland* by way of *Liſle*, and to *Spain* by way of *Perpignan* and *Bayonne*. The open and clandeſtine commerce carried on with *Spain* is of vaſt benefit to this Kingdom. The *French* ports on the Channel and the Weſtern Ocean are frequented by all the trading nations of *Europe*. The trade with *England*, the *United Provinces* and *Italy* is of great advantage to *France*. Few *French* ſhips are ſeen in the ports of the northern nations; which is ſo far a detriment to *France*, as they might thereby be their own carriers and make conſiderable profits by the returns, whereas now they have them from ſecond or third hand. Their trade on the *Mediterranean* with *Aſia* and *Africa* has, for ſome years, been very conſiderable, and the far greateſt part of it is carried on by the city of *Marſeilles* only. They carry on alſo a conſiderable traffick to *Guinea*, from whence, beſides gold, ivory, *&c.* they import Negroes for the ſupply of their *American* colonies, which now make a very great figure, and are the ſource of a prodigious branch of commerce to them, not to mention the clandeſtine traffick carried on with the *Spaniſh* continent in *America*, in which the *Spaniards* themſelves are the chief agents. The *Eaſt-India* trade is in the hands of a company whoſe particular port is that of *Orient* in *Bretagne*.

The

The *French*, for ſome time paſt, have carried on a trade, beſides that with *Europe*, with the other three parts of the world; but, inſtead of an equal courſe of proſperity, it has met with ſeveral ſuſpenſions and interruptions, eſpecially when in the hands of particular companies, who, not underſtanding their real advantages, were profuſe where they ought to have ſhut their hands, and parſimonious when they might have been gainers by liberality. *Des Landes*, in his eſſay *ſur la marine* and *ſur le commerce*, p. 169, charges theſe companies with three eſſential faults: 1. That they had no ſooner ſowed than they were for reaping, without waiting the proper ſeaſon, or conſidering, that thoſe fruits are beſt that ripen lateſt. Their eagerneſs after gain would not let them poſtpone an immediate trivial advantage to what, in time, would have proved of very conſiderable benefit. This alſo put them ſoon out of conceit with any ſingle thing. 2. Through a wild purſuit of exceſſive gain, they imported a greater quantity of foreign goods than could be diſpoſed of in the Kingdom, not to mention that this was the ready way to lower their price and value. 3. In theſe companies private views always had the aſcendant over public good. If the preſent *Eaſt-India* company are clear of theſe faults, yet it is to be apprehended, that extending their trade as they do, totally exhauſting the national claſſes (§. 19.) which are otherwiſe at a very low ebb, and employing all people indiſcriminately and without diſtinction, they may be involved in the ſame deſtiny with the former company. The *abbé de S. Pierre* in his *Memoires Politiques* obſerves, and *Des Landes* from him, that the balance of the *French* trade with foreigners amounts *communibus annis*, at leaſt to one hundred and fifty millions of livres. In the year 1724, the King erected a board of trade, which conſiſts of counſellors of ſtate and other commiſſaries of his council, with twelve deputies elected out of the merchants of the principal trading cities in the Kingdom, and four *offices de conſeiller*, who are admitted into the King's council as intendants of the commerce of *France*.

The following cities have the privilege of mintage, *viz.*

The cities,	their marks.	The cities,	their marks.
Paris,	A.	*Perpignan*,	Q.
Rouen,	B.	*Orleans*,	R.
Caen,	C.	*Reims*,	S.
Lyon,	D.	*Nantes*,	T.
Tours,	E.	*Troyes*,	V.
Angers,	F.	*Amiens*,	X.
Poitiers,	G.	*Bourges*,	Y.
La Rochelle,	H.	*Grenoble*,	Z.
Limoges,	I.	*Aix*,	&.
Bourdeaux,	K.	*Rennes*,	9.
Bayonne,	L.	*Metz*,	AA.

The

The cities,	their marks.	The cities,	their marks.
Toulouſe,	M.	*Straſbourg*,	BB.
Montpellier,	N.	*Beſançon*,	CC.
Riom,	O.	*Lolle*,	VV.
Dijon,	P.	*Pau*,	V or Q.

The ſeveral mints of theſe cities are under the inſpection of the three *cours des monnoies* or mint-courts, at *Paris*, *Lyon* and *Pau*. In *France* books and accounts are generally kept in livres (pounds) ſous and deniers. One livre * contains twenty ſous, and one ſol or ſou twelve deniers. The laſt coin is the ſmalleſt, and conſiſts of copper. Three deniers make a liard, which is alſo of copper. One *ecu*, or crown, is equal to three livres, ſixty ſous, or ſeven hundred and twenty deniers. One *Louis blanc*, or coined louis, in ſilver is double the value of an *ecu*. A coined louis in gold, or as it is called a *louis d'or*, is at preſent worth twenty-four livres. There are alſo double and half louis. A piſtole is ten livres, the new *louis d'ors* weigh ſeven penny-weights fifteen grains, and are of twenty-two carats; on this footing the value may be about ſix rix-dollars and a half.

§. 11. *France* was formerly inhabited by the *Celtæ*, on whom the *Romans* firſt conferred the name of *Gauls*. *Julius Cæſar* reduced *Gaul* into a *Roman* province. In the fifth century the *Burgundians*, *Viſigoths*, and *Britains* came into *Gaul* and ſettled in ſeveral parts of it. Theſe were followed by the *Franks* from *Germany*, who under their leaders *Merovick* and *Childerick*, poſſeſſed themſelves of a part of *Gaul*. But under *Clovis*, i. e. *Lewis*, extended their dominion from the *Rhine* to the mouth of the *Loire*. King *Clovis* was baptized in the year 496, and quelled the *Burgundians*, *Viſigoths* and *Britains*, which laſt ſubmitted to him. The Kingdom of the *Franks* was divided into two principal parts, namely *Auſtracia*, or the eaſt part, and *Neuſtria*, or the weſt. On the deceaſe of *Clovis*, his four ſons divided their father's Kingdom among them. *Theudebert*, ſon of *Theodorick* King of *Auſtraſia*, with the aſſiſtance of his brothers in 534, put an end to the Kingdom of *Burgundy*, and *Clothar* the fourth ſon to *Clovis*, in the year 558 again reunited the whole monarchy of the *Franks*; but it was afterwards ſeveral times diſmembered and again reunited. Towards the middle of the ſeventh century the power of the *Maires du palais*, or *Majores domûs*, was grown to ſuch an exorbitant height as to border on independency and abſoluteneſs. At the death of *Dagoberts* II. *Pepin* was choſen duke of *Auſtraſia* and *Maire* of the palace of *Neuſtria*. He dying in 714, his ſon *Charles Martel* ſucceeded him in thoſe dignities. On the demiſe of this va-

* In order to furniſh the reader with a competent idea of theſe ſeveral coins at one view, the value of each of them, computed in *Engliſh* money, is as follows, *viz.* one livre makes 10 *d.* one ſol $\frac{1}{2}$, a denier 2 $\frac{1}{4}$, a liard $\frac{1}{8}$, an ecu 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a louis blanc 5 *s.* a louis d'or 1 *l.* and a piſtole 8 *s.* 4 *d.*

liant

liant duke his two ſons *Charlemagne* and *Pepin* divided the country betwixt them; it being agreed that the former ſhould be duke of *Auſtraſia*, and the latter of *Neuſtria*. They created, indeed, *Chilperick* King; but *Charlemagne* retired into a convent, and *Pepin* after he had by the conſent of the Pope and the States ſent *Chilperick* and his ſon *Theodorick*, the laſt of the *Merovingian* race into a convent, was proclaimed King at *Soiſſons* in the year 752. Thus a new family aſcended the throne. *Pepin* deprived *Aiſtulphus* King of *Lombardy* of the whole exarchate and beſtowed it on the ſee of *Rome*; which grant was confirmed and increaſed by his ſon *Charles the Fat*, who overrun the Kingdom of *Lombardy*, annexed that country to *France*, obtained ſeveral advantages over the *Saxons*; and on *Chriſtmas-day* in the year 800 was at *Rome*, together with his ſon *Pepin*, anointed Emperor of the *Romans*. His imprudent ſon *Lewis*, undeſervedly ſurnamed the Pious, committed a very great error in making the governments of his provinces hereditary; as he gave thereby a fatal blow to his own dignity, and that of his ſucceſſors. The ſtates thus grew powerful, and the Kings of the *Carlovingian* houſe, by their indolence, weakened themſelves. The laſt of this race was *Lewis* V. The court of *France* was now no longer *German*. *Charles* duke of *Lorain*, to whom of right the crown of *France* belonged, was excluded from it; and in the year 987 the ſovereignty of this realm was conferred on *Hugh Capet*, a nobleman of great diſtinction; the Kings of his family hurt themſelves by their many croiſſades. *Philip* IV. or *the handſome*, very unjuſtly put an end to the Knights Templars, and his third and laſt ſon *Charles* IV. died without male heirs. Upon this *Philip* VI. of *Valois* inherited in the year 1328 the throne, to which alſo *Edward* III. of *England* made pretenſions; and this oppoſition involved thoſe princes and their ſucceſſors in long and bloody wars. In the year 1361, *John the good* inherited *Burgundy*, which he beſtowed on his youngeſt ſon *Philip*. *Charles* VII. diſpoſſeſſed the *Engliſh* of *Normandy* and *Guyenne*. *Lewis* XI. ruled arbitrarily, and on the death of Duke *Charles the bold*, took poſſeſſion of the province of *Burgundy*; *Provence*, with *Toulouſe* and *Champaigne*, deſcending to him by inheritance. In the year 1498 died *Charles* VIII. the laſt of the firſt line of the houſe of *Valois*, on which the crown deſcended to *Lewis* XII. duke of *Orleans*, whoſe couſin and ſon-in-law *Francis* I. Count of *Angouleſme*, who had married *Clodia*, daughter of *Anne* of *Bretagne*, ſucceeded him, and concluded the famous *concordat* (§. 7.) with *Leo* X. In the year 1549 *Henry* II. took *Boulogne* from the *Engliſh*; and in 1552 *Metz*, *Tull*, and *Verdun* from the Emeror *Charles* V. Three of his ſons ſucceeded him in order: Under the firſt, namely *Francis* II. ſome ſtrictures of the melancholy religious diſturbances began to appear in *France*; and theſe, under *Charles* IX. broke out into two civil wars; after the concluſion of which on the 18th of *Auguſt* 1572, was perpetrated the maſſacre of *Paris*, which leaves an indelible ſtain on the hiſtory of *France* and Chriſtianity. Under *Henry* III. the famous

mous *Ligue* formed by the violent Catholics threw the Kingdom into more terrible convulſions, the conſequence of which was the violent death of the King in 1589. His legal ſucceſſor was *Henry* IV. King of *Navarre* and duke of *Bourbon*, who had been bred a Proteſtant and turned *Roman* catholic, but ſecured his former brethren by the celebrated edict of *Nantes*. He too was murdered. The reign of *Lewis* XIII. was diſturbed by ſeveral religious wars. In the year 1620 he annexed the Kingdom of *Navarre* to *France*: His prime miniſter Cardinal *Richelieu*, in 1633, founded the *French* academy, and weakened both the *Hugenots* and the power of the States. *Lewis* XIV. in his long reign, carried the reputation and power of *France* to the higheſt pitch. To his Kingdom he added the provinces of *Alſace* and *Rouſſillon*, with a conſiderable part of the *Netherlands*, *Franche Comté* or the earldom of *Burgundy*, and the principality of *Orange*. He enlarged alſo his dominions in *America* and *Aſia*, and placed his grandſon *Philip* of *Anjou* on the throne of *Spain*, whilſt navigation and manufactures were improved under the auſpices of his chief intendant of the finances Monſ. *Colbert*. But the inteſtine diſturbances of his Kingdom occaſioned partly by the oppoſition to Cardinal *Mazarine*, by the repeal of the edict of *Nantes*, the perſecution of the *Hugenots*, and likewiſe by the well known bull *Unigenitus Dei filius* (§. 7.) had very bad effects; divine Providence being pleaſed alſo by other means to humble this mighty and inflated monarch.

§. 12. The King's title is *Lewis* XV. *by the Grace of God King of* France *and* Navarre. The title of *Sire* (or Lord) is given to him by his ſubjects as a mark of his unlimited power. Foreigners ſtile him the *Moſt Chriſtian King*, or his *Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty*. It is generally ſaid that this title was conferred by Pope *Paul* II. on *Lewis* XI. about the year 1469. But *French* hiſtorians affirm that it is derived even from the time of *Childebert*, though under the *Merovindian* family it had lain dormant. The King's ſubjects are not to make uſe of it. The Popes alſo term the Kings of *France* the firſt born ſons of the church, becauſe at the time of the baptiſm of *Clovis*, he was the only Chriſtian Prince then in being. Since the year 1349, when *Humbert*, Count *Dauphin* of *Viennois*, by a double gift united his country to the crown of *France* and the royal family, the King's eldeſt ſon and preſumptive heir to the crown is ſtiled *Dauphin*. He uſed to be called *Dauphin* of *Viennois*, but at preſent is ſtiled *Dauphin* of *France*, which title was firſt given to a ſon of *Lewis* XIV. who died in 1711. If the *Dauphin* dies before the King his father, the ſon whom he leaves is *Dauphin*. *Lewis* XIV. lived to ſee his great grandſon, the preſent King, *Dauphin*. The eldeſt ſon of the preſent *Dauphin* is ſtiled duke of *Burgundy*; the ſecond duke of *Acquitain*, which is the ancient name of *Guyenne*; the third of *Berry*, and the fourth of *Provence*. The reſt of the royal children, as well ſons as daughters bear the ſurname of *de France*, and the ſons are again diſtinguiſhed by particular titles, the ſecond being ſtiled duke of *Orleans*; the third of *Anjou*,

Anjou, and the fourth of *Berry:* The others are not yet ſettled. The princeſſes are called *Meſdames de France.*

The King bears *party per pale* two ſhields united; the dexter ſhield containing three lilies *Or*, in a field *azure* for *France*; the ſiniſter, in a field of *gules*, a link-chain *Or*, diſpoſed partly croſs-wiſe and partly in a ſmall ſquare within a larger.

Among the appurtenances the moſt remarkable is the banner over the *French* crown, with which the mantle is ſurmounted, the *French* military cry, *Mon joie S. Denis*, together with the *Auriflammeum Or*, which is the ſtandard of the Kingdom.

§. 13. The higheſt order of knighthood in *France* is that of the Holy Ghoſt, founded in the year 1578 by King *Henry* III. The enſigns of it are a golden croſs with a white dove enamelled on one ſide in the middle, and on the other the image of St. *Michael*, appendant to a blue ribbon, paſſing from the right to the left ſide. The knights alſo wear on the left breaſt of their coats a ſilver croſs, with a dove embroidered *argent*. The temporal knights are alſo knights of the order of St. *Michael*, and the greateſt part of them likewiſe of that of *S. Louis*. The three feſtivals of the order are the *Circumciſion*, *Candlemas*, and *Whitſuntide*.

The order of St. *Louis* was inſtituted by *Lewis* XIV. in *April* 1693. Its enſign is a gold croſs enamelled *argent*, and decorated with golden lilies. On one ſide of it is a coat of mail with this inſcription, *Lud. M. inſtit.* 1693. On the other is a drawn ſword with a wreath of laurel at its point; the motto, *Bell. virtutis præm.* The *grands croix* or great croſſes wear it on a broad flame-coloured ribbon over the ſhoulder, having alſo a gold embroidered croſs on their coat. The commandeurs wear it in the ſame manner, but without the embroidered croſs. The other knights wear the croſs appendant to a narrow flame-coloured ribbon faſtened to a button-hole. Thoſe knights of the Holy Ghoſt, who are alſo knights of the order of St. *Louis*, wear the croſs of the latter with a narrow red ribbon faſtened to the blue ribbon near the croſs of the Holy Ghoſt. Of the ten *grands croix*, each has a penſion of ſix thouſand livres *per annum*. Of the ten commandeurs, each four thouſand. Of nineteen others, each three thouſand. Of thirty knights, each has two thouſand. Of thirty-two others, each has fifteen hundred. Of ſixty-five others, each has one thouſand. And of fifty-four others, each eight hundred.

The order of St. *Michael* was inſtituted by *Lewis* XI. in the year 1469, and revived in 1665 by *Lewis* XIV. The knights wear a gold chain of double ſcallop-ſhells with a medal repreſenting a rock, on which St. *Michael* is figured as encountering the dragon.

The religious order of St. *Lazarus* derives its origin from the *Holy Land*, after the reduction of which, by the *Saracens*, the knights returned to *France*, where *Lewis* VII. in the year 1137, beſtowed ſettlements on them

at *Boigni*, *Orleans* and St. *Lazare* at *Paris*; which grant was confirmed by St. *Lewis* in 1265. This order is divided into two grand-maſterſhips, one of which reſides in *France*, and the other which is for *Italy* in *Savoy*. The knights wear a temporal habit, and may marry. *Henry* IV. in the year 1607, inſtituted the order of our Lady of Mount *Carmel*, and united it with the order of *S. Lazarus*; which union was confirmed in 1664 and 1672, by *Lewis* XIV. The Sovereign himſelf is grand-maſter of the three firſt orders, but of the fourth he names one.

§. 14. *France* is not without its fundamental laws, of which the principal is the *Salic*, which is an ordinance of *Charles* V. in the year 1374, relating to the term when the heir to the crown is of age, and another of *Charles* VI. in 1404, relative to the coronation; but theſe depend on the King's pleaſure, whoſe power is unlimited. The crown is hereditary, and it is a maxim among the *French* politicians that the King never dies; the ſame inſtant that cloſes the eyes of the laſt King placing his ſucceſſor on the throne. The poſition that death takes the living by the hand, *le mort ſaiſit la vif*, holds good even in the ſucceſſion to the crown, independent of the conſent of the ſubjects; the unction, or coronation, though the latter is an immemorial cuſtom, and uſually performed in the cathedral of *Rheims* by the archbiſhop of that place, or if he be incapable, by his ſuffragan the biſhop of *Soiſſons*; and at this ſolemnity is uſed the oil-cruet, ſaid to have been brought from Heaven by an angel at the baptiſm of *Clovis*; and beſides the crown and uſual ſceptre, another called *la main de juſtice*, is put into the King's left hand. Females are excluded from the crown by the *Salic* law; and by an edict of 1717, the legitimated natural ſons are under the ſame incapacity. It enacts alſo, that on the total failure of the lawful line of *Bourbon*, the ſtates of *France* ſhall be at liberty to chooſe a King according to their own pleaſure. The Kingdom is indiviſible. During the King's minority, the adminiſtration is lodged in a regent, nominated by the former King, or in caſe of no ſuch nomination, conſtituted by the parliament. *Lewis* XIV. indeed, at his deceaſe in 1715, left a form of regency during the minority of his great grandſon and ſucceſſor, but the firſt Prince of the blood, *Philip* duke of *Orleans*, took the government into his own hands, the parliament having voted it agreeable to the laws of the nation. The King is of age at thirteen years and a day.

The ſtates of the Kingdom, or the clergy, nobility, and citizens had their general conventions till the year 1614, ſince which they have been diſcontinued. Out of a ſelect number of them, *Philip the Handſome* inſtituted at *Paris*, a perpetual aſſembly or parliament, whoſe power was ſo great as frequently to control the royal prerogative; but it has been from time to time ſo curtailed that the preſent parliaments are wholly ſubject to the crown. The ſtates of *Britany*, *Burgundy*, *Dauphiné*, *Provence*, *Languedoc*, and *French Flanders* ſtill enjoy the privilege of holding conventions where the King's demands

demands, eſpecially when any new tax is in agitation, are diſcuſſed; an aſſeſſment made among themſelves for the ſums required, and the method of levying them determined.

§. 15. For the management of ſtate affairs, both at home and abroad, the following chambers and officers are aſſigned, *viz.*

The ſupreme council of ſtate, beſides the King and prime miniſter, when there is one, is compoſed of the three ſecretaries of ſtate and the comptroller-general of the finances.

In the *council des depeches*, or ſecretary of ſtate's office, excluſive of the King, *Dauphin*, and prime miniſter, ſit the chancellor, the preſident of the council of finances, the four ſecretaries of ſtate, and the comptroller-general of the finances. Here all the affairs of the provinces are tranſacted: Commiſſions, letters and orders ſent to the governors, commandants, and other officers of the ſeveral provinces and cities. The ſecretaries of ſtate make the motion and every one expedites the reſolutions taken on the articles of his department; the foreign and domeſtic affairs of ſtate, as alſo thoſe relative to the provinces and generalities, being divided among the members.

The council of finances, beſides the King and chancellor, conſiſts of a preſident, one of the ſix intendants of the finances, a member of the council of ſtate, and the comptroller-general of the finances.

The council of trade, the members of which, beſides the King and prime miniſter, are the chancellor, two ſecretaries of ſtate, and the comptroller general of the finances.

The privy council, which is alſo called the *conſeil des parties*, is convened by the chancellor on ſuch days as he pleaſes. In the King's abſence there is always a chair ſet for him, and the arrets run *Le Roi en ſon conſeil*; but when he is actually preſent, *Sa Majeſtie y etant* is added. This council conſiſts at preſent of the chancellor or keeper of the great-ſeal, twenty-one ordinary counſellors of ſtate, the ſecretaries of ſtate, the comptroller-general of the finances, the intendants of the finances, who are all ordinary members, and twelve ſtate counſellors who officiate only half yearly. The ordinary ſtate counſellors have each a ſalary of 5500 livres, the half yearly 3300. In this council alſo aſſiſt twenty-two *maitres des requêtes*, who belong alſo to the parliament, and lay before it any affairs committed to them. Theſe *maitres des requêtes* are at preſent eighty-eight.

The domeſtic affairs of the Kingdom are tranſacted in the *grand conſeil*, erected in the year 1492 by *Charles* VIII. At firſt it took cognizance only of the finances and war, but in 1517 *Francis* I. aſſigned to it the deciſion of all cauſes relating to archbiſhoprics, biſhoprics, and abbies. It has now alſo the power of determining all diſputes of the other ſovereign tribunals, in matters of juriſdiction and other conteſts. The preſident of it is the chancellor of *France*, aſſiſted by ſeveral preſidents, counſellors, and other officers.

La grande chancellerie de France, or the high court of chancery, conſiſts of the keeper of the great-ſeal, who is frequently the ſame with the chancellor of *France*; of four grand audienciers, who peruſe papers ſent from the ſecretary of ſtate's office to be ſealed, and make a report to the chancellor of it; of four comptrollers-general of the audience, who give the papers allowed to be ſealed to an officer called *chauff-cire*, or chaf-wax, and receive them back from him; and four *gardes des rôles des offices de France*, who keep the regiſters of all the offices in *France* which require the great-ſeal; with ſeveral clerks and other officers.

§. 16. Juſtice is adminiſtered in this Kingdom by inferior, middle, and ſuperior courts: To the inferior courts belong the *prevotés*, *maires*, *judicatures*, *chatellenies*, and other juriſdictions dependent on the crown or particular lordſhips. From theſe appeals lie to the bailliages (bailiwicks) or *Senechauſſées* (precinct courts) and from theſe again to the *Preſidiaux*, or provincial courts, as to the middle tribunals. The laſt pronounces definitively in certain ſmall caſes both civil and criminal; but the more important caſes are cognizable, only by the ſupreme parliament, as it is called, where all cauſes are diſcuſſed in *dernier reſſort*. The word parliament, at firſt, denoted the King's tribunal, which conſiſted of the great men of the Kingdom, and where the King perſonally aſſiſted; but the great inconveniency ariſing to the ſubjects travelling from the remoteſt provinces of the Kingdom to procure themſelves juſtice, rendered ſuperior tribunals neceſſary to be erected in other parts; and from the affinity of theſe tribunals to that of the Kings courts they were alſo called parliaments. The parliaments at preſent are twelve, namely, thoſe of *Paris*, *Toulouſe*, *Rouen*, *Grenoble*, *Bordeaux*, *Dijon*, *Aix*, *Rennes*, *Pau*, *Metz*, *Beſançon* and *Douay*. Not unlike theſe are the ſupreme courts at *Colmar* for *Alſace*, and at *Perpignan* for *Rouſſillon*. Theſe fourteen *cours ſouveraines*, as they are called, ſtill retain this veſtige of their former grandeur, that the King's orders become not of general force till regiſtered by them. The parliament of *Paris*, which formerly reſembled a diet, and had very great power, (§. 14.) uſed to follow the court, till *Philip the Handſome*, in the year 1302, ordered that it ſhould conſtantly hold its ſeſſions in *Paris*. The Princes of the blood, the dukes, counts, and peers of *France*, together with the archbiſhop of *Paris*, ſit and vote in this auguſt aſſembly. It conſiſts of nine chambers, namely, the great chamber, the criminal chamber, or *la tournelle*, three chambers *des enquêtes*, and the two chambers *des requêtes du palais*. It regiſters all edicts and explanatory ordinances of the King, and every thing relating to him, together with marriages, treaties of peace, *&c.* as alſo letters patents for erecting certain Diſtricts into peerages, dutchies, marquiſates, counties, *&c.* The principal officers of ſtate, dukes, peers, Princes of the blood, and eccleſiaſtics are tried by it. The King nominates the firſt preſident of the great chamber, and the *procureur*, or attorney-general. The other ſeats or offices

offices, in theſe nine chambers are uſually purchaſed. For a fuller account of theſe parliaments we ſhall refer to the deſcription of *Paris* in the ſequel. In the preſent century it has received two conſiderable mortifications; namely, in the year 1720 and 1753, when, on account of the great power they claimed in their conteſts with the biſhops, and of their refuſal to regiſter the King's edicts, they were baniſhed to *Pontoiſe*; and, during its baniſhment from *Paris* the laſt time, the King erected a chamber of vacations in the convent of the *Auguſtines*, which was compoſed of eight *maitres des requetes* and twenty other perſons of the long robe, and inveſted it with the ſame power as the parliament, both with reſpect to civil and criminal matters. Whether the late procedures of the parliament only had in view the maintenance of the liberties of the *Gallick* church (§. 7.) or was of abſolute neceſſity for preventing any further dangerous encroachments, if not a total abolition of them, it is certain, the court is no leſs intereſted to oppoſe the parliament in the complete re-eſtabliſhment of the whole circle of theſe privileges, whatever appearance it may have of increaſing the regal prerogative thereby, than of putting a check to theſe innovations of the biſhops.

With reſpect to the laws by which juſtice is adminiſtred in *France*, in the provinces of *Guyenne*, *Languedoc*, *Provence*, *Dauphiné*, *Lyonnois*, *Forets*, *Beaujolois*, *Upper Auvergne*, and others, the *Roman* law is in uſe, and they are therefore called *les pais du droit ecrit:* whereas, the other provinces, which have their own cuſtomary laws, are called *les pais coutumieres*. Thoſe of principal note among the latter are about ſixty; but, including the juridical cuſtoms of ſingle places, they make about two hundred and eighty-five. Beſides theſe there are ſtatutes of univerſal force, ſtyled *ordonnances*, *edicts* and *declarations*. In the year 1666, under *Lewis* XIV. the civil and criminal proceſſes were amended and reduced to a general uniformity. In *France* a ſtrict diſtinction is made betwixt the canonical and papal eccleſiaſtical law; and by the obligatory canons, or church ordinances, are underſtood only thoſe canons of the firſt ages of Chriſtianity and œcumenical councils, which have been confirmed by the formal acceptance and conſent of the churches bound by them, which could not be tranſacted without the approbation of the civil power. Thus the interpolated decretals of the ſee of *Rome* are abſolutely excluded. The King's ordonnances iſſued for the protection of the liberties of the *Gallican* church (§. 7.) conſtitute the moſt conſiderable part of the eccleſiaſtical law in *France*.

§. 17. The King's revenue is both ordinary and extraordinary. The ordinary revenue comprehends, 1. the demeſnes, which conſiſt in lands, lordſhips and foreſts. 2. The duty on wine *(les aides)*; and theſe are the twentieth part of the wine ſold by wholeſale, and the eighth or tenth of that retailed. 3. The *gabelle*, or ſalt-duty; with reſpect to which, *France*, by virtue of an edict, is divided into three provinces. The province of the great

great ſalt duty, which contains the departments of *Alençon*, *Amiens*, *Angers*, *Bourges*, *Caen*, *Chalons*, *Dijon*, *Langres*, *Laval*, *Mans*, *Moulins*, *Orleans*, *Paris*, *Rouen*, St. *Quentin*, *Soiſſons* and *Tours*, in all which ſalt is ſold at a high rate. The province of the little ſalt-duty includes the departments of *Lyonnois*, *Dauphiné*, *Provence*, *Languedoc*, *Rouſſillon*, *Rouergue* and *Auvergne*, in which ſalt is at a much lower price than in any of the preceding. The provinces where the ſalt-duty does not take place, are *Poitou*, *Limouſin*, *Guyenne*, *Gaſcogne* and *Britany*. In the three biſhoprics of *Metz*, *Toul* and *Verdun*, and *Franche Comté*, the price of ſalt is different. 4. The tax *(taille)*; which, in the generalities of *Montauban* and *Grenoble*, and in the three elections of the *Generalité* of *Bourdeaux*; namely, thoſe of *Lanes*, *Agen* and *Codom*, is paid according to the eſtates, without any regard to the quality of the poſſeſſors; but in all the other countries is perſonal, the nobility, clergy and certain officers being alone exempted from it. 5. The *capitation*, or poll-tax, the cuſtoms of all kinds, the duty on ſtamp paper and ſeveral other duties. 6. The gift of the clergy, of which mention has been made above in §. 7.

The extraordinary impoſitions, which are of what number and kind the King pleaſes. Among theſe is the augmentation of the tax for the ſupport of the army, the *taillon*, the tenth or twentieth part of the revenue of the whole Kingdom, in lands, houſes, offices, *&c.* and the erection and ſale of new offices. It was under *Lewis* XII. that the public ſale of offices began, inſomuch that, at preſent, the greateſt part of the employments in this Kingdom are the properties of particular families, and may be diſpoſed of again by them, the actual poſſeſſors paying only annually a certain ſum to ſecure to their families the hereditary enjoyment of theſe offices; but, as this does not riſe to any very conſiderable amount, the King frequently erects new employments, the ſale of which brings in very large ſums. The King's revenue, at preſent, is computed to be about three hundred millions of livres.

For the collection of theſe impoſts the Kingdom is divided into certain diſtricts, or juriſdictions called *generalités* and *intendances*; namely, thoſe of *Paris*, *Soiſſons*, *Amiens*, *Chalons* and *Sedan*, *Orleans*, *Tours*, *Bourges*, *Moulins*, *Lyon*, *Grenoble*, *Riom*, *Poitiers*, *Rochelle*, *Limoges*, *Bordeaux*, *Montauban*, *Rouen*, *Caen*, *Alençon*, *Auch*, *Bretagne*, or *Rennes*, *Toulouſe*, *Burgundy*, or *Dijon*, and *Franche Comté*, or *Beſançon*; together with the *intendances*, which are *Rouſſillon* and *Cerdaigne*, *Metz*, *Alſace*, *Lorrain*, *Hainault* and *Maubeuge en Flanders*. The *generalités* are again ſubdivided into elections as they are called; but thoſe of *Bretagne*, *Toulouſe* and *Montpelier* into *Recettes*, or contingencies. That of *Aix* into *Vigueries*, and thoſe of *Burgundy* and *Franche Comté* into *Bailliages*. All theſe ſmall diſtricts conſiſt again of pariſhes and every pariſh of hearths. The number of pariſhes excluſive of *Lorrain*, is computed at thirty-nine thouſand and forty-five, and the hearths

at three millions ſeven hundred and thirteen thouſand five hundred and ſixty-three. Over every *generalité* is a treaſurer, who has his particular office, with an intendant who takes cognizance of all matters relative to the law, polity and finances of the province, and two receivers general beſides other offices. Among the above-mentioned *generalités* are ſix, which are called *les pais des etats*, where the ſtates raiſe the ſums required by aſſeſſments made among themſelves (§. 14.) The others are ſtyled *les pais d' elections*, of the inſtitution of which I have ſpoken above.

The other branches of the King's revenue, as, namely, the cuſtoms, wine-licence, ſalt and ſtamp duty, tobacco, poſts, *&c.* are farmed to the company of farmers general, who have their under-farmers and receivers. The great officer for levying the taxes is the comptroller-general, who keeps a duplicate of all receipts and diſcharges relative to the royal revenue.

The principal management and juriſdiction of the crown revenue and every thing relating to it, is committed to the following tribunals; namely, 1. For the unfarmed revenues are the eleven chambers of accounts at *Paris*, *Blois*, *Montpelier*, *Grenoble*, *Dijon*, *Rouen*, *Aix*, *Nantes*, *Pau*, *Dole* and *Liſle*; but that of *Paris* is the chief, and to it all who hold immediately of the King, take the oath of fidelity. Laſtly, the revenue court, which judges and determines all diſputes betwixt the ſubjects and the officers of the revenue, relative to the duties and aſſeſſments. Theſe are held at *Paris*, *Clérmont*, *Montpellier*, *Montauban*, *Grenoble*, *Bordeaux*, *Rouen*, *Pau*, and in ſome other places the parliaments act in their ſtead. Laſtly, here are alſo nineteen *cours des eaux et forêts*, from all which there lies an appeal to the *tribunal des eaux et forêts* at *Paris*.

The ambition and extenſive views of *France*, with its various wars, have neceſſarily burdened the ſubjects with enormous taxes and impoſitions; and theſe being aggravated by the rapacity of the financiers and farmers, the people have often been reduced to the laſt extremity of wretchedneſs; from which, without the many reſources nature and induſtry has put into their hands, they could never have recovered: yet is the King's treaſury, amidſt all its vaſt incomes, not only empty, but has more than once been involved in prodigious debts; inſomuch that, in reſpect of them, *Lewis* XIV. at his death, might have been termed the Great, as he had been before for his actions and perſonal qualities.

§. 18. The land forces of *France* amount, at preſent, to above two hundred thouſand men, but with great numbers of *Germans*, *Switzers* and other foreigners among them; and, on occaſion, this large body can be augmented to above double that number. The *French* are alſo in no inconſiderable repute for military atchievements; they have had heroic commanders, and their engineers and gunners are ſcarce to be equalled. The number of fortreſſes belonging to the Kingdom is very great, and exact

exact plans of them, as alſo of the foreign fortreſſes, to the number of above one hundred and eighty, may be ſeen in the gallery of the *Louvre*, which we ſhall not omit in the deſcription of *Paris*. In this palace is alſo a royal academy for training up five hundred young gentlemen in the ſeveral branches of the art of war. Beſides the magnificent building of the *Invalides* in the capital, where alſo diſabled ſeamen are admitted, there are in the Kingdom above ſeventy other military hoſpitals, which muſt neceſſarily be a great encouragement to enter into the ſervice and behave well in it.

§. 19. The navy of *France* is alſo very conſiderable, and for this it has many advantages. Its ſituation is extremely commodious (§ 3.) the coaſts are ſafe and the maritime provinces fruitful; beſides that it produces within its ſelf moſt of the materials for ſhip-building, though timber begins to grow ſcarce. It boaſts alſo ſkilful artiſts, who know how to make the beſt uſe of theſe advantages. Laſtly, their marine is under good regulations, eſpecially with regard to the men, with reſpect to whom, in the year 1681, the *claſſes*, as they are called, were inſtituted throughout all the maritime provinces, where the ſea-officers and ſailors, and others belonging to the navy reſide. In *Guyenne*, *Britany*, *Normandy*, *Picardy*, and the conquered and recovered countries, are four *claſſes*; three in *Poictou*, *Laintonge*, *le pais d' Aunis*, the iſles of *Re* and *Oleron*; *Languedoc* and *Provence*. Each claſs ſerves three or four years alternately, and thoſe who are not in actual ſervice may enter on board merchant-ſhips. The number of ſeamen at firſt regiſtered was ſixty thouſand, but *Deſlandes* aſſures us that, at preſent, they are near ſeventy thouſand. This ingenious gentleman, however, finds fault with the *French* ſeamen, as deſerting and going abroad on the leaſt diſcontent; but adds, that it is the national foible of his countrymen to be fond of novelties and, on every idle caprice, to quit the Kingdom without the leaſt reaſonable cauſe. The art of ſhip-building the *French* borrowed from the *Engliſh*, and *Henry* IV. was the firſt who ſeriouſly applied himſelf to the encreaſe of the marine. *Lewis* XIII. by Cardinal *Richlieu*'s care, had a tolerable fleet, but, under *Lewis* XIV. the naval power of the *French* became formidable and was very advantageouſly employed, but before his death declined greatly, and in the laſt war was ſo weakened, particularly by two ſignal victories of the *Engliſh*, that it will require a great many years and vaſt expence to reſtore it to its former ſtate. For ſome years paſt, indeed, ſuch great diligence has been uſed in this article, that *France* has already one hundred and eleven men of war. Theſe are diſtributed at *Toulon*, *Breſt*, *Port Louis*, *Rochefort* and *Havre de grace*, excluſive of fifteen gallies which lie at *Marſeilles*. The navy is under the management and juriſdiction of the admiralty at *Paris*. Excluſive of the three companies of *gardes de la marine* at *Toulon*, *Breſt* and *Rochefort*, which conſiſt wholly of gentlemen verſed in navigation and the art of war, another company of gentlemen has been erected under the title of *gardes du pavilion amiral*, who

who always attend the admirals and ſerve only on board flag ſhips. Theſe are choſen out of the preceding *gardes*. The King alſo maintains one hundred independent companies for the ſea, each conſiſting of forty-five men, under the command of a lieutenant of a man of war. Theſe ſerve as marines on board the ſhips. The ſea-ports are all well fortified.

§. 20. To the crownof *France*, excluſive of what it has in *Europe*, belong certain places in *Aſia* on the coaſt of *Coromandel*, among which *Pondichery* is the principal. In *Africa* is the fort called *Baſtion de France*, which lies in the Kingdom of *Algiers*; the fortreſs of *Arguin*, near the *white promontory*; the iſland of *Gorée*, near the *green promontory*; *Fort Joal*, *Vintan*, or *Vintain*, *Louis*, *Portendic*, *S. Joſeph*, *Albreda* and *Biſſos*; the iſlands of *Bourbon* and the *Iſle de France* in the *Indian* ſea; and, in *America*, part of *Canada* and *Louiſiana*, with a part of *Florida* and the iſlands on the river of *S. Laurence*, and particularly the iſland of Cape *Breton*.

§. 21. The Kingdom of *France*, with the old and new territories belonging to it, is variouſly divided; namely, in reſpect of its civil conſtitution, into parliaments (§. 16.); of its finances, into *generalités* (§. 17.); of its eccleſiaſtical conſtitution, into archbiſhoprics and biſhoprics, or eccleſiaſtical provinces, as they are called (§. 7.); and, laſtly, with regard to its military conſtitution, it conſiſts of thirty-ſeven governments. The laſt being the principal diviſion, and that moſt in uſe at preſent, I ſhall make it the baſis of the deſcription in view, and therein follow the order of the moſt approved *French* geographers. Theſe governments are under the juriſdiction of particular governors, and, in their abſence, of general-lieutenants, ſubordinate again to whom are the deputy-governors, or *lieutenants de roy*. The governors are obliged, by the duties of their poſts, to retain the ſeveral provinces and cities in a quiet obedience to the King, and to preſerve the public tranquility; they have the command of the troops cantoned in their ſeveral governments, are to keep the fortreſſes in a defenſible condition, and, when neceſſary, aſſiſt the execution of juſtice. The governors of the cities and fortreſſes are not only independent of thoſe of the provinces, but frequently have the command of a ſmall diſtrict lying near.

There being alſo a provincial diviſion of *France*, it will be neceſſary, for the greater perſpicuity in our deſcription, previouſly to ſpecify them. Theſe provinces are, 1. *L' Iſle de France*. 2. *Picardy*, which is divided into the *Upper* and *Lower*. To the *Upper Picardy* belong the countries of *Amienois*, *Sauterre*, *Vermandois*, *Noyonois*, *Thierache*, *Laonois*, *Soiſſonois*, *Valois* and *Beauvairis*; the lower diviſion contains the *pais reconquis*, or 'recovered countries', *le Boulonois*, *le Marquenterre*, *le Ponthieu* and *le Vimeu*. 3. *La Brie*, which is divided into *Brie Champénoiſe* and *Brie Françoiſe*. 4. *La Champagne*, containing *Upper* and *Lower Champaigne*, *Rhetelois*, *Argonne*, *Remois*, *Chalonois*, *Pertrois*, *Vallage*, *Baſſigni* and *Senonois*. 5. The dutchy of *Burgundy*, which is divided into various large territories and diſtricts; namely,

namely, *Dijonois*, *Auxerrois*, *Auxois*, *Pays de Montagne*, *Chalonois*, *Maconois*, *Autunois* and *Charolois*. 6. *La Breſſe*, which is divided into *Upper* and *Lower Breſſe*. 7. *Le Bugey*, conſiſting of *Bugey* properly ſo called, *Valromey* and *le pays de Gex*. 8. *Le Dauphiné*, which is divided into *Upper* and *Lower*. *Upper Dauphiné* conſiſts of *Graiſivaudan*, *Royanez*, *Briançonnois*, *Ambrunois*, *Gapençois* and *le pays de Baronies*. *Lower Dauphiné* is divided into *Viennois*, *Valentinois*, *Tricaſtinois* and *Diois*. 9. *La Provence* conſiſts of three parts; namely, *Upper Provence*, *La Campagne* and *Lower Provence*. 10. *Languedoc*, conſiſting principally of the *Upper* and *Lower Languedoc* and the *Pays de Sevennes*, being ſubdivided into particular juriſdictions and diſtricts. 11. *Foix*, containing *La comté de Foix* and the territory of *Donneſan*. 12. *La comté de Comenges*, to which alſo belongs the *comté de Conſerans*. 13. *L' Armagnac*, which is divided into *Upper* and *Lower*. *Upper Armagnac* includes the four vallies of *Magnoac*, *Neſtes*, *Barouſſe* and *Aure*. *Lower Armagnac* conſiſts of the territories of *Armagnac*, *Cauſan*, *Fezenzac*, *Brullois*, *Lomagne*, *Gaure* and *riviere Verdun*. 14. The *comté de Bigorre*, to which belong the plains and mountain of *Bigorre*, with the territory of *Ruſtan*. 15. The principality of *Bearn*, to which belong the *Vicomtez* of *Bearn* and *Oleron*. 16. *Le pays de Baſques*, conſiſting of the plains of *de Labour*, *Lower Navarre* and the *vicomté de Soule*. 17. *Gaſcogne*, which conſiſts of five diſtricts; namely, *Les Landes*, *la Chaloſſe*, *le Turſan*, *le Marſan* and *le pays d' Albret*. 18. *Guienne*, comprehending the diſtricts of *Bourdelois*, *le pays de Medoc*, *les Captalats de Certes* and *de Buch*. 19. *La Saintonge*. 20. The territory of *Aunis*. 21. *Poitou*, which is divided into the *Upper* and *Lower*. 22. *Bretagne*, divided alſo into the *Upper* and *Lower*. 23. *Normandy*, likewiſe divided into the *Upper* and *Lower*, each of which includes ſeven juriſdictions; namely, *Caux*, *Bray*, *Vexin*, conſiſting of *Vexin Normand* and *Vexin François*, *Campagne*, *Ouches*, *Lieuvin*, *Roumois*, containing eight diſtricts; namely, *Auge*, *Campagne de Caen*, *Beſſin*, *Coutantin*, *Avranchin*, *Bocage*, *Les Marches*, *Seez*, *Argentan* and *Houlme*. 24. *Le Perche*, to which belong *Grand-perche*, *le perche Gouet* and *le pays de Timerais*. 25. *Beauce*, in which *Chartrain*, *Mantois*, *Hurepoix*, *Dunois* and *Vendomois* are generally included. 26. *L' Orleanois*. 27. *Le Gatinois*, to which belong *Gatinois François*, *Gatinois Orleannois* and *pays de Puiſaye*. 28. *Le Nivernois*, to which appertain ſeven Diſtricts. 29. *Le Bourbonois*. 30. *Le Forez*. 31. *Le Beaujollois*. 32. *Le Lionnois*. 33. *Le Rouergue*. 34. *Le Quercy*. 35. *L' Agenois*. 36. *Le Condomois*. 37. *Le Baſadois*. 38. *Le Perigord*. 39. *L' Angoumois*. 40. *Le Limoſin*. 41. *La Marche*. 42. *La Touraine*. 43. *L' Anjou*. 44. *Le Maine*. 45. *Le Blaiſois*. 46. *Le Berry*. 47. *L' Auvergne*. 48. The *French Netherlands*, comprehending the *comtéz* of *Artois* and *Cambray*, a part of *Flanders*, *Hainault* and *Namur*, with a portion likewiſeof the dutchy of *Luxembourg*. 49. *Lorrain*. 50. *Alſatia*. 51. *Franche Comté*. 52. *Rouſſillon*.

THE

THE GOVERNMENT OF PARIS.

THE boundaries of this government are not eaſily ſettled, the *French* geographers themſelves being not agreed about them. In it however, beſides the city, is included a part of the neighbouring country; and, excluſive of the governor, here are two general-lieutenants, one of which is appointed for the city, the other for the *prevoté* and *vicomté*, through its utmoſt extent. Within the boundaries of this juriſdiction are contained four others; namely, the juriſdiction of the *Louvre* and *Tuilleries*, as alſo thoſe of the *Baſtile* and the royal hoſpital of the invalids, the four governors of which receive their orders immediately from the King.

Paris, in Latin *Pariſii*, *Lutetia* and *Lutetia Pariſiorum*, the capital of the Kingdom, lies in the middle of the iſle of *France*, in a large plain on the river *Seine*, being a populous ſtately city and of prodigious extent. It is of a circular form, being about two large *French** miles in diameter, and, including the ſuburbs, in circumference ſix; or, if we go according to its topographical projection, each quarter is three leagues in circumference, and the whole circuit of the city five. Its ſtreets have been computed to be 912, containing upwards of 20000 houſes from four to ſeven ſtories high; and this excluſive of churches, convents, chapels, colleges, communities, warehouſes and ſhops. The number of its inhabitants cannot greatly exceed 400000, for, from the year 1728 to the year 1736, the annual bills of mortality were, at a medium, 17800; and it is calculated, upon very probable computations, that of twenty-five perſons in this

* Of the larger *French* miles, or leagues, twenty make a degree of the equator; of the ſmaller twenty-five.

city one dies yearly; whence the above number of deaths make the number of living inhabitants 445000. The ſtreets are of a proper breadth, and were originally well paved with flint by *Philip Auguſtus*, in the year 1223. The houſes are ſightly and towards the ſtreet uniform. *Paris* affords no good drinking water, the inhabitants being obliged to uſe either that of the *Seine*, which is fetid and occaſions dyſenteries, or another ſort of water which is ſtill worſe, being productive of the gravel and ſtone. The new regulations formed by M. *Turgot*, *prevôt des marchands*, for keeping the city and the ſtreets clean, conſiſt in a canal, lined with free-ſtone, ſix feet broad and about the ſame depth, which receives all the ſoil from thoſe parts of the city through which it runs. This canal is kept clean by means of a large reſervoir formed in a particular building for that purpoſe, which is ſupplied with water from all the ſprings in the neighbourhood. In it are ſix pumps, worked by a machine which is kept going by four horſes, and theſe diſcharge the water into a large baſon lined likewiſe with free-ſtone, whence it runs under ground through two ranges of pipes of a conſiderable bore, diſcharging itſelf with great violence into the above-mentioned canal, and thus carries off all the filth into the river *Seine*. At night the ſtreets are lighted with lamps for ſix months in the year. Here are alſo good regulations in caſe of fire, for the firſt preſident of the parliament, the *prevôt des marchands* and the *lieutenant de police*, the horſe and foot *patrouille*, and ſome companies of the *French* and *Swiſs* foot-guards are obliged to repair to the fire with all the expedition the diſtance of the place will admit; but the actual extinguiſhing of it is the care of the monks of the four mendicant orders, who, on ſuch occaſions, are to expend, for the benefit of the public, part of the ſtock acquired by their indolent beggary.

For a general idea of this city and its curioſities, it muſt be obſerved, that *Paris* is the capital of the Kingdom, the reſidence of an archbiſhop, of the principal parliament, of a chamber of accounts, of a court of taxes, of a court of mintage, of a ſupreme chamber of the tythes, of the court of the King's palace called *les requêtes de l' hôtel*, of two chambers of the *requêtes du palais*, of the office of the treaſurer of *France*, of a treaſury and demeſnes chamber, of the marble table, to which belong the court of the conſtable and marſhal of *France*, of the admiralty, of the court *des eaux* and *des forets*, of a court-leet of the palace, of an election, of a particular foreſt-court, of the *bazoche*, or juriſdiction of the clergy, of the parliament, of the juriſdiction of the clergy of the chamber of accounts, *&c.* all which ſeveral courts ſit in the *palais* on the iſland to which it gives name. Beſides theſe here alſo reſide the great council, which meets in the *hôtel d' Aligre* of the *chatelet*, which includes the court of the *prevôté* and *vicomté* of *Paris* with the *le Siege preſidial*, a court for civil cauſes, a court of police and criminal cauſes, and other inferior courts.

In

In it alſo are forty-ſeven pariſh-churches, beſides twenty others, three abbies, and twelve priories for men, ſeven abbies and ſix priories for women, ſeventeen collegiate churches, of which thirteen have chapters; fifty convents and fraternities of eccleſiaſtics and laics, forty-three nunneries, fourteen female communities, eleven ſeminaries, twenty-ſix hoſpitals, and forty chapels, an univerſity with four faculties and forty-three colleges, excluſive of ſome others; ſix academies, beſides three others where young gentlemen are taught bodily exerciſes; five public libraries, excluſive of ſeveral private ones; four royal palaces, four caſtles, above one hundred hotels, ſome of them very ſtately; ſeventy-three market-places, ſixty fountains, twelve bridges over the *Seine*, ten of which are of ſtone, and eleven great gates.

To give a more particular deſcription of this city, it conſiſts of three parts, *viz. La ville* lying on the north of the *Seine*; *La cité*, which is quite environed by that river, and *l'univerſité* ſouth of the ſame, with twelve ſuburbs. In the year 1702, it was divided into twenty *quartiers*; concerning the moſt remarkable particulars of which I ſhall endeavour briefly to give a tolerable account.

1. *La cité* is the moſt cleanly and wealthy *quartier* of all, conſiſting of three iſlands formed by the *Seine*, namely, the *iſle du Palais*, the *iſle de Nôtre Dame*, and the *iſle Louviers:* The laſt is ſmall, contains only ſtore-houſes for wood, fronts the arſenal and communicates with the *quartier* of St. *Paul* by means of a wooden bridge. The *iſle de Nôtre Dame* is ſo called from the cathedral *de la Cité*, to which it belongs; and by means of the ſtone bridge of St. *Mary* communicates with the *quartier* of *S. Paul*; by that of *la Tournelle*, with the *quartier de la place Maubert*; and by a wooden one with the *iſle du Palais*. In this iſle are ſome fine hotels, with the pariſh-church of St. *Louis*. The *iſle du Palais* conſiſts properly of *Old Paris*, and is ſo called from the palace where the parliament ſits, of which I ſhall ſpeak farther. Beſides the above-mentioned wooden bridge which joins this iſland with the *iſle de Nôtre Dame*, it communicates likewiſe with other parts of the city by means of ſeven bridges of ſtone. Of theſe the *pont neuf*, or new bridge, is the principal, and, indeed, of all the bridges in *Paris*, being a very ſtately and beautiful fabrick. It lies on the north-weſt parts of the iſland, and is carried over both the branches of the *Seine*, inſomuch that it joins this quarter of the city both with the univerſity and *Saint Germain*, and the quarters of *S. Opportune* and the *Louvre*. It was begun in the year 1578, and in 1604 finiſhed. It conſiſts of twelve arches, is one hundred and ſeventy toiſes in length, twelve broad, and has on it three diviſions; that in the middle is five toiſes broad, and is appointed for coaches and other carriages, on both ſides of which is a foot-paſſage raiſed two feet high: Over the piles, on each ſide, are alſo ſemi-circular lodgments, occupied by one hundred and ſeventy-eight ſmall ſhops belonging to the King's

King's footment; but theſe obſtruct a moſt beautiful proſpect. In the centre of the bridge is a fine equeſtrian ſtatue of *Henry* IV. in braſs, bigger than the life, and ſtanding on a marble pedeſtal. On this bridge is alſo the building called *La Samaritaine*, in which is a pump, which through ſeveral pipes ſupplies the *quartier de Louvre*, and ſome others of the city with water. It is ſo called from the ſtory of Chriſt and the *Samaritan* woman, which is repreſented upon it. The *pont au change*, on the north ſide of which ſtands a ſtatue of *Lewis* XIV. in braſs, and the *pont Nôtre Dame*, the firſt ſtone bridge in *Paris*, and on which is alſo a water-work, leads to the *quartiers de S. Jaques de la Boucherie* and St. *Opportune*, each having two rows of houſes upon it; thoſe of the firſt being four, and thoſe of the others two ſtories high. *Le pont S. Michael*, which leads to the *quartier de S. André*, and fronts the *pont au change* and the *petit pont*, which is oppoſite to the *pont de Nôtre Dame*, are both likewiſe built on. Laſtly, the *pont* St. *Charles* and *hotel Dieu* lead from the *hotel Dieu* to the univerſity quarter.

On this iſland ſtands the cathedral of *Notre Dame*, which is indeed of *Gothick* ſtructure, but is nevertheleſs large and ſtately, being ſixty-five toiſes long, twenty-four broad, and ſeventeen in height: On the inſide are four rows of pillars, thirty in a row, with forty-five chapels built betwixt the outermoſt rows and the wall. The pillars in the nave of the church are decorated with large, magnificent, beautiful pictures. The choir was ſplendidly repaired and beautified at the expence of ſome millions of livres by *Lewis* XIV. in purſuance of a vow of his father. Among the ſepulchral chapels in this church, thoſe of the Cardinals *de Retz* and *Noailles* are the moſt remarkable. The two ſquare towers belonging to it are thirty-four toiſes high, and flat at the top, with a baluſtrade of free-ſtone, whence we have a moſt grand proſpect of the whole city and the neighbouring country. In that on the left hand are two large bells, one of which weighs 31,000 and the other 40,000 pounds. In this church are performed the obſequies of perſons of the royal family, and likewiſe the principal religious rites. Near it ſtands the palace of the archbiſhop, in which, in one of the halls, is the library of the advocates, founded there for the public uſe by Mr. *Riparfoud*, a counſellor of the parliament, and opened in the year 1708. Subject to the archbiſhop's juriſdiction are four chapters, namely, the church of St. *Marcellus*, St. *Germain l' Auxerrois*, the collegiate church of *S. Honoré*, and the collegiate and pariſh-church of *S. Opportune*. His yearly revenue amounts to 180,000 livres, and his taxation at the *Romiſh* court is 4283 guilders. This archbiſhopric was firſt erected in the year 1622, till which time it was only a biſhopric.

On this iſland are alſo the following churches, *viz.* the collegiate church of *S. Denis du Pas*, of the convent of the Bleſſed Virgin, the collegiate church of *S. Jean le rond*, which is the pariſh-church of the laſt mentioned convent, the church of St. *Marine*, which is the pariſh-church of the arch-

archbiſhop's houſhold; the collegiate church of *S. Agnan*, and the pariſh-churches of *S. Chriſtophle*, *S. Genivieve des Ardens*, *S. Landry*, *S. Denis de la Chartre*, which belongs to a priory of *Benedictines*; *S. Mary Magdalen*, having alſo the title of an archdeaconry, and being frequented by a famous devout fraternity; *Sainte Croix de la Cité*, *S. Pierre des Arcis*, *S. Pierre aux boeufs*, *S. Germain le vieux*, *S. Martial*, the church of the *Barnabites*, the priory of *S. Eloy*, and the priory and church of *S. Bartholomew*, the moſt beautiful pariſh-church in all this quarter, and ſtanding near the *palais*.

This *palais* was formerly the reſidence of the Kings, but *Lewis* XII. wholly reſigned it to the courts of juſtice. In the general ſketch of this city I have already mentioned the courts which meet in this large building. The moſt eminent among them is the parliament, which was ſettled here in the year 1302, by *Philip the Handſome*, and conſiſts of the *grande chambre*, to which belong the firſt preſident, nine upper preſidents, or *preſidents à mortier*, ſo called from the ſhape of their caps which reſemble a mortar; twenty-one temporal and twelve eccleſiaſtical councellors, three advocates-general, and one attorney-general. The next to theſe are the five *chambres des enquêtes*, which judge the appeals of written proceſſes, and to each of theſe belong three preſidents, with thirty or thirty-two counſellors; the *Tournelle criminelle*, or criminal court, in which the counſellors of the *grande chambre* and the *chambres des enquêtes* ſit alternately; two *chambres de requêtes du palais*, in which certain privileged perſons only, ſuch as the officers of the King's houſhold, and thoſe of the Princes and Princeſſes of the blood, together with all others who have the right of a *committimus* are tried, and each of theſe conſiſts of three preſidents and thirteen counſellors. Beſides theſe there is alſo a chamber belonging both to the parliament and the privy-council, called the *chambre des requêtes de l'hôtel*, compoſed of *maitres de requêtes*, of whom there are at preſent eighty-eight, who are divided into four quarters, each ſerving three months, namely, three in the *requêtes de l'hôtel*, and three in the King's privy council, or *conſeil des parties* (§. 15. of the introduction.) Laſtly, among theſe are alſo the *chambre de la Maree*, *i. e.* 'the fiſh-chamber,' which ſettles the price of ſea and river-fiſh, with the *balliage du pays*. The parliament is opened the day after *Martinmas*, with a ſolemn maſs celebrated by a biſhop, and continues ſitting till the eighth of *September*, when a vacation-chamber is appointed till the next ſeſſion, for criminal cauſes and others which requires diſpatch.

Under the juriſdiction of this parliament are the *iſle de France*, *Beauſſe*, *Sologne*, *Berry*, *Auvergne*, *Lyonnois*, *Forets*, *Beaujolois*, *Nivernois*, *Bourbonnois*, *Maconnois*, *Poitou*, *Pays d'Aunis*, *Anjou*, *Augoumois*, *Picardie*, *Champagne*, *Maine*, *Perche*, *Brie* and *Touraine*. The chapel belonging to the palace built by *Lewis* IX. in the year 1247, though *Gothick*, is very

very beautiful. Leaving the palace we come to the *place Dauphiné*, which is of a triangular form. Laſtly, on this iſland is the noble hoſpital of the *hotel Dieu*, where 8000 infirm poor of both ſexes are taken care of, and attended by nuns of the order of St. *Auguſtine*.

2. The *quartier S. Jaques dela Boucherie* is a part of the city, and contains the pariſh-churches of *S. Jaques de la Boucherie S. Leu* and *S. Gilles*; *Les filles penitentes*, who have a church here; the collegiate church of *S. Sepulchre*, the hoſpital of *S. Catharine*, where poor women and maidens are entertained three days by nuns of the order of St. *Auguſtine*, who alſo are to look to the interment of any bodies accidentally found dead; and the *grande chatelet*, which was formerly a caſtle, but at preſent the place where the *prevoté* and *vicomté* of *Paris*, with their ſeveral juriſdictions, hold their ſeſſions for civil and criminal cauſes.

3. The *quartier S. Opportune* makes alſo a part of the city, and contains the collegiate and pariſh-church of *S. Opportune*, the mint and the priſon called *fort l'Eveque*. In this part alſo is the ſtreet of *la Ferronniere*, where on the 14th of *May* 1610, *Henry* IV. was ſtabbed by the execrable *Ravaillac*.

4. The *quartier de Louvre*, or *S. Germain l'Auxerrois*, is likewiſe a part of the city, and contains 1. The church and chapter of *S. Germain l'Auxerrois*, which being the pariſh-church of the King's palaces, the *Louvre* and *Thuillieres*, is called alſo the royal pariſh-church.

2. The *Louvre*, in Latin *Lupara*, is commonly divided into the old and new though properly it is but one building. The old part of this royal palace was begun to be built of ſtone by *Francis* I. in the year 1528, and was finiſhed by *Henry* II. in 1548. Succeeding Kings improved and enlarged it till the time of *Lewis* XIV. who ordered it to be rebuilt on a new plan, which, if completed, would have rendered it a moſt magnificent ſtructure, as appears from that part already built, though unfiniſhed. The plan of the whole building forms an equilateral quadrangle containing a court in the centre ſixty-three toiſes ſquare. The principal of the four main wings was built by *Lewis* XIV. as alſo the greateſt part of the two others which form the ſides, together with a new front in that part lying next the *Seine*. The four inner fronts it is ſaid, according to the plan, were to have conſiſted of eight pavillions and eight *corps de Logis*, ſupported by three rows of pillars; but there is no likelihood of its ever being finiſhed. In it, notwithſtanding, are ſeveral ſtately chambers. In the large gallery, in particular, which is two hundred and twenty-ſeven toiſes or ſix hundred and eighty-one ells long, and joins this palace to that of the *Tuilleries*, are to be ſeen upwards of one hundred and eighty models of fortreſſes in *France* and other countries, all performed with the utmoſt accuracy, and ſo natural as to repreſent the ſeveral cities therein deſcribed, with their ſtreets, houſes, ſquares and churches, and likewiſe all their works, moats, bridges

and rivers, together with the very country adjacent, ſuch as conſiſting of plains, mountains, corn-lands, meadows, gardens and woods. Some of theſe models may even be taken to pieces that the curious may be the better enabled to perceive the admirable conſtruction of them. *Lewis* XIV. was the firſt who ordered theſe models to be conſtructed, and when any alterations are made in the fortreſſes the alterations are alſo obſerved in theſe models, or new ones conſtructed with the moſt ſcrupulous conformity to the preſent ſtate of the place. In this palace is alſo the King's printing-houſe, and it contains likewiſe the moſt valuable collection of paintings: In it too we meet with ſeveral academies, *viz.* 1. The *Academie Françoiſe*, founded in the year 1633 by Cardinal *Richlieu*, and confirmed in 1637 by the parliament. The object of this foundation is the improvement of the *French* language. It conſiſts of forty members, who meet on *Mondays*, *Thurſdays* and *Saturdays*, in a hall of the *Old Louvre*. 2. The *Academie royale des inſcriptions & des belles lettres*, inſtituted for the advancement of polite literature. In this academy ancient monuments are explained, and the tranſactions of the Kingdom perpetuated by medals, inſcriptions, *&c.* In the years 1699 and 1716, ſome alterations were made in its conſtitution. It conſiſts of four ſorts of members, *viz.* twelve honorary, and twenty who are penſioners, together with twenty-ſix *aſſociés* and twelve ſtudents. Of the twenty-ſix *aſſociés* eight are foreigners, ſix profeſs no other kind of ſcience, and form the claſs of the *aſſociés*. The twelve others, together with the twenty penſioners and the twelve ſtudents, muſt reſide in *Paris*, Their meeting days are *Wedneſdays* and *Saturdays*. 3. The *Academie royale des Sciences*, inſtituted in 1666, has alſo its honorary members, its penſioners, aſſociates, and ſtudents. 4. The *Academie royale de peintures & de ſculpture*, founded in 1648. The maſter-pieces of the painters and ſculptors admitted into it are diſpoſed in three halls, and marked with the names of the ſeveral artiſts. Here are alſo the pictures of great numbers of celebrated painters; and among the ſtatues ſeveral of *Gyps* taken from antiques. 5. The *Academie royale d'architecture* founded in 1671. We now quit the *Louvre* to take a curſory view of the other curioſities of this quarter: Of theſe there are three, *viz.* *Le petit Bourbon*, or wardrobe, where formerly reſided ſeveral princes of the houſe of *Bourbon*, before that family aſcended the throne. Here are kept the beautiful and rich hangings, and the ſplendid houſhold furniture of the crown. Among the former the moſt worthy of admiration are thoſe done from the paintings of *Julio Romano* repreſenting the battles of *Scipio Africanus*, and purchaſed by *Francis* I. for 20,000 rix-dollars, a very large ſum in thoſe days. The whole ſet make above 20,000 ells, and receive their ineſtimable value more from the largeneſs and beauty of the work than from the richneſs of the materials, which yet are of ſilk and gold. The houſhold furniture conſiſts of tables, looking-glaſſes, branches, clothes, *&c.* In it alſo are kept all kinds of ancient arms. 4. The great council meets in

the palace *d' Alegre* in the *rue S. Honoré*, which affords nothing elſe remarkable. 5. A convent and church of the predicant Monks in the *rue S. Honoré*, and this is the principal houſe of that order, and the reſidence of its general. It has alſo a library containing no leſs than 20,000 volumes of printed books and manuſcripts. 6. The collegiate church of *S. Honoré*.

5. The *quartier du palais royal*, belonging alſo to the city, and containing 1. *Le palais royal*, built by Cardinal *Richlieu* betwixt the years 1629 and 1636, and therefore originally called the *hôtel de Richlieu*, afterwards *le palais Cardinal*. In the year 1639, he made a preſent of it to King *Lewis* XIII. after whoſe deceaſe his dowager, with her ſon *Lewis* XIV. in 1643, reſided in it, on which account it has ever ſince been called *le palais royal*. *Lewis* XIV. firſt conferred it on his brother *Philip*, and after his death on *Philip* duke of *Orleans*. It contains pictures to the value of four millions of livres purchaſed by the regent duke of *Orleans*, who placed them in the chief apartments, moſt of which too are hung with red damaſk. The foundation of this collection of paintings were the cabinets of *Chriſtina*, Queen of *Sweden*, which after paſſing through ſeveral hands, but always remaining entire and complete, were bought by the regent for 400,000 livres. Here are alſo great numbers of pieces by the moſt celebrated ancient maſters, as, namely, *Raphael*, *Rubens*, *Titian*, *Vandyke*, *&c.* In this palace too we meet with the *Academie de muſique*, founded in the year 1669; the collegiate church of *S. Thomas de Louvre*, and the church *de S. Nicholas de Louvre*. 3. The *hopital de Quinze Vingt*, with a church, and over the entrance a ſtatue of *S. Louis*. 4. The palace *des Tuilleries*, ſo called from a tile-kiln formerly here, communicates by means of a gallery with the *Louvre*, but is a ſeparate ſtructure. It was begun in the year 1564 by Queen *Catherine de Medicis*, and completed in 1600 by *Henry* IV. *Lewis* XIV. in 1664, cauſed the inſide to be embelliſhed. It conſiſts of five pavillions and four *corps de logis*, ſtanding all in a direct line, above one hundred and ſixty-eight toiſes in length, and making a very grand appearance. In the pavilion adjoining to the river is a ſpacious and magnificent theatre: Its garden is alſo very beautiful, and in fair weather reſorted to by aſtoniſhing crowds of people. Behind the garden along the *Seine* is the *Cours la Reine*, conſiſting of three walks, near which on the right hand are the *Elyſian* fields, which are alſo pleaſantly planted with ſtately rows of trees. In fair weather we ſee here a ſurpriſing number of coaches. In the riding-houſe of the *Tuilleries* is the *Academie de la Gueriniere*, where young gentlemen are taught all the academical exerciſes. Behind the drawbridge of the *Tuilleries* is an equeſtrian ſtatue of *Lewis* XV. 5. The pariſh-church of *S. Roche*, where great numbers of perſons of note have choſe to be interred, and among theſe, in particular, is the celebrated poet *Pierre Corneille*. 6. The convents of the *Jacobines* and *Feuillans*. 7. *La place de Louis le Grand*, or *des Conquêtes*, is of an octangular form and ſurrounded with houſes built

built in an uniform manner on each ſide, moſt of which make a fine appearance. In the centre ſtands an equeſtrian ſtatue of braſs of *Louis le Grand*, which is very juſtly accounted a maſter-piece in its kind, being all of one caſt, though twenty feet two inches in height. No place affords its parallel, not even thoſe of *Florence* and *Rome* put together. One *Balthazar Keller* was the caſter of this ſtatue, which he executed from a model of *Girardons*. The pedeſtal is of white marble thirty feet high, twenty-four in length, and thirteen broad. 8. A convent of *Capuchins* and two nunneries. 9. In the ſuburbs of *S. Honoré* is the pariſh-church of *La Magdaleine*, with a priory of nuns belonging to the order of *Benedictines*.

6. The *quartier Montmartre* is a part of the city, and contains beſides ſeveral fine hotels, four convents, among which is that of the *Auguſtins dechauſſés*, with a library and muſeum of antiques: The *place des victoires*, which is round, and in the centre ſtands a ſtatue of *Louis* XIV. of gilt braſs thirteen feet high, erected by the duke *de la Feuillade*, with this inſcription, *Viro immortali:* The royal library in the *rue Vivien*, which in the year 1741 contained above 94,000 printed books and 30,000 manuſcripts, with a cabinet of medals and a collection of copper-plates, the large folio volumes of which alone form a conſiderable library; theſe accordingly are under their peculiar librarian, and among them is an incredible number of the moſt valuable pieces. In the churchyard of *S. Joſeph* lies *Moliere* the celebrated comedian. In the ſuburbs of *Montmartre*, on an eminence, ſtands a rich nunnery of *Benedictines*; on this ſpot too *S. Denis*, the firſt biſhop of *Paris*, is ſaid to have ſuffered martyrdom. *Monceaux* and *Porcherous* were formerly conſiderable caſtles.

7. The *quartier* of *S. Euſtace* is a part of the city, and receives its name from the pariſh-church of *S. Euſtace*, in which is to be ſeen the tomb of that great miniſter of ſtate Monſ. *Colbert*. The church *La Juſtienne* is properly called *S. Marie Egyptienne*. The *hôtel de Ferme du Roi* is a handſome large houſe where the farmers-general meet, have their warehouſe, and where the duties are paid. The *hôtel de Toulouſe* is one of the beſt and fineſt in all *Paris*; whereas the *hôtel de Soiſſons* is remarkable only for its largneſs.

8. *Le quartier des Halles* makes a part of the city, and is ſo called from the *Halles* where the beſt eatables are ſold, but is otherwiſe the dirtieſt ſpot in all *Paris*, remarkable only for them, the pariſh-church *des S. Innocens*, and the fine fountain of that name.

9. The *quartier S. Denis* is a part of the city, and contains the hoſpital *de la Sainte Trinité*, inſtituted for one hundred boys and thirty-ſix girls, who are all to be orphans and natives of *Paris*; but muſt be healthy and learn trades; the pariſh-churches of *S. Sauveur* and *Nôtre Dame de bonne nouvelle*, a nunnery, a community, and the gate of *S. Denis*, which was erected as a triumphal arch in honour of *Lewis* XIV. In the ſuburbs of

S. Denis is alſo the ſeminary or priory of *S. Lazare*, which in the year 1633 was united with the congregation *de la Miſſion*, and the houſe *de Sœur de la Miſericorde*.

10. The *quartier S. Martin* forms a part of the city, and contains the collegiate and pariſh-church of *S. Mary*, properly *Mederick*, a houſe *des Peres de la doctrine Chretienne*, called *S. Julien de Menetries*; the pariſh-church of *S. Nicholas de Champs*, in which are interred thoſe eminent proficients in literature *William Bude*, *Peter Gaſſendi*, and *Adrian de Valois*; the priory *de S. Martin de Champs*, whence the quarter takes its name; the convent of the *Madelonettes*, and the gate of *S. Martin*, erected in form of a triumphal arch in honour of *Lewis* XIV. In the ſuburbs of *S. Martin* is the pariſh-church of *S. Laurent*, the market-place of the ſame name, a houſe of the bare-footed *Auguſtines*, with a library, and the great hoſpital of *S. Louis*.

11. *Le quartier de la Greve* is part of the city, and lies on the *Seine*. It contains, 1. The open place called *La Greve*, where all public rejoicings are celebrated, and malefactors likewiſe executed. 2. The *hôtel de Ville*, the tribunal of which conſiſts of the *Prevôt des Merchands*, four *echevins*, a King's attorney and King's counſellor, one ſubſtitute and a clerk of the court: Over its gate is an equeſtrian ſtatue of *Henry* IV. and in the court under an arcade one of braſs of *Lewis* XIV. in an erect poſture; in the court alſo is a kind of public chronicle, being an account in *Latin* and *French*, of the moſt remarkable actions of *Henry* IV. inſcribed in letters of gold cut on tables of black marble. 3. The hoſpital *du S. Eſprit*, the pariſh-church of *S. Jean en Greve*, the church of *S. Gervais*, remarkable for its fine door, and for being the burial-place of ſeveral perſons of diſtinction; the church-yard of *S. Jean*, the greateſt green and fruit-market, and the hoſpital of *S. Gervais* or *S. Anaſtaſius*.

12. The *quartier* of *S. Paul* or *de la Mortellerie*, forms a part of the city, and contains the pariſh-church of *S. Paul*, in which many celebrated perſons lie interred; the nunnery of *Ave-Maria*; ſome *hôtels*, particularly the *hôtel d'Aumone*; the convent of the *Celeſtines*, the church of which is noted for ſome fine monuments, in which are depoſited the hearts of certain perſons of diſtinction; the arſenal conſiſting of many ſpacious buildings, with alſo a foundery, and a houſe for making ſalt-petre; but containing no great number of arms, nor even thoſe it contains good. The beſt part of it is an aſſortment of all kinds of ingenious fire-arms, and a very long and large muſquetoon of two barrels, which, is ſo diſpoſed betwixt a pair of wheels that it can not only be removed to any place, but when put to the check, be pointed in any direction, and fired off like an ordinary muſket. It is loaded from behind, will pierce a thick board at the diſtance of two hours, and for diſcerning an object at that diſtance has a teleſcope fixed to the barrel. This piece was the invention of an engineer under *Lewis* XIV.

in

in order to take off the enemy's generals at a diſtance, but was never uſed. The *Baſtile* is an old caſtle with eight towers and a redoubt, but too ſmall to defend the city, and too low to command it, in ſo much that now it ſerves only for a ſtate priſon. On any public rejoicings the cannon of this place are always diſcharged.

13. The *quartier Sainte Avoye* forms a part of the city, and contains the church of the *Auguſtines*, with the priory of *Sainte Croix de la Bretonnerie*; two other convents for men, a nunnery, and, among other hotels, that of *Soubiſe*.

14. The *quartier du Temple*, or *du Marais*, is likewiſe a part of the city, and ſo called from *le Tempel*, an ancient building formerly belonging to the Knights Templars, but, at preſent, a commandery of the knights of *Malta*, and the reſidence of the grand prior of the *French* nation. This being a privileged place, many artificers have ſet up here, as being a place in which, though not freemen, they can carry on their buſineſs without moleſtation. In this quarter are alſo two convents for men and three nunneries, with the *hôpital des enfans rouges*, or 'red children,' ſo called from their cloathing, and two hotels.

15. The *quartier S. Antoine* forms a part of the city, and here the *maiſon profeſſe des Jeſuites* are poſſeſſed of the libraries of the learned *Menage*, *Guet* and *Guyet*. In its magnificent church are the hearts of *Lewis* XIII. and XIV. each preſerved in a caſket of gold ſupported by two angels of maſſy ſilver and as big as life, hovering with expanded wings. In the *palais royal* is an equeſtrian ſtatue of braſs of *Lewis* XIV. within thirty-five pavilions, under which one is ſheltered both from the rain and ſun, and the adjacent hotels are all inhabited by perſons of the firſt rank. The church *des filles de la viſitation* is ſmall but ſightly. In this quarter are alſo ſome hotels with three convents and an hoſpital. The gate of *S. Antony*, which is ſeen here, was erected as a triumphal arch to *Henry* II. In the ſuburb *S. Antoine* is a foundling hoſpital, an abbey *de S. Antoine des champs*, the fine looking-glaſs manufacture, where above five hundred perſons are employed in poliſhing the plates which are caſt at *S. Gobin*, as has been obſerved in the Introduction, §. 9. The houſe of *Rambouillet*, from whence the ambaſſadors of the Proteſtant powers make their public entrance into *Paris*. The caſtle of *Bercy*, the *hôtel des Mouſquetaries*, the pariſh-church of *S. Marguerite*, four nunneries and one convent of *Franciſcans*, the monks of which are called *pique-puces*, or 'prick-fleas.' From the latter the miniſters of the Catholic powers make their public entrance into *Paris*.

16. The *quartier de la place Maubert* makes a part of the univerſity, or of the third diviſion of *Paris*, and is ſo called from the univerſity and its colleges, of which, conſequently a general account can come in no where more properly than here. This univerſity was founded by *Charles* the Fat, and conſiſts of four faculties, *viz.* divinity, the civil and canon law, phyſic

ſic and the ſciences. Its head is the rector, who is always choſen from the faculty of the ſciences. The election is renewed every three months, yet many are known to enjoy that honour for ſeveral years. In public ſolemnities the rector takes place next to the Princes of the blood, and at the King's funeral walks with the archbiſhop of *Paris*. He preſides in the convocation of the univerſity, and his counſellors are the deans of the faculties of divinity, law and phyſic, with the *procuratores* of the four nations, of whom is compoſed the faculty of the ſciences. The univerſity court is conſtantly held on the firſt *Saturday* of every month, and likewiſe on occaſion of any miſunderſtanding betwixt the members of the univerſity, but the verdict is reported to the parliament. The patrons of the papal privileges of the univerſity are the biſhops of *Beauvais*, *Sentis* and *Meaux*, one of whom it chuſes, who takes upon himſelf the full power in the Pope's name. The chancellor of the churches of *nôtre Dame* and *S. Genevieve*, by apoſtolic prerogative, have the privilege of creating a licentiate of the faculties, and of granting diplomas to teach in *Paris* and elſewhere; but favours of this kind the chancellor of *S. Genevieve* uſually grants only in the faculty of philoſophy. The firſt of theſe faculties is the faculty of theology, which conſiſts of a great number of doctors, both ſecular and regular, who are diſperſed all over the Kingdom and even in foreign countries. The ſenior of the ſecular doctors, reſident at *Paris*, is the dean of the faculty. It has alſo ſix houſes and ſocieties, from which the doctors are called; the *Ubiquiſts* excepted, who, inſtead of adopting the name of any particular houſe, ſtyle themſelves only doctors of divinity, or doctors of the faculty of theology at *Paris*. The principal of theſe houſes, or ſocieties, are the *Sorbonne* and the college of *Navarre*, of which mention ſhall be made in their proper places. The faculty of the civil and canon law has two deacons, one of whom bears only the title, but the other diſcharges the duties of his office. Ever ſince the year 1679, the doctors of this faculty read lectures in the hall of the college of *Cambray*, or of the three biſhops, where alſo diſputations are held for degrees of bachelor, licentiate or doctor. The eldeſt of the ſix poſſeſſors which conſtitute the *ſexvirate* of the college is ſtyled *primicerius*, and every one above twenty years ſtanding obtains the title of *comes*. The faculty of phyſic has generally 100 *docteurs regens*, out of whom, every two years, a preſident is elected who is ſtyled *Doyen en charge*, by way of diſtinction from the other, who, on account of his age, is ſtyled *decanus*. The faculty of the ſciences is the moſt ancient; and, at preſent, conſiſts of four nations; namely, thoſe of *France*, *Picardy*, *Normandy* and *Germany*. Theſe nations are again divided into ſeveral provinces; the firſt into five; the ſecond into five; the third is for *Rouen*, and the dioceſes ſuffragan to the archbiſhopric thereof; and the fourth is divided into two, namely, the continent and iſlands; the former of which comprehends *Germany*, *Lorrain*, *Alſace*, *Bohemia*, *Hungary*, &c. and the latter *England*, *Scotland*

Scotland and *Ireland*. Every nation has its particular chief here, who is ſtyled *procurator*, and preſides in the convocations. They have alſo their cenſor, who attends to the obſervance of the ſtatutes of every nation. To this faculty belong thirty-ſeven colleges, but ſome of them are ſhut up. The whole univerſity comprehends forty-three colleges, but in eleven of theſe only are lectures read, namely, in the colleges *de Navarre*, *de la Marche*, *du Cardinal Moine*, *de Beauvais*, *de Montaigu*, *des Graſſins*, *des quatre nations*, or *Mazarine*, *de Harcourt*, *du Pleſſis*, *de Liſieux*, and *de Cambray*. The annual income of the univerſity amounts to about 50000 livres.

The *quartier* next to be treated receives its name from the open place or ſquare of *Maubert*. The *Carmelite* convent here contains in it nothing remarkable. The *college de la Marche* conſiſts of ſix ſtipendiates; that of *Navarre* belongs to the faculty of divinity, and was founded in the year 1304, by *Joanna* of *Navarre*, conſort to *Philip* the Handſome. It contains four different foundations, *viz.* one for grammar, the ſecond for the liberal arts, the third for the chaplains, and the fourth, which is very numerous, conſiſts of the bachelors of divinity. *Lewis* XIII. in the year 1638, added another fellowſhip of divinity. In theſe colleges, excluſive of the profeſſors of humanity and philoſophy, are four for divinity, two of whom read lectures in the forenoon and two in the afternoon. The houſe of *S. Charles*, or the *Peres de la doctrine chrêtienne*, have a public library here, which was founded by *M. Miron* and opened in the year 1718. The hoſpital *de la miſericorde* is inſtituted for the maintenance of 100 female orphans of ſix and ſeven years of age. In the pariſh churches of *S. Medard*, *S. Martin*, *S. Hypolite*, the collegiate church of *S. Marcel*, and a convent of *Franciſcans*, is nothing remarkable. The houſe of the *Gobelins* ſtands in the ſuburbs of *S. Marcel*, on a little river formerly called the *Bievre*, but now from that houſe, or palace, bearing the name of *Gobelins*. In §. 7. of the Introduction, I have given a particular account of the much admired manufactures of this place. In the ſuburbs of *S. Victor* is the *hoſpital general*, which alſo goes by the name of *la Salpetreria*, that commodity having been formerly made here. The buildings belonging to this hoſpital are of large extent. In it is a moſt noble foundation for the female ſex, near 7000 of whom are here provided for and live under the inſpection of ſixty ſiſters, ſubordinate to whom are eighty governeſſes and a conſiderable number of maid ſervants. Into this place are received, 1. The foundlings, who take up one ward. 2. Girls and young women, who ſew and knit. 3. A great number of bad women, who are compelled here to ſpin wool. 4. Some hundreds of idiots of that ſex, who live here in little houſes built in faſhion of a ſtreet. 5. Many other poor women, ſome of whom are kept here *gratis* and others pay a ſmall matter. 6. Delinquents, who are confined

confined but not put to work; and this, it ſeems, is an error common to all the houſes of correction in *France*. To this incomparable foundation alſo belongs the caſtle of *Biceſtre*, which is ſeated on an eminence at a ſmall diſtance from the houſes aforementioned, being well defended on all ſides by a wall, which is of very conſiderable circuit, and contains within it many large buildings and ſeveral open places. In this caſtle are near four thouſand perſons of the other ſex; *viz.* 1. Poor men, who are entertained here at free-coſt. 2. Some who pay for their reception into the houſe. 3. Perſons diſordered in their ſenſes, whoſe ward looks like a village, being built with regular ſtreets. 4. Men and women afflicted with the venereal diſtemper, to the number of twenty-five of each ſex at a time. Common priſoners are kept here in a particular houſe walled in, and every one in a cell by himſelf. The chapel for this claſs is of a triangular form and extends in height through all the five ſtories of the building. None of them are under confinement, the houſe being ſtrictly guarded by ſoldiers who ſtand centry, the caſtle of *Biceſtre* having always a garriſon of ſixty men; but the moſt remarkable thing here is the large well, and more particularly for its being a modern work. It is of a circular form, and, from top to bottom, lined with free-ſtone. To the ſurface of the water it is 128 feet in depth, and twenty more to the bottom. Round the well, at the water's edge, is a gallery in which, on occaſion, a perſon may be let down in order the more conveniently to take a ſurvey of the lower parts. The water of this well, which is drawn up by means of an engine worked by four horſes who are relieved every three hours, is received all day long into huge buckets, or rather caſks, each of which contains 1200 pounds weight of water, and out of theſe diſcharged into a leaden baſon, whence it runs into a reſervoir, where it is uſually ſix feet in depth, and is farther conveyed from thence, by means of pipes, to all the parts of this vaſt building, where it is generally wanted. The *hôpital de la pictie*, in the *rue St. Victor*, where poor children are brought up, conſtitutes alſo a part of the *hoſpital general*, and is the place where the governors uſually hold their meetings. Theſe three foundations, together withthe *hôtel Dieu* have one common fund, amounting to full 2000000 of livres *per annum*. Its principal governors are the archbiſhop of *Paris*, the *premier preſident* of the parliament, with the attorney-general, its ſpiritual affairs being committed to a rector and twenty-two ſecular prieſts. Oppoſite to the laſt-mentioned hoſpital lies that valuable ſpot of ground called the King's phyſic garden, where we cannot but admire the infinite variety of the ſeveral plants and trees in it, for the keeping of which in proper order and its further improvement, his Majeſty allows every year a ſum of 13000 livres. Public lectures on botany, anatomy and chemiſtry are read here *gratis*; and, among other things, is to be ſeen here the *muſæum* of natural curioſities collected

collected by the celebrated traveller *Tournefort*. In the abbey of St. *Victor* is a public library, which does not indeed contain any very conſiderable number of books, but has many amongſt them which are ancient and ſcarce, together with ſome curious manuſcripts. In the little library, as it is called, though it takes up ſeveral rooms, is a prodigious collection of maps and copper-plates which fill a ſpacious chamber, and additions are continually making to them. In this quarter are alſo the college and church of the *Bernardines*, the pariſh church of St. *Nicolas du Chardonnet* with a ſeminary, the *college des cardinals Moine*, together with the uſeful foundation of the *ſeminarie des bons enfans*.

The *quartier S. Benoit* forms a part of the univerſity. In it is the college of phyſicians containing five profeſſors. The *little chatelet* is a kind of antique fortreſs and at preſent ſerves for a priſon. The *ruë St. Jacques* is principally inhabited by bookſellers, and here alſo is the church of St. *Yves* with a priory. In the *ruë Beauvais* is the oldeſt college for civil law with four profeſſors at the head of it. *S. John de Lateran* is a commanderie belonging to the knights of *Malta*. The royal college here was founded in the year 1531, by *Francis* I. but, in 1610, was laid the foundation of the preſent building, in which are twelve profeſſors who teach the Oriental, *Greek* and *Latin* languages, together with rhetoric, philoſophy, mathematics, phyſic and law. It is independent of the univerſity as well as the college of *Lewis* the Great, formerly called the college of *Clermont*, which belongs to the Jeſuits, and in which, excluſive of the fathers, are upwards of 600 penſioners. The valuable library here owes the greateſt number of its books to M. *Fouquet*, the miniſter of ſtate; and the well-known preſident *Harley* alſo left his library to them, which is kept in a ſeparate apartment. In the college of *Cambray*, or of the three biſhops, are two profeſſors for law. The pariſh church of *S. Benoit* is a collegiate church. The *college du Pleſſis* belongs to the *Sorbonne*. Excluſive of theſe are alſo, in this *quartier*, the *colleges de Luſieux*, *de Montaigu* and *des Graſſins*, together with five others; but in theſe laſt no ſciences are taught; alſo four convents, one ſeminary, ſix churches and three abbeys; *viz. Sainte Genevieve* and *Val de Grace*, the latter of which is very beautiful, and *Port Royal*. The abbey of *S. Genevieve* was founded by King *Clovis*, whoſe marble monument is ſtill to be ſeen in the church; but it receives its greateſt honours from the remains of *S. Genevieve*, which are depoſited here in a ſilver coffin gilt with gold, and placed ſo over the high altar that it can be taken down on occaſion of any ſolemn proceſſion. In the library belonging to this abbey are about ſixty thouſand printed books, and among them a few which are old and ſcarce. Here is alſo a pretty valuable cabinet of antiquities and natural curioſities: and, laſtly, in this quarter is likewiſe the royal obſervatory, which ſtands in the higheſt part of the city.

18. The *quartier S. André* belongs alſo to the univerſity. The archi-preſbyterial pariſh church of *S. Severin* is a very ancient building. The convent of *Mathurins* is the place where the election of the rector of the univerſity is always held. Near it too is the hall where the bookſellers and printers hold their meetings, and where all books deſtined for the preſs are examined. In the *ruë de la harpe* is the moſt remarkable piece of *Roman* antiquity in all *Paris*; namely, the remains of the palace which the Emperor *Julian* built for himſelf here, and which afterwards became the reſidence of *Childebert* and ſome other Kings of the firſt race, as appears from certain ancient letters of this King ſtill preſerved, which are dated from this palace under the title of *Palatium Thermarum*, or *Le palais des Thermes*, or *des bains*. Its old walls make a part of ſome private houſes, inſomuch that nothing now remains eaſily diſtinguiſhable from them, and of a piece with the reſt of the building, excepting one ſpacious lofty ſquare vault above ground, which continues, even yet, firm and entire, though unſupported by any pillars, and encumbered with the load of a garden covered with fruit-trees, and a depth of ſoil equal to three mens height. Into this garden we may enter from the fourth ſtory of the college of *Cluny*, to which it lies contiguous. According to the common opinion this vaſt receptacle was a granary. In the *college d'Harcourt* the natives of *Normandy* (ſee num. 16.) hold their meetings. The *ſorbonne* takes its name from *Robert de Sorbonne*, its founder, who erected it, in the year 1252; but it was Cardinal *Richlieu* who ſettled its form of government and built its preſent handſome houſe and fine church, the latter of which is a maſterpiece of architecture. In it may be ſeen the admirable marble monument of this cardinal, on which the celebrated *Girardon* worked twenty years. The reſort of ſtudents to this college is ſhort of what it uſed to be formerly, but its thirty-ſix chambers belong to the oldeſt doctors of the houſe and the fraternity of the *Sorbonne*. In the large hall were held the meetings of the faculty of theology. Its library is one of the largeſt in all *Paris*, and contains ſeveral ancient manuſcripts. In the pariſh church of *S. Coſme* are interred ſeveral eminent perſonages. Near this is the building in which the royal academy of ſurgery, inſtituted in the year 1731 and confirmed in 1748, hold their meetings on every *Tueſday*. On that next after *Trinity-ſunday*, in a general meeting of the faculty, the *Peyronian* prize of a golden medal worth 500 livres, is adjudged to the beſt diſſertation on a particular given ſubject. The King's firſt phyſician is preſident of this academy. The convent of *Franciſcans* here is the richeſt in all *France*. The ſtatue of St. *Louis*, which ſtands over the principal entrance of the church, is highly valued. In this neighbourhood are alſo the *colleges de Premontré* and *de Grammont*, with the pariſh church of *S. André des Arts*, the large convent of *Auguſtines*, in the church of which, beſides it being the convocation houſe of the *French* clergy, are held, when the

the King is at *Paris*, the inſtallations of the order of the Holy Ghoſt; and, laſtly, the play-houſe.

19. The *quartier* of *Luxembourg* is alſo a part of the univerſity. The number of convents and communities in this quarter is too great to be here enumerated, wherefore I ſhall only mention the *noviciate* of the *Jeſuits* on account of its fine church, and the convent of *Carthuſians* on account of its beautiful paintings and monuments. The palace of *Orleans*, or *Luxembourg*, is a magnificent ſtructure, and was rebuilt, in the ſpace of ſix years, by *Mary de Medicis*, ſecond wife to *Henry* IV. during her widowhood, though ſhe ended not her days here, but at *Collogne*, and that too in very great poverty. In its famous gallery are twenty exquiſite paintings by *Rubens*, of which, one piece, which ſymbolically repreſents the life of this Queen, is nine feet in breadth and ten in length, yet this celebrated painter completely finiſhed them all in two years. The murder of *Henry* IV. is entirely omitted, and all we ſee relating to his death is *Time* carrying him up to Heaven, where *Jupiter* and *Hercules* receive him into their arms. The garden belonging to this palace is large. In the *hotel des ambaſſadeurs*, the ambaſſadors extraordinary are entertained for three days; but thoſe of very remote countries reſide here all the time they ſtay at *Paris*. In the ſquare where the fair of St. *Germain* is held, are covered walks erected for the booths. The *hotel de comté* has nothing remarkable in it. The church of St. *Sulpice* is one of the largeſt in *Paris*, and near it is a ſeminary. In the *ruë des Canettes* is the *academie de Jouan*, where young gentlemen are inſtructed in bodily exerciſes. In the *hôpital des petites maiſons* are ſeveral ſorts of unhappy people, as, namely, 400 old and poor perſons, who are lunatics, and patients for the venereal diſeaſe and the itch. It is under the care of the *grand bureau des pauvres*, who is formally empowered to collect an annual tax, by way of alms, from Princes, perſons of diſtinction, burghers, handicraftſmen and others, poor people excepted, and has its own court and officers. In this quarter is alſo an hoſpital for incurables.

20. The *quartier de* St. *Germain des Prez* is the laſt part belonging to the univerſity, being joined to the quarter of the King's palace by means of the royal bridge, as it is called, which is built of ſtone over the *Seine*, and is about ſeventy-two toiſes in length and eight toiſes four feet broad. The abbey of St. *Germain des Prez*, founded by *Childebert* I. at the requeſt of Biſhop *Germain*, is poſſeſſed by *Benedictine* monks of the congregation of St. *Maur*, and contains a very large library, which, next to the King's, is far the moſt valuable. It takes up two large halls, and the ancient manuſcripts in it, amounting to 8000 volumes, among which are ſeveral which are very curious, ſtand in a particular hall. It is alſo daily increaſing, and, though not intended for common uſe, yet every perſon of learning has free acceſs to it. It has alſo a cabinet of antiquities. The college of the four

nations, or *Mazarin*, ſo called from the illuſtrious cardinal of that name its founder, ſtands on the *Seine*, and is under the direction of the *Sorbonne*. The lectures read here are all *gratis*, and the library has been public ever ſince the year 1688. In *Univerſity-ſtreet* is the *Academie de Dugart*, for the inſtruction of young people in bodily exerciſes. In the hoſpital *de la charité* are three large wards containing 150 beds, and likewiſe another for thoſe who are to be cut for the ſtone. Out of theſe, patients who are on the mending hand are carried into the hoſpital *des Convaleſcens*, where they continue till they are quite recovered. In this convent are fine *hôtels*, five convents, beſides one abbey and two communities; but the moſt remarkable building in it is the *hôtel royal des invalides*, erected by *Louis* XIV. for the relief of diſabled officers and ſoldiers. This incomparable foundation derives its æra from 1670, and the following year the ground was laid out for this ſpacious and ſtately ſtructure, and in eight years the whole was finiſhed. It lies on the borders of the country, not far from the *Seine*, and forms a regular quadrangle of ſeventeen acres. In it are five courts ſurrounded with lodgings three ſtories high, including the ground-floor. The middle area is about four times as large as the others, and the buildings round it make a fine appearance. Here are alſo two rows of arched walks, over each other, forming narrow galleries, by means of which one may go quite round the whole building. The ſtructures on the outſide are alſo decorated with trophies and all kinds of military embelliſhments. At the end of the court, directly oppoſite to the main entrance, is the inner door of the church. The inſide of theſe ſpacious buildings contain nothing remarkable, except a great number of chambers. Of the common ſoldiers, of which there are 3000, a certain number always live and ſleep in one ward; but the officers, who amount to about 500, live only three or four together. In a large hall here is held, every *Thurſday*, a meeting relating to the affairs of the hoſpital, in which the comptroller-general preſides. The infirmary *(les infirmaries)* is ſeparated by a court, and under excellent regulations. The church conſiſts of two parts; the inner one is for the uſe of the houſe; and the outer one, which is newly built, is, both inſide and outſide, ſo very magnificent, as ſcarce to have its equal in the Kingdom. With reſpect to eccleſiaſtical matters, this foundation is under the direction of the preachers of the miſſion of St. *Lazarus*. The penſioners here are employed ſuitably to their reſpective circumſtances; and ſuch as are able are frequently exerciſed in the uſe of their arms, and ſtand ſentry at the doors of the houſe. This hoſpital has its ſeparate government.

A little below this houſe, on the banks of the *Seine*, is, at preſent, a royal military academy, which it is ſaid is to be larger than the infirmary. In this academy 500 young gentlemen are to be trained up in the art of war, thoſe having the preference in being admitted who loſe their fathers in battle. In the year 1751, was publiſhed a royal edict for this commendable purpoſe.

Paris

Paris is the very centre of all taſte, wit and humour, and likewiſe the place where vanity and pleaſure are at an uncommon height.

I ſhall laſtly conclude with a ſuccinct hiſtory of this large city. In the time of the *Romans*, before the birth of *Chriſt*, on the Iſland of the Palace, as it is now called, ſtood a city which went by the name of *Lutetia*, being inhabited by the *Pariſii*, a people of *Celtic Gaul*, who, on the progreſs of the *Roman* arms in *Gaul*, themſelves ſet fire to it. The victors rebuilt the place, but it was only ſmall, and ſtill continued ſo till the reign of the Emperor *Julian the Apoſtate*, who built himſelf a palace here, of which notice has been taken above in treating of the *quartier* of St. *André*. Under the *Frank* Kings it was inlarged, and *Clovis* made it his reſidence, but the Kings of the *Merovingian* race dwelt in the neighbourhood, and thoſe of the *Carlovinian* line let the city go out of their hands, ſo that it came under the poſſeſſion of the predeceſſors of *Hugh Capet*, and, on account of the increaſe of its buildings, was divided into four *quartiers* about the year 954, when *Hugh Capet* becoming King, fixed his reſidence in this city, as did all the ſucceeding Kings after him. From thence forward it was not only enlarged from time to time, but *Philip the Auguſt* built a new wall round it, paved the ſtreets and divided the city into three parts; namely, *La cité*, *La ville* and *L'univerſité*. Its further enlargements cauſed it, in the year 1416, to be ranged into ſixteen *quartiers*, but *Louis* XIV. divided it into twenty, which new diviſion was reſolved upon in *December* 1701, but was not completed till the year following. On the twenty-fourth of *Auguſt*, 1572, it was in a moſt deteſtable manner ſtained with the blood of 6000 *Hugenots*, the ſignal for this moſt horrible maſſacre being given by the tolling of the great bell, which is ſtill to be ſeen in the tower of the palace, where the parliament ſits, being at the end of the *Pont au Change*, and deſcribed above, N. 1. In the years 1589 and 1590, it was beſieged in vain by *Henry* III. and IV. but, in 1594, readily opened its gates to the latter after his coronation.

In the neighbourhood of *Paris* are the following country ſeats and places, *viz.*

Madrid, a royal palace, lying one *French* league from *Paris*, in the wood of *Boulogne*, which *Francis* I. built in the year 1529, after the model of the palace of *Madrid* in *Spain*, where he was kept priſoner. This place is now the reſidence of the King's foreſter.

Haubervilliers, or *Nôtre Dame des Vertus*, ſo called from its pariſh church, is a borough ſituate one *French* league from *Paris*.

Roiſſy, *Raincy*, *Groſbois*, *Freſnes* and *Charantonneau* are ſeats.

St. *Maur des Foſſez*, anciently *Bagaudarum Caſtrum* and *Monaſterium Foſſatenſe*, is a borough on the *Maine*, where the duke of *Bourbon* has a noble ſeat. The abbey of *Benedictines*, which formerly ſtood here, was, in

the year 1535, altered to a chapter under the title of a deanery, and is, at preſent, a board * eſtate, belonging to the arcbiſhop of *Paris*.

Conflans, a fine ſeat near the conflux of the *Seine* and the *Marne*, belongs to the archbiſhop of *Paris*.

Ivry, *Choiſy*, *Petit-bourg*, *La maiſon rouge* and *Villeroi*, are all ſplendid palaces.

Arcueil is a village where, in the year 1624, was built an aqueduct about 200 toiſes in length, and, in the loweſt part, twelve high. This ſupplies *Paris* with the fine † water of *Rougis*.

Iſſy, a village containing ſome beautiful country-ſeats, but particularly that of the Prince of *Conty*. In this village is a pariſh church, an abbey of *Benedictines* and a ſeminary.

Seaux, *Chaſtenay*, *Chilly*, *Vaugien* and *Dampierre* all pleaſant ſeats.

Rambouillet, a little town having a noble ſeat belonging to the count of *Toulouſe*. In the year 1711, this place was raiſed to a dutchy and peerage, to which alſo belong the caſtle and foreſt of *S. Leger*, with the ancient caſtle of *Poiguy*.

Maiſons, a fine ſeat moſt delightfully ſituated.

Claguy, a complete regular building, *Manſerd*'s chief maſterpiece, and belonging, at preſent, to the duke of *Maine*.

Ruel, a pleaſant borough with a fine ſeat; the garden belonging to it greatly admired.

Mont Valerien, a rugged hill planted with vines, and ſaid to reſemble Mount *Golgatha* in the *Holy Land*. On it ſtands a church to which is a great reſort of devout people, and near it is a fraternity called *prêtres du Calvaire*.

* By a board eſtate our author means here an eſtate peculiarly appropriated to ſupply the expences of the table.

† How our author comes to talk here of *fine water*, after telling us above, page 364, that *Paris* affords none but what is very bad, is a little unaccountable, unleſs by the word *fine* here be meant *pellucid*, in which ſenſe it may very juſtly be applied to this water in oppoſition to that of the *Seine*, which is turbid.

The GOVERNMENT *of the* *ISLE DE FRANCE.*

THIS government contains a country abounding in grain, fruits and wine, but is of larger extent than the ſmall province of the *Iſle de France*, as comprehending alſo a part of *Perche*, *Picardy*, *Brie*, *Gatinois*, *Beauce*, and all *le Vexin François*. Excluſive of the governor, here is a *lieutenant du Roi* and four ſub-governors; and, beſides theſe, ſome particular governors, of whom notice ſhall be taken in their proper places. The inferior governments, and ſmall diſtricts of this juriſdiction, are as follow, *viz.*

I. The ſub-government of the *Iſle de France* proper. This little province is almoſt on all ſides environed by the *Seine*, the *Marne*, the *Oiſe* and the *Aine*. Its moſt remarkable places are

Saint Denis, bearing the ſurname of *en France*, in Latin *Fanum S. Dionyſii*, and anciently *Catolacum*, or *Catulliacum*, a town ſeated in a fruitful level country, owing its origin to the celebrated abbey of *Benedictines*, founded there by King *Klotar*, in honour of St. *Dennis*, ſo early as the year 600, but greatly improved by *Dagobert* his ſon, and altered more than once in ſucceeding reigns. The abbey is now rebuilt from the ground, and conſiſts of the fineſt free-ſtone, having alſo a garden laid out in a moſt elegant taſte. The church, though *Gothic*, is nevertheleſs handſome, and contains not only a very rich treaſury, in which are alſo kept the crown-jewels, but is likewiſe the place of interment for the Kings of *France* and their families. The firſt King buried here was *Dagobert*, many of whoſe ſucceſſors alſo lie here; but it was not till the *Capet* line aſcended the throne, that this church became the common burial place of the Kings, and of this line only three are wanting here; namely, *Philip* I. *Lewis the Young* and *Lewis* XI. Among the monuments moſt remarkable in it, are thoſe of *Francis* I. and his family, *Lewis* XII. and his Queen, and *Henry* II. with his conſort and children. No tombs have been erected here for *Henry* IV. or any of the ſucceeding Kings. In it alſo are interred the following illuſtrious perſonages, *viz.* *Bertrund du Gueſclin*, conſtable of *France* and Marſhal *Turenne*: This convent has been without an abbot ſince the year 1692, the abbots board-lands amounting to 100000 livres, having, on the death of Cardinal *Retz*, the laſt abbot, been tranſpoſed to the houſe of St. *Cyr*, and the eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction of the town aſſigned to the archbiſhop of *Paris*; but the convent, with its whole precincts, is immediately ſubject to the Pope; and its prior is perpetual vicar-general to the archbiſhop. The preſent income of the abbey is 60000 livres, together with the lordſhip of the town, and

and appeals from its court lie only to the parliament of *Paris*. Excluſive of the churches already deſcribed, in this town are thirteen others, among which is the collegiate church of St. *Paul* and five convents.

Chelles, in Latin *Cala*, a little town near the wood of *Bondy*, anciently called *Laochonia Silva*. In it is a famous abbey of *Benedictines* founded in the year 660. Near this town too King *Childerick* was murdered.

Vincennes, in Latin *ad Vicenas*, this place lying twenty ſtadia from *Paris*, which make near one *French* league. It is an old palace ſurrounded with towers, begun in the year 1337 by *Philip de Valois*, and finiſhed by *Charles* V. *Lewis* XIII. pulled down part of it to make room for a new building which *Lewis* XIV. completed. Its ancient towers ſtill ſerve as a priſon for ſtate-criminals. In it *Charles* V. founded a holy chapel after the model of that at *Paris*, with a chapter of fifteen canons. Here alſo is a priory of *Minims*, a menagerie, and a manufacture of porcelaine.

Montmorency, in Latin *Mons Maurenciacus*, an old little town, raiſed to a dutchy and peerage in the year 1551. After the beheading of that excellent man Duke *Henry de Montmorency*, in the year 1632, under the title of the dukedom of *Enguien*, it was given to the houſe of *Condé*. In it is a chapter and convent, and hard by a very beautiful houſe built by the celebrated painter *Le Brun*, which, after him, came into the poſſeſſion of *Crozat*. To the dutchy of *Enguien* belongs alſo the ſeat of *Eſcouen*, or *Ecouen*, where the duke of *Bourbon* reſides.

Charenton, a large village on the *Murne*, where the Reformed had formerly their principal church, which was a fine building; but, on the revocation of the edict of *Nantes*, was ſoon demoliſhed, and two convents built in its ſtead.

Louvres, a borough.

Luzarches, a little town famous for its thread laces.

Dammartin, a little town.

II. The ſecond ſub-government includes

1. *La Brie Françoiſe*, containing

Lagny, in Latin *Latiniacum*, a little town ſeated on the *Marne*, in which are three pariſh churches and an abbey of *Benedictines* belonging to the congregation of *S. Maur*. In the year 1142, a council was held here.

Brie (properly *Braye*) *Comte Robert*, in Latin *Braia Comitis Roberti*, a little town, lying on the river *Yerre*, receives its name from *Robert of France*, Count *Dreux*, and, after paſſing through ſeveral hands, was annexed to the crown under *Francis* I. In it is a governor, a royal court of judicature, a *caſtelany* and a diſtrict, ſubject to the *prevoté* and *vicomté* of *Paris*, with a ſalt-office, and a convent of *Minims*.

Corbeil, in Latin *Corbolium* and *Joſedum*, a town, lying at the conflux of the *Juine*, or *Eſſone*, with the *Seine*, by the latter of which it is divided into the old and new town. The former lies within the precinct of *Brie Françoiſe*, and

and the latter, which is the largeſt within the juriſdiction of *Hurepoix*. It has two bridges of ſtone, one of which is over the *Seine*, and the other over the *Juine*; two ſuburbs, one collegiate church, excluſive of three other parochial ones; two priories, two convents, one hoſpital, and is the ſeat of a *prevoté* and *caſtelany*. Its principal trade conſiſts in ſkins. It had formerly counts of its own.

Rozoy, a little town, having one pariſh-church and a convent.

Ville neuve S. George, a little town lying on the *Seine*. On the other ſide of the river lies the village of *ville neuve le Roi*, in which is a fine ſeat.

Gevres, formerly *Treſme*, a little place, but a dukedom and peerage.

2. *Le Valois*, in Latin *Ducatus Vadenſis*, a dutchy, formerly called the *Comté* of *Creſpy*, and poſſeſſed by the counts of *Vexin* and *Amiens*. It was annexed to the crown by *Philip the Auguſt*; in the year 1284, conferred by *Philip the Bold* on his youngeſt ſon *Charles*, and raiſed to a dutchy in 1402 by *Charles* VI. It belongs at preſent to the duke of *Orleans*, and was by *Lewis* XIV. raiſed to a peerage. In it are the following places of note, *viz.*

Creſpy, the capital of the Diſtrict, lying betwixt two rivers, and carrying on a conſiderable trade in grain and wood. It formerly made a much better figure than it does at preſent. In it is a collegiate church, excluſive of another church, and one convent; and it has alſo a governor, with a Diſtrict and a country court of juſtice, the officers of which are nominated by the duke of *Orleans*, and one election.

Senlis, in Latin *Sylvanectes* and *Auguſtomagus*, a city ſeated on an eminence on the little river *Nonete*, is the principal election town, the reſidence of a governor, a Diſtrict-court, a *prevoté*, a country-court, a foreſt-court, a ſalt-office, a *marechauſſée*, and a venery. Its biſhop is ſubject to the archbiſhop of *Reims*, who has under his care one hundred and ſeventy-ſeven other pariſhes, forty-four chapels of eaſe, three abbies, nine priories, and nineteen infirmaries, with a yearly revenue of 18,000 livres: Its tax to the court of *Rome* is 1254 florins. In the city and its three ſuburbs are ſix pariſh-churches, among which is the cathedral, a collegiate church and a royal chapel. The city has its own laws, and is defended with a wall, a dry moat, and baſtions. In this place the wool for the manufactures of *Beauvais* is cleanſed, and this conſtitutes its principal traffic.

Mont l'Eveque, an elegant ſeat belonging to the biſhop.

Chantilly, a pretty little town, which ſince the year 1661 belonged to the houſe of *Condé*, has a fine ſeat, fronting the entrance of which ſtands a noble equeſtrian ſtatue of braſs of the laſt duke and conſtable *Montmorency*.

Verneuil, a ſeat belonging to the houſe of *Bourbon Condé*.

La Verſine, a hunting ſeat.

Creil, a little town on the river *Oiſe*.

Corbigny, or *S. Marcoul*, a little place, containing a celebrated church dedicated to *S. Marculf*, with a priory of *Benedictines*. Here the Kings of *France*, after their unction, uſed formerly to perform *une neuvaine*, or prayers for nine days, when it is ſaid, they received a power of healing the King's evil. At preſent they perform this devotion by proxy, ſending thither one of their chaplains in their ſtead.

Lieſſe, or *Nôtre Dame de Lieſſe*, a little place containing in its church a pretended miraculous image of the Virgin *Mary*, is revered with particular devotion.

Coucy, in Latin *Codieiacum*, a little town, divided into the *upper* and *lower*, the former of which ſtands on a hill, and is called *Coucy le Chatel*, the latter *Coucy la ville*. It belongs to the duke of *Orleans*, and is an ancient barony, which was raiſed to a peerage in 1400 and 1505. In it is a governor, a royal manor, a ſalt-houſe, a foreſt-court, and a priory of *Benedictines*.

Premontré, a large abbey, and the principal of the order of *præmonſtratenſes*.

III. The third ſub-government contains,

1. *Le Beauvaiſis*, which forms a part of *Picardie*, and comprehends

Beauvais, in Latin *Bellovacum* and *Ceſaromagus*, a city lying on the river *Terain*, being the ſeat of a *prevoté*, and a manor-court, which together with the foreſt-court, are dependant on the biſhop of this place; a province-court, a ſalt-houſe, and a *marechauſſee*. In it are a cathedral, ſix collegiate churches, thirteen pariſh-churches, three abbies, a general hoſpital, and an alms-houſe. The biſhop of this place is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of *Reims*, is a count and peer of *France*, and has a Dioceſe conſiſting of twelve chapters, fourteen abbies, forty-eight priories, four hundred and forty-two pariſhes and three hundred chapels, with an annual revenue amounting to 55,000 livres, out of which he pays a taxation of 4600 florins to the court of *Rome*. In this town, ever ſince the year 1664, has been a conſiderable manufacture of tapeſtry, and in it are alſo made great quantities of ſerge and woollen cloth. What, however, weakens this city is that it is almoſt on every ſide ſurrounded by hills, yet in the years 1443 and 1472 it happily held out a ſiege, in the latter of which the very women diſtinguiſhed themſelves, and for this reaſon have the honour of preceding the men in the annual ſolemn proceſſion held on the tenth of *July*.

Clermont en Beauvaiſis, a town ſtanding high on the river *Breche*, and giving the title of count, is the principal place of an election, and an hereditary eſtate belonging to the houſe of *Bourbon*. It has a particular governor of its own.

Gerberoi, in Latin *Gerboredum* and *Gerberacum*, a mean little place ſeated on a mountain, at the foot of which runs the river *Terain*. The biſhop of *Beau-*

vais is lord of this place, and ſtiles himſelf *Vidame*, *i. e.* (vice-*dominus*) of it, as did its former lords, though as feoffees to him. In it is a chapter.

Fitziems, or *Warti*, a little place, raiſed to a dutchy and peerage in the year 1710.

Cagny or *Bouflets*, a little place, in the year 1695 raiſed to a dutchy, and in 1708, to a peerage under the title of *Bouflets*. In it is a ſeat and a ſtatue of braſs of *Lewis* XIV.

Bulles, a very little town, having a royal *prevoté*, ſubject to the manor of *Clermont*. In this town is made a very fine ſort of linen.

S. Leu, a little town, ſtanding on a hill near the river *Oiſe*. In it is a priory of *Benedictines*. Its neighbourhood produces good wine, but is better known for its excellent quarries of ſtone.

Liancourt, a fine ſeat belonging to the duke of *Rochefoucault*.

2. *Le Vexin François* conſtitutes a part of *Normandy*, and contains the following places, *viz.*

Pontoiſe, formerly *Briv-Iſara*, *i. e.* 'the bridge on the *Oiſe*,' a town ſeated on a hill on the river *Oiſe*, over which it has a bridge of ſtone, whence the place receives its name. It is the capital of an election, the ſeat of a *vicomté*, a *prevoté*, a royal *mairie*, a *caſtelany* a ſalt-office, and a *marechauſſée*. In it are two pariſh-churches, one collegiate church, one abbey and one convent. In the years 1720 and 1753, the parliament of *Paris* was removed hither. This town is defended by a caſtle.

Magny, a little town, in which is a royal manor, one pariſh-church, one priory, three convents, and one hoſpital. This place belongs to the houſe of *Neuville-Villeroi*.

Chaumont, in Latin *Calvus mons*, a little town, which takes its name from a bare mountain, upon which in the 12th century a fortreſs was erected, is the capital of an election, a manor and a foreſt-demeſne, containing one pariſh-church and two convents.

La Roche Guyon is a little town and dutchy, having a caſtle.

IV. The fourth ſub-government comprehends

1. *Le Mantois*, or *Mantoan*, conſtituting a part of the territory of *Beauce*, and containing

Mante, in Latin *Medunta*, a town lying on the *Seine*, over which at this place is erected a fine broad bridge of ſtone. It is the principal place of an election and the reſidence of a governor, the ſeat of a *prevoté*, a manor, a court of juſtice, a ſalt-office and a *marechauſſée*. In this town is one chapter and two convents, and not far from it ſtand alſo another. Fronting the town lies the delightful iſland of *Champion* in the *Seine*.

Meulan, a fort and little town ſeated on the *Seine*, over which it has a bridge of ſtone. The fort lies upon an iſland in the *Seine*, and contains a governor, one pariſh-church and one convent: the town ſtands on the main land having in it two pariſh-churches and one convent.

Dreux,

Dreux, in Latin *Durocaſſes* or *Durcaſſes*, one of the moſt ancient towns in the Kingdom, lies at the foot of a mountain near the little river of *Blaiſe*. It is the principal place of an election and the ſeat of a royal office, a lieutenancy *de robe courte*, a foreſt-court, a ſalt-office and a *marechauſſee*. It has a governor who reſides in the caſtle, in which is a fine collegiate church, beſides two pariſh-churches and two convents in the town. This place gives the title of count, and makes great quantities of woollen cloth. Near it, in the year 1562, happened the memorable battle betwixt the Papiſts and Proteſtants.

Montfort l'Amauri, a little town ſtanding on a hill, and erected into a dutchy in the year 1692.

Anet, a fine level near the conflux of the rivers *Eure* and *Aure*, belonging to the duke of *Vendome*, under the title of a principality.

S. Cloud, formerly *Nogent*, in Latin *Novigentum* or *Novientum*, a borough ſeated on an eminence near the *Seine*, and belonging to the archbiſhop of *Paris*. This place is a dutchy and peerage, to which it was raiſed in the year 1678; for which reaſon its biſhop bears the title of duke and peer of *S. Cloud*. In it is a collegiate church, one convent and a fine royal palace belonging to the duke of *Orleans*. Some of the paintings in it are admirable, and it has alſo a beautiful garden adorned with curious caſcades and fountains. This place is much reſorted to by the inhabitants of *Paris*, on account of its extraordinary pleaſantneſs. It has a manufactory of porcelain, and a fine bridge of ſtone over the *Seine*. In this place *Henry* III. was murdered in the year 1589.

Verſailles, formerly only one pariſh and priory, ſubordinate to that of *S. Magloire* at *Paris*, but having lords of its own, who were vaſſals to the archbiſhop of *Paris*, *Lewis* XIII. bought this place with a view of building himſelf a hunting-ſeat in it; but *Lewis* XIV. erected here a moſt ſtately and ſpacious palace, of a regular conſtruction, the inſide of which is ornamented with paintings by the greateſt maſters, and other rich furniture. It has alſo a fine chapel. The grove is delightful beyond imagination, being embelliſhed with ſtatues, fountains, caſcades, and bowers. The large canal in it, through which the water of the river *Eure* is conveyed into this place, is thirty-two toiſes in breadth, and eight hundred long. In the middle, it is interſected by another canal about five hundred toiſes in length, of theſe two branches one goes to the little palace of *Trianon*, the other ſupplies the *menagerie*. Its fineſt water-works are defended with rails, and played off on extraordinary occaſions only, ſuch, for inſtance, as when ambaſſadors are there; the others are open, and played all the ſummer continually. The *menagerie*, indeed, is principally deſigned as a receptacle for the rarer kinds of beaſts; but it has alſo a very commodious and beautiful manſion-houſe divided into ſmall ſummer and winter rooms, extremely well contrived, which are ſeparated from each other by an octangular hall. Round

it

it are ſeven courts in which wild beaſts are kept. Laſtly, to this place belongs the fine palace of *Trianon*, which, though but one ſtory high, makes a very magnificent and pleaſing appearance, its outſide conſiſting wholly of variegated marble of exquiſite workmanſhip. The garden is large, and abounds in ſtatues and water-works. The extenſive foreſt belonging to it includes ſeveral villages, caſtles, and country-ſeats. *Verſailles* being the uſual reſidence of the court, it has given occaſion to the building of a town, the ſtreets of which are ſtraight, and conſiſt of a great number of *hôtels*. The large avenue to the caſtle, which conſiſting of three *allées*, the middlemoſt of which is twenty-five toiſes broad, and each of the two others ten) divides it into the *Old* and *New Verſailles*; the latter of which is more beautifully built than the former. In the old town is a convent, and in the new a pariſh-church, with a large houſe for the miſſionaries of *S. Lazarus*, to whom the church belongs. *Verſailles* has a governor of its own, who is accountable to the King only, with a royal manor; but this is ſubject to the *prevoté*, and *vicomté* of *Paris*.

Marly, a village lying on the *Seine*, one *French* mile from *Verſailles*, where *Lewis* XIV. built him a fine palace in a wood, conſiſting of one large inſulated pavilion, with two oppoſite rows, each containing ſix ſmaller pavilions, joined to each other by covered green walks, all exactly of the ſame dimenſions, and ſtanding equidiſtant. The garden here is not to be parallelled for hedge-work, covered greenwalks, and in particular for the richneſs and variety of its verdure, and the ſtatues and water-works here rival even thoſe of *Verſailles*, excepting that the white marble-work is much ſpotted and damaged; the regent, during the King's minority, having let every thing here run to ruin: Yet is there ſtill remaining in it a multitude of fine objects ſufficient to weary out the beſt legs and the moſt curious eye. The water-machine, which lies on a branch of the *Seine* betwixt *Marly* and *Lachauſſée*, is compoſed of fourteen wheels, and is without its equal. It forces the water of the *Seine* up a tower or ſquare edifice, flat on the top, and ſtanding on a hill about ſix hundred toiſes from the river, on which is a reſervoir. From this tower the water iſſues into the aqueduct, which is carried along over thirty arches of ſurpriſing height, being three hundred and thirty toiſes in length; from thence it runs through two iron pipes three hundred and fifty toiſes farther into the great reſervoir at *Marly*, the ſuperficies of which is 18,700 cubic toiſes, and the depth fifteen feet: Laſtly, from this place it is conveyed to *Verſailles*. This machine goes day and night perpetually, and the yearly expence of keeping it in repair is no leſs than 150,000 livres. Above fifty perſons are appointed to take care of it, each having their particular employment aſſigned them; and five watch every night in order to be ready againſt any ſudden accident; for which purpoſe it is no ſmall conveniency that every pump, with its appurtinances can be ſtopped in an inſtant without the leaſt obſtruction to the others.

S. Ger-

S. Germain en Laye, a well inhabited town, ſeated on an eminence along the *Seine*, having very good air and water. It owes its origin to a convent founded there by King *Robert* in the wood of *Laye*, called, in Latin, *Ledia*, which in proceſs of time has been altered to *Leyia*, or *Layia*. He alſo built there a palace which the *Engliſh* deſtroyed in the year 1346. A new building was raiſed here by *Francis* I. which afterwards received the name of the *old palace*, by way of diſtinction from one built there by *Henry* IV. which was called the new. *Lewis* XIII. added ſome conſiderable embelliſhments to the *old*, and *Lewis* XIV. enlarged it by the addition of five ſtately pavilions, inſomuch that, though no regular building, it makes a grand appearance. The garden offers nothing particular, but the foreſt belonging to it is a moſt delightful place. The *new palace*, as it is called, fronts the *old*, and ſtands on the brow of a hill, with a garden of ſix beds of earth ſupported by arches ſloping into the valley. This building is a true image of the tranſitorineſs of ſublunary things, the galleries in it being turned into granaries, and the paintings ſcarce diſtinguiſhable for filth. The very alcove in which the redoubted *Lewis* XIV. was born is a duſt-hole. The grand ſtair-caſe leading into the garden is wholly in ruins, and the arches for the beds in the garden, in many places, ſunk into the ground. The *old palace* was the reſidence of *James* II. after his flight from *England*, and here too it was that he died. The ſtreets of the town are well paved; the houſes lofty and handſome, with ſome large ſquares and *hôtels*, a pariſh-church, a hoſpital and three convents. It is the ſeat of a royal *prevoté* ſubordinate to the *prevoté* and *vicomté* of *Paris*, a *caſtelany*, a court of *venerie* and a foreſt-court.

S. Cyr, a convent of nuns of the order of St. *Auguſtine*, founded, in the year 1686 by *Madame de Maintenon*, miſtreſs, if not the ſecret conſort, of *Lewis* XIV. of which ſhe herſelf was abbeſs till the fifteenth of *April*, 1719, when ſhe died. It contains fifty ladies of quality, thirty-ſix lay-ſiſters, or *ſœurs converſes*, and 250 pupils, to whoſe admittance it is required that they be betwixt the age of ſeven and twelve, can prove their nobility by the father's ſide for four generations, and have no defect in body or mind. Here they continue till twenty years of age, when ſuch of them as are diſpoſed to be nuns are diſtributed among the royal abbeys, where they are admitted *gratis*, and others married to gentlemen with a portion of 400 piſtoles, beſides a certainty of preferment to the bridegroom; or are ſent back again to their parents. On the death of any one of the fifty dames, her place is filled up by election from among the young ladies. The thirty-ſix lay-ſiſters inſtruct them in every branch of education becoming their ſex. This foundation has a yearly income belonging to it of 180000 livres, 100000 of which ariſe from the extinction of the abbey of *S. Denys*, excluſive of its lands and immoveables. The convent is a very ſpacious and ſplendid ſtructure.

Peiſſy,

Poiſſy, in Latin *Pinciacum*, a little town lying on the *Seine*, over which it has a large and beautiful bridge of ſtone. The diſtrict to which it belongs is called *Le Pinſerais*. The Kings formerly reſided here, and it is noted for being the birth-place of *S. Louis*. In it are a collegiate and pariſh-church, with a priory, in the church of which lie buried ſeveral Kings, Princes and Princeſſes. Excluſive of theſe, it has two convents, one hoſpital, a royal *prevoté* ſubject to the *prevoté* and *vicomté* of *Paris*, and a ſalt-office. In the year 1561, a fruitleſs conference was held in this place betwixt the Papiſts and Proteſtants. In this town, on *Thurſdays*, is a famous market for cattle.

Houdan, a little town on the *Vegre* having a particular governor of its own.

2. *Le Hurepoix* forms a part of *Beauce*. *French* geographers are not agreed about the places properly belonging to it, ſome among them reckoning *Melun*, *Corbeil*, *La Ferté*, *Alais* and *Fontainebleau* belonging to it, but others the following, *viz.*

Meudon, in Latin *Moldunum*, a market-town with a convent of Capuchins, and remarkable for the royal palace erected there. This place was the favourite reſidence of the only ſon of *Lewis* XIV. Its ſuperiority to all other royal ſeats, conſiſts in the beauty of its foreſt, in its large and lofty terraces, which are vaulted underneath, and the unequalled proſpect from thoſe terraces, where the eye, at one glance, commands a view of all the country round *Paris*, together with the courſe of the *Seine*. In this place alſo is an old and new palace. The largeſt of theſe two is the old, which contains a fine gallery decorated on both ſides with paintings repreſenting the military exploits of *Lewis* XIV. together with many ancient marble and braſs ſtatues. At the end of it is a ſaloon, the ſtatues in which are all modern, but executed by the greateſt maſters from *Rome*. The chapel in it was firſt founded by the *Dauphin*, who cauſed the pavement and the two altars to be made of the fineſt marble. He alſo projected the ſummer apartment. The new palace, which he cauſed to be built from the ground by the celebrated *Manſard*, conſiſts of one *corps de logis* only, and ſtands in the middle betwixt the large parterre and the wood above it, inſomuch that out of the ſecond ſtory a perſon may go directly into the wood, which is ſo interſected with hedges and allies, that, in many places, eight viſtas or more preſent themſelves at one view. Near the palace ſtands a fine convent of Capuchins.

Dourdan, in Latin *Dordinga*, a town on the river *Orge*, in Latin the *Urbia*, has a particular governor of its own, with a *prevoté*, a foreſt-court, two pariſh-churches, a community, one hoſpital and a priory, and is famous for its ſilk and woollen ſtockings.

Montlehery, in Latin *Mons Letherici*, which latter was in the twelfth century changed to *Mons Leberici*, or *Leherii*, a little town ſeated on an eminence,

and bearing the title of an earldom, has a royal juriſdiction, a *prevoté*, *caſtelany* and a priory. Near it, in the year 1465, a battle was fought bea twixt *Lewis* XI. and *Charles* duke of *Berry*.

Arpaion, formerly *Chatres*, a little town, in the years 1720 and 1723, raiſed to a dutchy, and the ſeat of a county court and *prevoté*; both juriſdictions belong to the duke of *Arpajon*.

Chevreuſe, a little town belonging to the convent of *S. Cyr*, and formerly bearing the title of a dutchy.

La Ferté Alais, in Latin *Firmitas Alepia*, and *Firmitas Adelheidis*, a little place on the *Juine*.

Longjumeau, a little place having a priory.

Vaux le Villars, a moſt beautiful ſeat and dutchy.

3. *Le Gatinois François*, ſo called by way of diſtinction from *Le Gatinois Orleannois*. The country of *Gatinois*, in Latin is called *Pagus Vaſtinenſis*; and this part of it comprehends

Melun, among the *Romans* known by the name of *Melodunum*, or *Metioſedum*, an ancient town lying on the *Seine*, which divides it into three parts. The old town ſtands upon an iſland, and is joined to the new ones by two bridges of ſtone. That part of the town which lies in *La Brie* to the right of the *Seine*, is the principal. This town is the chief place of an election, the ſeat of a governor, a *vicomté*, a *prevoté*, a manor, and a provincial court of juſtice, a ſalt magazine and a *marechauſſée*, and gives title likewiſe to an archdeaconry belonging to the archbiſhop of *Sens*. It contains one collegiate church, three pariſh churches, two convents, one abbey, with another a little way out of the town. It carries on a trade with *Paris* in corn, meal, wine and cheeſe. In the year 1419, it was beſieged and taken by the *Engliſh*, but ten years after the inhabitants drove them out and ſubmitted to *Charles* VII.

Fontainebleau, in Latin *Fons Bliaudi*, owes this appellation to a dog, called *Bliaut*, found here drinking at a ſpring. It is but a mean town, though it enjoys a particular governor of its own, has a royal *prevoté*, a court of venery and of foreſts. This place firſt became known under *Philip Auguſtus*, but its preſent fame is owing to the royal palace there, which is very ſpacious, being, indeed, rather an aſſemblage of four palaces together, and having five courts in it of different architecture. *Francis* I. *Henry* IV. *Lewis* XIV. and XV. having raiſed them buildings here. The ſtag-gallery along the orangery is particularly worthy notice. It is decorated with paintings of all the royal palaces and ſeats, between which are ſtag's heads ſet off with branches of a very uncommon ſize. Under each ſtag's head is an inſcription ſhewing in what wood and by what King the ſtag was killed. Thus many a ſtag is introduced ſpeaking, and very politely ſays, King *Charles*, *Lewis*, or *Philip*, did me the honour of taking me. In a corner at one end of the gallery is the place in which *Chriſtina*, Queen of *Sweden*, in

in the year 1654, had her maſter of the horſe taken off. The caſtle has four gardens, and about it lies a large foreſt conſiſting of eminences and levels. The eminences in it are of ſo particular a kind of rock, as, at a diſtance to look like a confuſed pile of large ſtones.

Moret, in Latin *Muritum*, an old little town on the banks of the *Loing*, conferring the title of count.

Montereau Faut Yonne, in Latin *Monaſteriolum Senonum*, a town ſeated at the conflux of the *Seine* and *Yonne*, and having a collegiate church.

Chateau Landon, the *Velaunodum* of the ancients, a town ſeated on the river *Loing*, and having a *prevoté* ſubject to the manor of *Nemours*, two churches, one abbey, one convent and an hoſpital.

Milly, a town ſeated on the little river *Ecolle* and having a collegiate church.

Nemours, a little town, ſeated on the *Loing*, owes its origin to an ancient caſtle by the *Romans* called *Nemus*, or *Nemoſium*, from its ſituation in a wood. It is the reſidence of a governor and the principal town of an election; was raiſed by *Charles* VI. to a dutchy, and by *Lewis* XII. to a peerage. *Lewis* XIV. conferred this place on the duke of *Orleans*. In it is an ancient palace with a pariſh church, a priory, three convents, and, in the ſuburbs, another pariſh church and an abbey. The inhabitants trade in corn, wine and cheeſe.

Courtenay, a ſmall town ſeated on the little river *Clairy*, and belonging, at preſent, to the marquis of *Fontenilles*.

Eſtampes, in Latin *Stampæ*, a town ſeated on the river *Juine*, and bearing the title of a dutchy. It is the capital of an election and the reſidence of a royal bailiwick, a *prevoté*, a ſalt-office and a *marechauſſée*. It has its own law, and contains five pariſh churches, ſix convents and two chapters. In this town have been held three provincial ſynods and one national. Some include it in *Hurepoix*, others place it in *Beauce*. This diſagreement ariſes from a conteſt about it betwixt the *Iſle de France* and *Orleannois*, both of which exerciſe certain privileges in it.

4. *Le pays de Thimerais* makes a part of the province of *Perche*, and contains the following places, *viz.*

Chateau neuf en Thimerais, the capital of this country, a little town, and the reſidence of a governor and bailiwick ſubordinate to the juriſdiction of *Chartres*.

Senonches, a market-town bearing the title of a principality, and the reſidence of a court ſubject to that of *Chartres*.

Breſſoles, a market-town.

Bazoche, a little place, having a royal juriſdiction and *viſcomté*, and being alſo the reſidence of a barony ſubordinate to the court of *Chartres*.

Champron, a ſmall place.

The GOVERNMENT of PICARDY and ARTOIS.

THE name of *Picardy* is not to be met with in any monument or record till towards the end of the thirteenth century, yet the name of *Picard* is of more ancient date. Inſtead of dwelling on the uncertain and contrary meanings aſſigned to it, we ſhall only obſerve that *French* geographers think it received its original at *Paris*, and was applied to the people of this country on account of their vivacity and warmth of temper, *picard* ſignifying a paſſionate wrangler. This province, ſouthward, terminates on the *Iſle de France*; weſtward, on *Normandy* and the Channel; northward, on the *pas de Calais*, *Artois* and *Hainault*; and, eaſtward, on *Champagne*. The country is level, produces wine, fruits of all kinds, plenty of grain and great quantities of hay, particularly along the *Oiſe*. Wood being ſcarce here, moſt of the inhabitants burn turf. The *Boulonois*, indeed, affords pit-coal, but not ſo good as that of *England*. Its principal rivers are

The *Somme*, in Latin *Samara* and *Sumina*, which takes its riſe in *Vermandois*. The whole extent of its courſe is confined to *Picardy*, and in it to the *generalité* of *Amiens* only. At *Bray* it becomes navigable, and, after receiving the leſſer rivers of *Ancre*, *Elce* and *Auregne* in its courſe, divides itſelf into twelve ſmall channels, which, in the city of *Amiens* diſperſe, and unite again at another place which receives the veſſels coming from *Abbeville* and *S. Vallery* laden with *Dutch* and *Engliſh* goods. This river is very deep and has no ferry, except betwixt *Abbeville* and *S. Vallery*, in a part called *Blanquetaque*. It falls into the Channel. The *Oiſe*, in Latin *Iſara*, has its ſource in *Picardy* on the frontiers of *Hennegau*, and traverſing the *generalités* of *Soiſſons* and *Paris*, is joined by the *Verre*, the *Delette*, the *Aine*, the *Terain*, the *Aronde*, &c. At *Fere* it becomes navigable, and at *Conflans* loſes itſelf in the *Seine*. The *La Canche*, in Latin *Cancius* and *Quentia*, receives its ſource in *Artois*, and at *Montreuil* becomes navigable, emptying itſelf into the ſea a little below *Staples*. The *Lauthie*, in Latin the *Aetilia*, receives its ſource on the borders of *Picardy* and *Artois*, falling into the ſea betwixt the mouths of the *Somme* and *Canche*. The *La Lis*, in Latin *Legia*, riſes near the village of *Lyſbourg* in *Artois*, becomes navigable at *Vindres*, not far from *Aire*, and empties itſelf, near *Ghent* into the *Scheld*. The *Aa*, the ſource of which is above *Rumilly le Comté*, not far from *Therouanne*, is made navigable at *S. Omers* by means of ſluices, and diſcharges itſelf into the Channel. The *Scarpe*, which, from its ſource near *Aubigny*, begins at *Arras* to bear veſſels, and, not far from *Mortagne*, in *Flanders*, mingles with the *Scheld*. The *Deule*, formerly little larger than

than a brook, but now, by means of canals and ſluices, made to procure a communication betwixt *Lens*, *Liſle*, *Douay* and the *Deule*, is become a conſiderable river. The *Deule*, which bears a part in this communication, is the *Upper*, the *Lower Deule* taking its courſe below *Liſle* as far as *Lys*.

Near *Boulogne* is a mineral ſpring, of which I ſhall give an account in that place. The ſituation of this province on the ſea, its many navigable rivers and canals, together with the induſtry of the inhabitants, render it the ſeat of a flouriſhing trade. In it are made beautiful ſtuffs of ſilk and wool, ferrets, coarſe linen, and that fineſt kind of linen called *batiſt*, or lawn, and alſo ſoap. It carries on a large trade likewiſe in corn and pit-coal. In the governments of *Calais* and *Boulogne* are annually bought up 5 or 6000 colts, which being afterwards turned looſe in the paſtures of *Normandy*, are ſold for *Norman* horſes. In the woods here are ſeveral valuable glaſs manufactures, particularly that of *S. Gobin* is much celebrated. The fiſheries on this coaſt are alſo very advantageous.

This province fell early under the dominion of the *French*, and *Amiens* was the reſidence of the firſt Kings who ruled in *Gaul*. In the year 823, *Lewis*, ſurnamed *the Pious*, appointed counts over it, who ſoon affected ſo great power that they became almoſt abſolute and independent. *Philip* of *Alſace*, earl of *Flanders*, had the province of *Amiens* given him as a portion with his wife *Elizabeth*, counteſs of *Vermandois*, and ſhe dying without iſſue, he kept poſſeſſion of it, on which King *Philip Auguſtus* harraſſed him with a war. It was agreed, however, betwixt them, that *Philip* ſhould hold the country during his life, but that on his death it ſhould deſcend to *Eleanor* of *Vermandois*, counteſs of *S. Quentin* and ſiſter to the count's late ſpouſe, after whom it was to devolve to the King. *Charles* VI. mortgaged all the towns on the *Somme* to the duke of *Burgundy* for 400000 dollars, but *Lewis* XI. having redeemed them in the year 1463, *Picardy* has from that time never been alineated.

Of the county of *Artois* I ſhall ſpeak particularly in the ſequel.

In *Picardy* are four biſhoprics, two provincial courts, two governments, ſix manors, twenty *prevotés*, five courts of admiralty, four foreſt-manors and four lordſhips. In civil matters it is under the parliament of *Paris*. The little diſtricts of *Beauvaiſis*, *Noyonnois*, *Laonois*, *Soiſſonnois* and *Valois*, which belong all to *Picardy*, have been annexed to the government of the *Iſle de France*. With reſpect to its military government, there are in *Picardy* and *Artois*, excluſive of the general governor, three general lieutenants; namely, one for *Upper Picardy*, another for *Lower Picardy*, and one for *Artois*; ſix deputy-governors; *viz.* four for *Picardy* and two for *Artois*, with a multitude of particular ones. We ſhall divide this province according to its deputy-governments, previouſly obſerving that *Picardy* is divided into the *Upper* and *Lower*.

To

To the *Upper Picardy*, in which alſo may be reckoned the *Middle*, as it is called, belong the little diſtricts of *Vermandois*, *Thierache*, *Santerre* and the county of *Amiens*; to the *Lower Ponthieu* and *Vimeu*, with the *Boulonnois* and the *Recovered country*. The ſub-governments here are, at preſent, as follow, *viz.*

1. The ſub-government of *Thierache* and *Vermandois*.

Thierache, in Latin *Theoraſcia*, was ſo called in the time of *Charles the Great*, from *Thierry*, lord of *Avennes*. The moſt remarkable places in it are

Guiſe, in Latin *Guſia* and *Guſgia*, the capital of this ſmall diſtrict, which ſtands on the *Oiſe*, having a caſtle noted for holding out ſeveral ſieges, of which that by the archduke *Leopold*, in the year 1650, was the laſt. In this town is a deputy-governor, a particular governor, an election, a ſalt-office, a ſmall collegiate church and a convent. In the year 1527, *Francis* I. raiſed it from an earldom to a dutchy and peerage, which appertain, at preſent, to the houſe of *Bourbon Condé*. The dutchy belonging to it is of large extent, reaching through *Picardy* as far as *Champagne*.

La Fere, a little town ſeated in a marſhy country near the conflux of the *Saar* into the *Oiſe*. In it is a governor, a royal juriſdiction, a manor and foreſt-court united with that of *Marle* and *S. Quentin*, and a ſalt-office. It contains alſo two collegiate churches, one of which ſtands in the caſtle, an abbey, a convent and a college, with a powder-mill, a cannon foundery, an arſenal and barracks. It was formerly fortified, but its whole defence, at preſent, conſiſts in the ſluices on the *Oiſe*, by means of which the adjacent country may be laid under water for ſome miles. In the large wood, which receives its name from this town, are ſeveral glaſs-houſes;

S. Gobin, in particular, which has a ſeat in the middle of it, is highly famed for its excellent manufacture of looking-glaſs, in which plates are ſometimes caſt 105 inches in height and ſixty in breadth. They are carried from hence to the *Gobelins* at *Paris*, and there poliſhed.

La Capelle, a little town, formerly fortified, and taken, in the year 1636, by the *Spaniards*.

Vervains, a little town ſeated on an eminence on the *Serre*, is a *caſtelany* and marquiſate, having a great corn trade, and being known in hiſtory for the peace concluded there, in the year 1598, betwixt *France* and *Spain*.

Marle, a little town and earldom, ſtands on an eminence, at the bottom of which runs the *Serre*, having an ancient caſtle, a particular governor, a manor, an inferior foreſt-court, and a ſalt-office.

Ribemont, or *Riblemont*, a little town ſtanding high on the *Oiſe*, has a particular governor, is ruled by laws of its own, and is a royal *prevoté*: At the foot of the eminence ſtands an abbey.

Moncornet, a town ſeated on a hill near the *Serre*, makes a coarſe kind of ſerge.

Aubenton, a little town, having a ſalt-office.

2. *Vermandois*,

2. *Vermandois*, ſo called from the *Veromandui*, its ancient inhabitants. In it are

Saint Quentin, anciently *Auguſta Veromanduorum*, ſo called from the body of *S. Quentin* which lies here. It is fortified, ſtands on a riſing ground near the *Somme*, is the capital of an election and the reſidence of a governor, a *prevoté*, a ſalt-office, a foreſt-court and a *marechauſſée*. It has alſo its particular laws. The collegiate church of *Saint Quentin* is one of the fineſt in all *France*, and near it is an abbey of *Benedictines* belonging to the congregation of St. *Maur*, beſides which it has alſo a collegiate church, and an abbey. In this town, and its neighbourhood, is made ſo beautiful a lawn, that its trade therein is computed to amount annually to two millions of livres. In the year 1557 it was taken by the *Spaniards*, in conſequence of the ſignal victory which they obtained near it over the *French*.

Ham, a little town, having a caſtle ſeated on the *Somme*, in a marſhy country, has a particular governor, a Diſtrict, and a royal juriſdiction, a *vicomté*, a *caſtelany* under St. *Quentin*, and a mayoralty, together with three pariſh-churches, and one abbey.

Vermand, a market-town on the *Oumignan*, has a fine abbey of *Premonſtratenſes*.

Saint Simon, in the year 1635 raiſed to a dutchy and peerage.

Catelet, a little town, the fortifications of which in the year 1674, were razed to the ground. It lies in a Diſtrict containing the borough of *Beaurevoir*, near which is the ſource of the *Scheld*, with the abbies of *Mont Saint Martin* and *Honnecour*. This place was formerly annexed to the empire; but for above theſe three hundred years paſt has belonged to the Dioceſe of *Cambray*.

II. The deputy-government of *Santerre* contains

Peronne, a little but a very ſtrong town, ſtanding among marſhes on the river *Somme*. This place has been ſeveral times beſieged, but was never taken. It is the reſidence of a governor, a bailiff, an election, a manor-court, and a ſalt-office; has its particular rights, and contains five pariſh-churches, among which one is a collegiate church; has alſo three convents, a college and an abbey. It is a place of great antiquity, and the Kings of the *Merovinian* race had a palace here.

Mondidier, in Latin *Mons Deſiderii*, a little town ſeated on a mountain, being the reſidence of a governor, an election, a *prevoté*, a bailiwick, a ſalt-office, and a *marechauſſée*. It is governed by particular laws of its own, and contains a priory, together with three convents and a college; but is now much declined.

Roye, in Latin *Rauga*, a town near one of the ſources of the *Moreuil*, in which is a governor, a *prevoté*, a bailiwick and a ſalt-office, with a collegiate church, three pariſh-churches, two hoſpitals, and one community.

Neſle,

Neſle, a little town, but the firſt marquiſate in *France*, having above eighty fiefs belonging to it; is now in the poſſeſſion of the houſe of *Mailly*.

Lihons, a little town, with a priory.

Albert, *Anere* or *Enere*, a little town.

Bray, a place of no conſideration.

III. The deputy-government of *Amienois*, *Ponthieu*, and *Vimeu*, contains

1. The earldom of *Amienois*, comprehending a great part of the country formerly inhabited by the *Ambiani*; and being properly called *Picardy*. The biſhops of *Amiens* formerly procured the lordſhip of this country to be conferred on them by the Kings, under the title of an earldom; but *Philip Auguſtus*, in the year 1185, re-united it to the crown. *Charles* VII. granted it to *Philip the Good*, duke of *Burgundy*; and *Lewis* XI. in 1477, united it again to the crown. The moſt remarkable places in it are

Amiens, in Latin *Ambianum*, and *Samarobriva*, the capital of *Picardy* and of the county of *Amienois*, bearing alſo the title of a *Vidamy*. It lies on the *Somme*; is the reſidence of the governor-general, a prefect, a deputy-governor, a *generalité*, an intendency, an election, a provincial-court, a court of mintage, a *prevoté* for *Amienois* and one for *Beauvaiſis*, a tobacco-tax and ſalt-office, a foreſt-court, and a *marechauſſée*. The ſtreets here are ſtraight and broad with handſome houſes on each ſide. The cathedral is particularly magnificent, but principally values itſelf for containing, among other reliques, the head of *John* the Baptiſt. In this city is alſo a collegiate church, a chapter of St. *Nicolas*, fourteen pariſh churches, a ſeminary, a college of Jeſuits, a general hoſpital, another hoſpital, ſeveral abbies and convents, a particular law and an academy of the arts and ſciences, which, till 1750, had been only a private literary ſociety. In it are alſo made great quantities of ferrets, half-ſilk ſtuffs, and ſoap. The biſhop hereof is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of *Reims*, and within its Dioceſe, excluſive of the cathedral, are twelve collegiate churches, twenty-ſix abbies, fifty-five priories, ſeven hundred and fifty rectories, one hundred and three chapels of eaſe, forty-eight communities, ſix colleges, two general hoſpitals, and ſix alms-houſes. The yearly revenue of its biſhop is 30,000 livres; and his taxation at the court of *Rome* is 4900 florins. This city is defended by a very good citadel.

Conty, a borough lying on the little river *Seile*, and giving the title of Prince to the ſecond line of the houſe of *Bourbon*.

Poix, a little town, dutchy, and peerage belonging to the duke of *Bouillon*. This place has no leſs than twelve rectories and nine fiefs dependent on it.

Doulens or *Dourlens*, in Latin *Donincum*, and *Doningium*, a town ſeated on the river *Authie*, is the capital of an election, the ſeat of a royal *prevoté*, and a ſalt-office. It has a ſtrong citadel, together with three pariſh-churches, an abbey, two hoſpitals, and a community.

Corbie, a little town on the *Somme*, containing five pariſhes, a fine abbey, an hoſpital and ſalt-office. The fortifications of this place were razed by *Lewis* XIII.

Pequigny, a little town on the *Somme*, having a collegiate church.

Rubempre, a little place, and lordſhip belonging to the count *de Maille*.

Ponthieu, in Latin *pagus Pontivus*, reaches from the *Somme* to the *Canche*, abounding in grain, fruits, and paſturages, being formerly an earldom, and ſtill governed by laws of its own.

Abbeville, the capital of this Diſtrict, lies in a pleaſant and fruitful valley, where the river *Somme* ſeparates into ſeveral branches, the town being divided by it into two parts; beſides being farther watered by the leſſer rivers of *Scardon*, *Sottins*, and *Corneille*, or *Taniere:* The ſea-flood riſes too here in the *Somme* to the height of about ſix feet. This town is large, and very conveniently ſituated for a fortification; being alſo the capital of an election, the ſeat of a provincial court, a Diſtrict, and a *prevoté*, with a bailiage, a *marechauſſée*, a foreſt-court, a court of commerce, a court of admiralty, a ſalt-office, *&c.* It contains alſo one collegiate church, fourteen pariſh-churches, fifteen convents, a commanderie of the order of *Malta*, and a college. As it is very conveniently ſituated for commerce, it carries on a great trade in grain, oil, hemp, flax, cordage, ſoap, *&c.* The woollen manufactures ſet up here in the year 1665, by Mr. *Roberts*, a *Dutchman*, has ſucceeded ſo well, that at preſent its cloths are little inferior in fineneſs and goodneſs to thoſe of *England* and *Holland*. In it are alſo made very beautiful baragons, together with mockettos, a kind of carpets, dimity, pluſh, coarſe linen, ſpun wool, and fire-arms. Laſtly, this place gave birth to the celebrated *French* geographers *Nicholas* and *William Sanſon*, *Peter Du Val*, and *Philip Briet*.

Saint Riquier, formerly *Sentule*, a ſmall town, ſeated on the little river *Scardon*, which receives its ſource near this place, has a royal *prevoté*, and a celebrated abbey of *Benedictines*, to which it owes its name and being. In it are alſo two pariſh-churches, one chapel, and an hoſpital.

Drugy, a ſmall place in which the *Abbé* of *S. Riquier* has a ſeat. The caſtle of *La Ferté*, to which is annexed a fine *caſtelany*, are dependents on this town.

Crecy or *Creſſy*, a little place on the river *Authie*, but an old *caſtelany*, and the ſeat of a bailiwick and a *prevoté*, carrying on likewiſe a ſmall trade in cattle, wool and hemp, is famous for the firſt battle betwixt the *Engliſh* and *French*, which was fought there in the year 1346, with great reſolution, till the latter were totally routed with the loſs of above 30,000 men. It gives name alſo to a large wood. Near this place lie *Etrees*, *Caumartin*, and a ſeat called *Thomas*.

Montreuil, a ſtrong town on an eminence, three *French* leagues from the ſea, is the reſidence of a bailiwick, dependent on that of *Amiens*, and

the capital of a particular county, containing eight pariſh-churches, one collegiate church, two abbies, and ſeveral convents.

St. *Paul*, the capital of an earldom of the ſame name, belonging to the houſe of *Vendome*.

Rue, a ſmall town, ſeated among marſhes on the little river of *Maye*, is the reſidence of a ſalt-office, a royal bailiwick ſubject to the court of *Abbeville*, has a governor, four pariſh-churches and two convents, with a briſk trade for fiſh, ſheep, wool, horſes, and other cattle.

Pont de Remy, a little place on the *Somme*, over which it has a bridge leading to a ſmall iſland, on which ſtands a fort. Belonging to it is a governor, a *caſtelany*, and a priory.

Crotoy, a little town, one *French* league from the mouth of the river *Somme*, directly oppoſite to *S. Valery*. Fiſhing is the principal ſupport of its inhabitants.

3. *Vimeu* or *Vimeux*, is properly a Diſtrict of *Ponthieu*, and contains the following places, *viz.*

S. Valery, in Latin *Leuconaus*, a town ſeated at the mouth of the *Somme*, owes its original to a convent, founded there about the year 613, by *S. Valery*, which is at preſent a conſiderable abbey of *Benedictines*, belonging to the congregation of St. *Maur*. In this town is a court of admiralty and a governor. It carries on alſo a great trade both for exports or imports, though without any proper harbour.

Sancourt, a village, remarkable only for a victory gained there in the year 881, by the *Franks* over the *Normans*.

Auguſt, in Latin *Auguſtus*, a little town lying on the ſea.

Le Bourg d'Ault, contains a court of admiralty and a ſalt-office, and belongs to the duke of *Orleans*. Its neighbourhood affords the beſt freſh fiſh of any in the whole channel.

Gamaches, a town and marquiſate, having a caſtle and a ſmall chapter.

Oiſemont, in Latin *Avimons*, a market-town, having a royal *prevoté* ſubordinate to *Amiens*, and being alſo a commanderie of the order of *Malta*.

Azincourt, a borough lying near the *Breſſe*, where the *French*, in the year 1415, though greatly ſuperior in number, were defeated by the *Engliſh*, who took more priſoners than their own army amounted to.

IV. *Le Boulonois*, and the *Recovered Country*, form alſo a deputy-government.

1. *Le Boulonois* is a particular government, wholly independent of the governor-general of *Picardy*, and extends from the *Canche* to the borders of *Flanders*, making one part of the ancient earldom of *Flanders*; ſince which it has had earls of its own, who were vaſſals to the counts of *Flanders*, and afterwards to the counts of *Artois*. *Lewis* XI. annexed this county to the crown, giving in lieu of it to its poſſeſſor *Bertrand de la Tour*, count of *Auvergne*, the county of *Lauragnais*, in *Languedoc*, and the juriſdiction he tranſ-

transferred to the church of the Virgin *Mary* at *Boulogne*, but received homage for it of the county, and preſented it with a golden heart of 6000 livres value; and this the Kings obſerve even to the preſent time. In it are the following places, *viz.*

Boulogne, anciently *Geſoriacum* or *Giſoriacum*, and ſince *Bononia*, a ſea-port ſeated at the mouth of the little river *Liane*, with a harbour defended by a fort, but its entrance very difficult. Men of war come here no farther than St. *John*'s road, and it is at time of flood only that merchant-ſhips can get into the harbour. In it is a bailiage, a *prevoté*, a court of admiralty, a *marechauſſée*, a foreſt-court, and a governor. It is divided into the upper and lower town, which are at about one hundred paces diſtance from each other, the latter being both the largeſt and handſomeſt, and inhabited principally by tradeſmen. It contains, indeed, but one church, whereas the upper town, though ſmall, contains the cathedral and town-houſe. In it is a ſeminary, a college, a convent, an hoſpital, and ſome religious houſes. The biſhop of this place is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of *Reims*; his revenue 12,000 livres, and his taxation at the court of *Rome* 1500 florins. This Dioceſe contains two hundred and ſeventy-ſeven pariſhes, with one hundred and forty-ſeven chapels of eaſe. At ſome hundred paces diſtant, in the road to *Calais*, is a mineral ſpring of a ferrugineous taſte, and therefore called *La fontaine de fer*, *i. e.* 'the iron ſpring.'

Etaples, in Latin *Stapulæ*, a little town ſeated near the *Canche*, and having a harbour, but fit only for ſmaller veſſels. In it is a *prevoté*, and its trade conſiſts in herrings and mackarel. According to the *Abbé Longuerve*, this is the port which *Cæſar* called *Tecius*, and which was afterwards altered to *Vicius*.

Monthulin, once a ſmall fortreſs, but demoliſhed by order of *Lewis* XIV.

Ambleteuſe, a little town on the channel, having a governor, and is a free port. A harbour capable of containing thirty and forty-gun frigates, has been ſet on foot here, but is not yet finiſhed, though it ſeems a matter of little difficulty. This is the place where King *James* II. landed at his departure out of *England* in 1688.

Marquiſe, a borough, having a quarry of gray marble.

Bournonville, a little place yet a dukedom.

II. The *Recovered Country (le pais reconquis)* is ſo called becauſe retaken, in the year 1558, from the *Engliſh*, in whoſe hands it had continued above 200 years. It conſiſts of two counties, is ſeven *French* leagues in length, two and a half broad, and fourteen in circumference, containing,

1. The county of *Guines*, which is four *French* leagues in length, and nearly the ſame in breadth. The firſt count hereof was *Sigfried the Dane*, who did homage for it to the count of *Flanders*. On the extinction of his male line, this country devolved to the *caſtelany* of *Ghent*, from which Count *Arnulphus*, in the year 1282, ſold it to *Philip* III. for 3000 livres,

and *Philip the Handſome* ſold it again to the count of *Eu*. King *John* re-aſſumed it, but, in the year 1360, ceded it to the *Engliſh*, from whom, in 1413, *Charles* VI. retook it. *Lewis* X. conferred it, as a fief, on *Charles the Bold*, duke of *Burgundy*, after whoſe death it was again re-annexed to the crown. To it belong twelve fief-baronies and twelve fief-peerages. The principal places in it are as follow, *viz.*

Guines, a town, once only a village, ſeated among marſhes, and dependant on the abbey of St. *Bertin*, till enlarged and fortified by *Sigfried the Dane*; but its works have been razed by expreſs order.

Ardres, a fortified town, in a marſhy ſituation, and bearing the title of a principality, is the reſidence of a royal *prevoté*, which ſerves alſo for the county of *Guines*, but ſubordinate to that of *Montreuil*, being alſo a royal mayoralty. Near this town, in the year 1520, *Francis* I. and *Henry* VIII. had an interview, accompanied with a tournament, where the appearance was ſo ſplendid that the ſpot on which it was held has ever ſince been called *Le camp de trap d' or, i.e.* 'the field of cloth of gold.' The government of *Ardres* is ſubject to that of *Picardy*, and contains nineteen pariſhes, which pay no capitation.

Liques, an ancient abbey of *Premonſtratenſes* not far from *Ardres*.

Courtebonne, a marquiſate.

2. The county of *Oye* has ſhared the ſame fate with that of *Guines*, and contains

Oye, a borough.

Calais, a ſtrong town and ſea-port ſituate in the ſtrait called *le pas de Calais*, the breadth of which is about ſix or ſeven *French* leagues. It is the capital of the *Recovered Country*, and the ſeat of a bailiwick ſubject to the parliament of *Paris*. Its figure is an oblong ſquare with one of the longeſt ſides towards the ſea and the other towards the country. Excluſive of its regular fortifications, on its weſt ſide ſtands a citadel, and the entrance to its harbour is alſo defended by a fort. In the town is a fine pariſh church, and another in the ſuburbs of St. *Pierre*. In it are alſo four convents, two communities for the inſtruction of youth, and two alms-houſes. The ſtreets are ſtraight and well paved, being adorned with ſeveral houſes in the modern taſte. The fine arſenal here was built by Cardinal *Richlieu*, a ſtatue of whom in braſs ſtands in the court. The harbour, among many other inconveniences, is of very difficult acceſs. In times of peace, two packet-boats paſs weekly betwixt this place and *Dover* in *England*. It carries on a good trade in wine, brandy, ſalt, flax, horſes and butter, and reaps great advantage from the canal dug there in the year 1681, which opens a cheap and convenient intercourſe betwixt it and St. *Omer*'s, *Graveline*, *Dunkirk*, *Bergues* and *Ypres*. To the government of *Calais* belong twenty-four pariſhes. This town is exempt from all taxes, but the aſſeſſments for the repairs of the fortifications and canals run high. It has a particular governor, a deputy-governor,

governor, mayor, &c. of its own. *Edward* III. King of *England*, in the year 1346, took this town by a formal ſiege, and the *Engliſh* held it till 1588, when they were again diſpoſſeſſed of it by the *French*. In the year 1594, it was taken by the *Spaniards*, who gave it up again, in 1598, at the peace of *Vervins*. In 1694, 1695 and 1696, it was bombarded by the *Engliſh*.

The twenty-four pariſhes here which have been ſaid to belong to the government of *Calais*, are, the ſuburbs of St. *Pierre*, the villages of *Andre*, *Balinghem*, *Boningue*, *Boucre*, *Campagne*, *Coquelle*, *Coulogne*, *Eſcales*, *Frethun*, *Guemp*, the town of *Guines*, the village of *Hames*, where was formerly a ſtrong caſtle, which, in the year 1558, was diſmantled; *Hervelinghem* and *Mareq*, in the latter of which alſo was formerly a caſtle and an abbey; *Nielle*, *Nouvelle Egliſe*, *Ofquerque*, *Oye*, alſo called a ſmall town, *Peuplinque*, *Pinen*, *Sangatte*, where lie the baronies of *Calimote*, St. *Trias* and *Vieille Egliſe*.

Fort Nieulé, which lies a quarter of an hour's diſtance from *Calais*, on the ſide towards *France*, being built in the year 1680, ſtands on piles, and is a regular oblong ſquare, defended by four baſtions and two half-moons, being joined to the citadel of *Calais* by means of a mole. The ſluices here are of great ſervice either for draining the country or laying all the neighbourhood of *Calais* under water in order to obſtruct a ſiege.

The COUNTY *of* ARTOIS.

THIS county, which forms a part of the *Netherlands*, borders, to the ſouth and weſt, on *Picardy*, being bounded to the north by *Flanders*, and eaſtward by *Hennegau*. It is twenty-ſix *French* leagues in length, and about half as much in breadth. It is one of the beſt and fineſt provinces in the whole Kingdom, and, excluſive of its great fertility in grain, carries on a conſiderable trade in flax, hops, wool, cabbage and oil of turnep-ſeed, having alſo divers manufactures of linen. The principal rivers in it are the *Scarp*, the *Aa* and the *Canche*, all which have been already mentioned in *Picardy*. The name of this country is derived from the ancient *Atrebates* who dwelt in *Gallia Belgica*, and made no ſmall figure in *Cæſar*'s time. It was long a part of *Weſt Flanders*. In the year 1180, *Philip Auguſtus* received it, as a portion, with *Iſabella* of *Hennegau*, a relation of *Philip* of *Alſace*, count of *Flanders*. *Lewis* VIII. in the year 1236, erected it into a county in behalf of his brother *Robert*. *Margaret* of *Flanders* brought it her ſpouſe *Philip the Bold* of *Burgundy*, whoſe male iſſue poſſeſſed it till the days of Duke *Charles*, after whoſe death *Lewis* XI. took poſſeſſion of it in violation of the juſter claim of *Mary* daughter to *Charles*; but, on her marriage

riage with *Philip*, archduke of *Auſtria*, *Charles* VIII. at the treaty of *Senlis*, in the year 1493, obliged himſelf to reſign the counties of *Burgundy* and *Artois* to him, as a fief to *France*, which was accordingly done. It continued in the poſſeſſion of the houſe of *Auſtria*, and afterwards of *Spain*, till *Lewis* XIII. and XIV. re-united it to *France*; which annexment was confirmed by the treaties of *Nimeguen*, *Ryſwick* and *Utrecht*. This country, together with *Picardy*, is now ſubject to one governor-general; excluſive of whom, here are a general-lieutenant and two deputy-governors, one for *Arras* and *Bapaume*, and the other for *Aire* and St. *Omer*. Beſides theſe, here are alſo ſeven particular governors. In the year 1530, *Charles* V. inſtituted a provincial council here which, in civil matters, is ſubordinate to the parliament of *Paris*, and contains twelve courts of juſtice under it. The raiſing of the royal revenues here is adminiſtered by conſent of the ſtates, who are ſummoned both by public and particular *lettres de cachet*, which each perſon muſt produce at his admiſſion. Theſe ſtates conſiſt of the clergy, and among them the biſhops of *Arras* and St. *Omer*, with a great number of abbots, and the deputies from every chapter form a part; the nobility, to the number of about ſeventy; the commoners, who conſiſt of the council of *Arras*, and the deputies of the magiſtracy of the eight principal towns of the country. The free gift required of them is, in ſome meaſure, ſettled at 400000 livres; but the charges of forage are more or leſs, according to the number of cavalry in the country. No cuſtoms are paid here.

I have already mentioned the twelve juriſdictions, or diſtricts, into which the country is divided, and as ſuch under the provincial tribunal. Theſe are,

1. The government or diſtrict of *Arras*, to which belongs

Arras, the *Origiacum* of *Ptolemy* and the *Atrebatæ* of *Cæſar*, the capital of the country, ſituate on the *Scarpe*, being divided by walls, moats and a ſmall valley through which runs the little ſtream of *Crinchon* into two parts, the moſt ancient of which is called *La Cité* and the other *La Ville*. The town is large and regularly fortified, having alſo a ſtrong citadel. Its biſhop, who is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of *Cambray*, has a dioceſe of 400 pariſhes with a revenue of 22000 livres a year, being taxed at the court of *Rome* in 4000 florins. He is alſo lord of the city and preſident in the aſſembly of the ſtates. The abbey of St. *Vaſt* here has a moſt magnificent church belonging to it, and to it likewiſe appertain the ſmall, but very fertile diſtrict of *Le pays de Salve*, lying betwixt *Artois* and *Flanders*. In it are alſo eleven pariſh churches, one ſeminary, one college of Jeſuits and ſeveral convents. The large market-place here is ſurrounded with fine buildings, among which is the governor's houſe. In this city is held the aſſembly of the ſtates. It is alſo the reſidence of the governor and a foreſt-court. The tapeſtry hangings made here, and ſo called as being invented in this place, want not for beauty, but muſt not be ſet in competition with thoſe of *Paris*, *Bruſſels* or *Antwerp*. In the year 1477, it was taken by *Lewis* XI.

Lewis XI. in 1493, by the Emperor *Maximilian*; in 1640, it was taken again by the *French*; but, in the year 1654, held out a ſiege againſt the *Spaniards*.

Buquoy, an earldom.

Henin-Lyetard, a little town and an earldom, in which is an abbey.

2. The juriſdiction of *Bapaume* receives its name from

Bapaume, in Latin *Bapalma*, a fortified town, ſeated in a barren country without rivers or ſprings, and having an old palace which gave riſe to the town, with a particular governor of its own, a royal and foreſt-court. In the year 1641, the *French* took it from the *Spaniards*.

Bourſy-Louverval, a place of no conſideration.

3. The diſtrict of *Aveſnes*, ſo called from the little town of *Aveſnes*, which lies on the borders of *Picardy*, two *French* leagues diſtant from *Dourlens*.

4. The diſtrict of *Heſdin* takes its name from

Heſdin, a ſtrong town ſeated on the river *Canche*, the reſidence of the court of the diſtrict, of a foreſt-court, and of a particular governor, being a regular hexagon and almoſt ſurrounded with marſhes. *Philibert Emanuel*, duke of *Savoy*, general to the Emperor *Charles* V. built this place in the year 1554, after deſtroying old *Heſdin*. In 1639, it was taken by *Lewis* XIII. who kept it after the peace of the *Pyrennees*.

Old Heſdin, now a little place, having only two churches, lies one *French* league from the above-mentioned fortreſs. It was a place of ſome ſtrength till deſtroyed by *Charles* the fifth's general.

Humieres, a little place giving the title of duke.

5. The county of St. *Paul* is large, was formerly a fief of the *Boulonnois*, and, after paſſing through ſeveral lords, fell under *Lewis* XIII. *France* being confirmed in the poſſeſſion of it by the treaty of the *Pyrennees*. In it are

St. *Paul*, a little town but the capital of this county.

Croix and *Guincourt*, two little places, the firſt of which gives the title of count.

6. The diſtrict of *Pas*, in a little place of the ſame name, contains

Crequi, a ſmall place giving name to a very illuſtrious ducal family now extinct.

Beauqueſnes, a town and royal *prevoté*.

Hauchin, a little place but a marquiſate.

Riſquebourg, ſtill of leſs conſideration but alſo a marquiſate.

7. The diſtrict of *Aubigny*. The town of *Aubigny* is divided into two parts; namely, *Aubigny le comté* and *Aubigny la Marche*.

8. The diſtrict of *Lens*, containing *Lens*, formerly *Elenae*, a mean little town ſeated on the river *Souchet*, being anciently fortified and ſeveral times beſieged.

beſieged. It has ſtill a collegiate church, end near it, in the year 1648, the *Spaniards* were totally defeated by the *French*.

9. The advocacy of *Bethune* holds its ſeſſions in

Bethune, a ſtrong town ſituate on the little river *Bietre*. It is the third town in the county and has a ſtrong citadel; the houſes in it, however, are but mean and the ſtreets ill paved, but its market-place is both large and handſome. It contains one collegiate church, two pariſh churches, two priories, one college of Jeſuits, ſix convents and one hoſpital. In the year 1710, it was taken by the Allies, but again reſtored at the peace of *Utrecht*.

Annezin, a caſtle.

Richebourg l' Advouë, and *Richebourg S. Vaſt*, two little places.

10. The bailiwick of *Lillers* is the ſmalleſt of all, and holds its ſeſſions at

Lillers, a little town, formerly having its particular lords and being fortified.

Pernes, a ſmall town lying on the *Clarence*.

11. The bailiwick of *Aire*, to which belong

Aire, in Latin *Aeria* and *Aria*, a conſiderable fortreſs ſeated on the river *Lis* which divides it into two unequal parts. In it is a collegiate church, a college of Jeſuits, ſeveral convents and two hoſpitals, one of which is inſtituted for ſoldiers. In the year 1641, this place was taken by the *French*, but ſoon recovered again by the *Spaniards*. In the year 1676, it was again taken by the *French*, and confirmed to them at the peace of *Nimeguen*. In the year 1710, it was taken by the Allies, but yielded up again to the *French* at the peace of *Utrecht*.

S. François, a fort lying a cannon-ſhot diſtance from *Aire*, and having a communication with it by means of a canal.

S. Venant, a little town, ſeated on the river *Lis*, was diſmantled, but its fortifications have been ſince repaired.

Fauquemborg, alſo a ſmall place.

12. The royalty of *Terouenne*, or *Terouane*. The town of *Terouane* was anciently the capital of the *Morini*, and afterwards an epiſcopal ſee. It ſtands on the river *Lis*, containing ſeveral churches and convents, but being taken, in the year 1553, by the Emperor *Charles* V. he entirely demoliſhed it. The diſtrict belonging to it, however, was ceded by *Spain* to *France* at the treaties of 1559 and 1659.

13. The bailiwick of St. *Omer*, the capital of which is

St. *Omer*, in Latin *Audomaropolis*, and formerly called *Sithiu*, a conſiderable city ſeated on the river *Aa*, being one of the beſt fortifications in the *Netherlands* and the ſecond city of the county. It lies partly on an eminence and partly in a moraſs, is the ſee of a biſhop ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of *Cambray*, containing a dioceſe of 110 pariſhes, ſome chapters, ten abbies and a yearly revenue of 40000 livres, its taxation to the court of *Rome* being

1000 florins. It has a particular governor, a foreſt-court, a cathedral, and ſix pariſh churches, excluſive of St. *Bertin*, a celebrated abbey of *Benedictines*, to which order the town owes its exiſtence, two colleges of Jeſuits, one hoſpital and ſeveral convents. In the year 1677, this place was taken by the *French*.

Renty, a town and marquiſate ſeated on the river *Aa*, where, in the year 1554, a battle was fought betwixt the *French* and *Spaniards*.

Arques, a little town and earldom, which for above 1000 years paſt has belonged to the opulent *Benedictine* abbey of *S. Berthin* at *S. Omer*.

Liſbourg, a town and marquiſate.

The GOVERNMENT *of* *CHAMPAGNE and BRIE.*

THE province of *Champagne* terminates weſtward on the *iſle de France* and *Picardy*, ſouthward on *Burgundy*, eaſtward on *Luxemburg* and *Lorrain*, and northward on the *Hennegau* and part of the biſhopric of *Liege*, being one of the moſt conſiderable provinces in the whole Kingdom, and extending from weſt to ſouth-eaſt, or from *Lagny* to *Bourbon*, forty-ſix *French* leagues in length; and from ſouth to north, or from *Ravieres* to *Rocrois*, about fifty-four. It derives its name from the large plains in its centre. Its borders are full of foreſts, mountains and eminences. This country produces plenty of grain, but is particularly famous for its wine, which is exported in great quantities but with no great profit to the inhabitants, as may be eaſily imagined from the ſcarcity of good vintages and the charge of vineyards. The natural commodities in which it trades are grain, wine, iron, wood, cattle, hay, woollen and half-ſilk ſtuffs, linen, &c. Its principal rivers are, the *Meuſe*, or *Maas*, which receives its ſource near the village of *Meuſe*, or *Montigny le Roi*, and becomes navigable at St. *Thibaud*. It traverſes the dioceſes of *Toul* and *Verdun*, and afterwards *Champagne*, *Luxemburg*, *Namur*, the *Auſtrian* and *United Netherlands*, and having received the *Wahal* below the iſland of *Bommel*, is called the *Meruve*; falling laſtly into the north ſea. The *Seine*, mentioned in the Introduction. The *Marne*, which riſes in *Baſſigny*, becomes navigable at *Vitry* and joins the *Seine* at *Charenton* above *Paris*. The *Aube*, the ſource of which is on the frontiers betwixt *Burgundy* and *Champagne*, falls into the *Seine* near *Conflans*. Attempts have been made to render this river navigable, but hitherto without ſucceſs. The *Aiſne*, or *Aine*, which receives its ſource above *Menehout*, on the borders of *Champagne* and *Lorrain*, joins the *Oiſe* half a *French* league above *Compeigne*. At *Chateau Porcien* it begins to bear

veſſels. Near *Bourbonne* and *Attencourt*, two *French* leagues diſtant from *Vaſſy*, are ſome celebrated mineral waters.

In the diviſion of the Kingdom betwixt the ſons of *Clovis*, *Champagne* made a great part of *Auſtraſia*, having *Metz* for its capital. After this it was governed by dukes, and after them by counts, who held the power till the thirteenth century, when Count *Theobold* V. who at the ſame time was alſo King of *Navarre*, died, in the year 1270, without iſſue. He was ſucceeded by his brother, *Henry* III. who dying alſo in the year 1274, left a daughter named *Johanna*, who was married to *Philip the Handſome*, King of *France*; after whoſe death, her ſon, *Lewis* X. ſucceeded to the Kingdom of *Navarre* and the county of *Champagne*, on his father's demiſe becoming alſo King of *France*. His brother and ſucceſſor aſſumed all theſe countries to himſelf, though *Johanna*, daughter to *Lewis*, and at that time married to *Philip*, count of *Evereux*, put in her claim to the county of *Champagne* as the property of the Queen of *Philip the Handſome*; but ſhe could obtain nothing till after the death of King *Charles*, when the Kingdom of *Navarre* was given to her and her ſpouſe. In the year 1335, both of them, by virtue of an agreement with *Philip de Valois*, renounced their right to *Champagne* and *Brie*, which accordingly, in the year 1361, were ſolemnly re-united to the crown by King *John*.

In this country are two archbiſhoprics and four biſhoprics. It is governed by the parliament, the chamber of accounts and exchequer of *Paris*, the territory of *Sedan* excepted, which belongs to the parliament of *Metz*. In it are ten provincial and diſtrict courts, one great foreſter, ſeveral foreſt-courts, two courts of mintage and a *generalité*, reſiding at *Chalons*, which is divided into twelve elections.

The military government of this province is lodged in a governor, four general-lieutenants, one over the diſtrict of *Reims*, the ſecond over the diſtricts of *Vitry* and *Chaumont*, the third over the diſtricts of *Troyes*, *Langres* and *Sens*, and the fourth over *Brie Champenoiſe*. Inferior to theſe are four hereditary ſub-governors, one for each department, not to mention the other officers. This country is alſo divided into the following ſmaller diviſions, *viz.*

I. *Champagne*, in its proper meaning, which is again ſubdivided into

1. *Lower Champagne*, to which belongs

Troyes, anciently *Auguſtomana*, or *Auguſtobona*, the capital of the province and ſeated on the river *Seine*. It is the reſidence of an election, a royal *prevoté*, a diſtrict, a provincial and foreſt-court, a ſalt-office, a *marechauſſée*, a court of mintage and a particular governor; and belongs to the royal demeſnes, being pretty large, but not, by a great deal, ſo flouriſhing and populous as formerly. It wants not, however, for fine churches, particularly the cathedral, and in it are fourteen in all, including the cathedral and two collegiate churches, with four abbies, ten convents, one college,

one

one ſeminary and one hoſpital. The biſhop of this place is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of *Sens*, has a dioceſe containing 372 pariſhes, ninety-eight chapels of eaſe and ſeventeen abbies. His yearly revenue is 14000 livres, and his taxation at the court of *Rome* 2000 florins. This city carries on ſtill a tolerable trade, eſpecially in linen, flax, hemp and cotton, fuſtians, canvas, wax and tallow candles, ſewing needles, ſerges and tapeſtry. Beſides the diſtinguiſhed excellence of the neighbouring paſtures, the ſoil alſo produces plenty of grain, wine, fruits and all kinds of eſculent plants.

Iſle-Aumont, a dukedom and peerage.

Nogent-ſur-Seine, a tolerable town, the capital of an election and the ſeat of a diſtrict-court, a ſalt-office and a *marechauſſée*.

Pont-ſur-Seine, a little town, receiving its name from a bridge of ſtone built here over the *Seine*. In it is a royal manor and a moſt magnificent ſeat.

Arcis, a little town, ſtanding on an eminence near the *Aube*, and having a ſalt-office.

Mery-ſur-ſeine, a little town, ſeated in a particular territory of its own, has a royal *prevoté* and a priory.

Plancy, a little town and marquiſate having a chapter.

Rameru, a ſmall place having a *Ceſtercian* abbey, is a barony belonging to the houſe of *Luxemburg*.

S. Liebault, a little place.

Piney, or *Pigney*, a little town, raiſed to a dukedom in the year 1577, under the title of *Luxemburg*; and, in 1581, to a peerage.

Luſigny, a little place, having a royal tribunal ſubject to that of *Troyes*.

Beaufort Montmorency, a dukedom.

2. Into *Upper Champagne*, to which belongs

Chatillon-ſur-Marne, a little town raiſed, in the year 1736, to a dukedom and peerage.

Eſpernay, or *Epernay*, in Latin *Sparnacum*, ſituate on the *Marne*, which divides it into two equal parts, is the capital of an election and the reſidence of a royal *prevoté*, a diſtrict, a foreſt-court and a ſalt-office. It has alſo an abbey and it is the election of *Eſpernay*, which produces the beſt *champagne*.

Ay, a town ſeated on the *Marne*, having a royal mayoralty, but ſubject to the court of *Eſpernay*, being famous alſo for the deliciouſneſs of its wine.

Avenay, a little town, ſeated on the *Marne*, having a chapter and an abbey.

Vertus, a little town, earldom and peerage, lying at the foot of a mountain, being alſo of ſome reputation for its wine, and containing a collegiate church and two abbies.

Fere Champenoiſe, a little town.

Dormans, a little town, ſeated on the *Marne*, and lately erected into an earldom.

Hautvillers, or, as it is generally pronounced, *Hauvile*, is the ſpot on which grows the very beſt of the ſo-much-admired wine of this province.

Pierry, a place of no conſideration, except on account of its delicious wine.

II. *Chalonois*, a ſmall territory included by ſome in *Proper Champagne*, contains

Chalons, a name derived from the ancient *Catalaunum*, being a large city ſeated on the *Marne*, the capital of a *generalité*, or intendency, and an election, the reſidence of an *Intendant* and *prevôt-general*, and of the *marechauſſée* of the province, as alſo of a country and diſtrict court. The biſhop of this place, who is alſo a count and peer, is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of *Reims*. In his dioceſe are comprehended 304 pariſhes, with ninety-three chapels of eaſe and nineteen abbies, and his yearly revenue is not leſs than 24,000 livres, his taxation at *Rome* being 3000 florins. In this city, excluſive of the cathedral, are two chapters, eleven pariſh churches, one ſeminary, one college of Jeſuits, three abbies, nine convents and two alms-houſes. It carries on a good trade in the woollen ſtuffs which are called by its name. In the year 1592, the parliament was removed hither from *Paris*; and, in commemoration of the loyal attachment of this city to *Henry* IV. that Prince cauſed a medal to be ſtruck with this inſcription on it, *Catalaunenſis fidei monumentum*.

La Croiſette, a little place near *Chalons*, where the inhabitants of that city, aſſiſted by *Charles* of *Anjou*, King of *Naples*, killed 8000 *Engliſh*.

Sainte Menehoud, a little town, ſeated in a moraſs betwixt two rocks, on the higheſt of which ſtands a caſtle. It was once fortified, and, in the year 1590, held out a ſiege againſt the duke of *Lorrain*; but, in 1652, was taken by the *Spaniards*.

III. *Remois*, a country producing excellent wine and abounding in fine paſturages. In it are

Reims, anciently *Durocortorum* and *Civitas Remorum*, one of the moſt ancient and celebrated cities in the whole Kingdom, ſtanding on the river *Veſle*. It is the largeſt city in all *Champagne*, being handſome and populous and the capital of an election, the reſidence of a diſtrict, a foreſt and a mintage court, and a ſalt-office. The archbiſhop of this place is the firſt duke and peer of *France*, perpetual legate of the ſee of *Rome* and primate of all *Gallia Belgica*. He alſo crowns the King. His ſuffragans are the biſhops of *Soiſſons*, *Chalons-ſur-Marne*, *Laon*, *Senlis*, *Beauvais*, *Amiens*, *Noyon* and *Boulogne*. He has a yearly revenue of 50,000 livres, and his taxation at the court of *Rome* is 4750 florins. The churches in it, in general, are very fine, particularly the cathedral of our Lady, though of *Gothic* architecture. The principal door of this building is remarkable for its workmanſhip; and the great altar, at which the coronation and unction of the Kings of

of *France* is performed, is plated with gold. The treaſury of this cathedral muſt be concluded to be very great, every King, at his coronation, making an offering here. The book of the Goſpel, upon which the Kings take the oath, and the cover of which is of gold ſet with rough gems, is ſaid to be written in the *Sclavonic* language. Excluſive of this church, here are three collegiates, five abbies, a large ſeminary, a fine college of Jeſuits, three ſpacious hoſpitals, nine convents, a commanderie belonging to the order of St. *Antony*, the greateſt part of the revenues of which are appropriated to the invalids at *Paris*, and a commanderie of the knights of *Malta*. The abbey of *Benedictines* of St. *Remy* here is one of the nobleſt belonging to that order in all *France*; and on the altar of its church, under which St. *Remigius* lies buried, is kept the *Sainte ampoulle*, or holy phial, which, according to the ſtory, in the year 496, at the baptiſm of *Clovis*, by Biſhop *Remigius*, was brought from Heaven, by a dove, at the prayer of that ſaint, the crowd hindering him from being able to come to the font with the uſual oil. It conſiſts of a dark red glaſs about the length of one's little finger, and nearly reſembling in ſhape the ſmall *Hungary* water bottles, being ſtopped with a gold ſtopple. It lies in a perforated ſquare caſket, faſtened on a ſilver ſalver, being ſeen only through a cryſtal cover placed over the caſket. The ointment in it is ſaid to be grown dry, but, on every unction of a King of *France*, a ſmall matter of it is taken out and mixed with the oil prepared for the unction. This whole narrative is ſupported only by the modern and ſuſpicious account of *Hincmars*, formerly biſhop of *Reims*, and is not only rejected by the late *French* hiſtorians, *Chiflet* and *Baſnage*, but even acknowledged to be groundleſs by all ingenious ſenſible perſons who are in the leaſt converſant with the hiſtory of *France*. The univerſity here was founded in the years 1547 and 1549, authorized by the parliament of *Paris*. This city carries on alſo a conſiderable trade in wine, woollen and ſilk ſtuffs, and gingerbread. In it too are ſeveral remarkable remains of *Roman* antiquities, particularly three gates of the city, which, to this day, bear the names of ſo many pagan deities, *viz.* of the *Sun*, of *Mars* and *Ceres*.

Fiſmes, formerly *Fines*, a little but very ancient town, having a particular governor of its own, and a diſtrict ſubject to the provincial court of *Reims*. In this place, in the year 881, were held two provincial councils.

Cormicy, a little town belonging to the archbiſhop of *Reims*.

Rocroy, in Latin *Rupes Regia*, a ſtrong town ſituate in a plain on the borders of *Hennegau*, has a particular governor of its own, a royal *prevoté* dependent on the court of *S. Menehoud*, and a ſalt-office. In the year 1643, the *Spaniards* received a very terrible defeat here.

Avaux la Ville, a town and county lying on the river *Aiſne*.

Avaux le Chateau, a little place belonging alſo to this county and ſtanding on the *Aiſne*.

Chateau

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Fiſmes, formerly *Fines*, a little but very ancient town, having a particular governor of its own, and a diſtrict ſubject to the provincial court of *Reims*. In this place, in the year 881, were held two provincial councils.

Cormicy, a little town belonging to the archbiſhop of *Reims*.

Rocroy, in Latin *Rupes Regia*, a ſtrong town ſituate in a plain on the borders of *Hennegau*, has a particular governor of its own, a royal *prevoté* dependent on the court of *S. Menehoud*, and a ſalt-office. In the year 1643, the *Spaniards* received a very terrible defeat here.

Avaux la Ville, a town and county lying on the river *Aiſne*.

Avaux le Chateau, a little place belonging alſo to this county and ſtanding on the *Aiſne*.

Chateau

Chateau Porcien, a little town, ſeated on the *Aine*, which divides it from the caſtle, which ſtands on a rock. This town has a ſalt-office, and, in the year 1561, was, with its diſtrict, erected into a principality in favour of the houſe of *Mazarin*; ſerges its principal commodity.

Sillery, a marquiſate.

IV. *Retelois* belongs, at preſent, to the houſe of *Mazarin*, as a dutchy and peerage. Part of it conſiſts of woods with great numbers of iron forges in it, owing to the neighbouring mines. The other part of it conſiſts of meadow ground. In it are four towns, three of which belong to the dutchy of *Retel*, *viz.*

Retel, *Regiteſte*, or *Reiteſte*, the capital of the dutchy, lying on the river *Aiſne*. It is the principal place of an election and the ſeat of a diſtrict court, a ſalt-office and a *marechauſſée*. In it are three convents, and *Cæſar* himſelf built a fortreſs here.

Attigny, in Latin *Attiniacum*, an old little town, ſeated in a fine country along the *Aine*, called *la Vallé de Bourg*. During the ſpace of ſome centuries, in this town ſtood a royal palace. Several public meetings were alſo held here.

Meſieres, in Latin *Maceriæ*, a ſtrong little town, ſeated on an iſland formed by the river *Maeſe*, over which it has two bridges with a citadel. This place was beſieged, in the year 1521, by the Emperor, *Charles* the fifth's, troops.

Charleville, a ſmall but well built town, lying on the *Maeſe*, and, till the year 1609, only a village called *Arches*, when it was erected into a town by *Charles* of *Gonzagues*, duke of *Nevers* and afterwards of *Mantua*.

Cloſe by *Meſieres* ſtands the citadel of *Mont-Olympe*, built on the other ſide of the river by *Lewis* XIII. but demoliſhed, in the year 1687, by *Lewis* XIV. together with the bridge of ſtone leading to it.

Donchery, a little town, ſeated on the *Maeſe*, being walled and fortified with half baſtions by *Lewis* XIV. It has a *prevoté*, a ſalt-office and a particular governor.

Le Chatelet, *Bourg* and *Brieulle*, two inconſiderable places.

V. *Argonne*, a territory extending from *Champagne* to the dutchy of *Bar*, being near twenty *French* leagues in length. Some make *Sainte Menehoud*, mentioned above, under the *Chalonois*, to be the capital of this country. To it alſo belong the following places, *viz.*

Clermont, the capital of an ancient earldom, maſtered formerly by the duke of *Lorrain* and united to the dutchy of *Bar*. *Lewis* XIII. and XIV. took it from him again, the laſt of whom, in the year 1648, gave it to the Prince of *Condé*, but with the reſervation of the juriſdiction and a right of appeal to the parliament of *Paris*.

Beaumont, a little town, having a royal tribunal and *prevoté*, with a royal mayoralty alſo ſubject to the juriſdiction of *Reims*.

Villefranche, a ſmall town on the *Meuſe*, formerly fortified.

Varennes

Varennes, a little place.

Grand Pré, a little town and an ancient earldom, deriving its name from the meadows among which it lies.

Montfauçon, an old little town, having a ſeculariſed abbey belonging to the biſhop of *Verdun*.

VI. *Pertois*, contains only two towns, namely,

Vitry le François, a town lying on the *Marne*, being the capital of an election and royal *prevoté*, the reſidence alſo of a bailiwick, a provincial and foreſt-court, and a ſalt-office. It belongs to the royal demeſnes, has a particular governor, and is ruled by its own laws. In it is a collegiate church, one college, three convents and two hoſpitals, one of which is general. This town carries on a trade in corn, which is attended with conſiderable advantage to it, and takes its name from its founder *Francis* I. by way of diſtinction from

Vitry le brulé, a ſmall place ſeated about one *French* league from it on the little river *Sault*, and having been formerly a town, which being demoliſhed by the Emperor *Charles* V. *Francis* I. built the new town juſt mentioned. Near it, however, is an abbey, and in it a convent. The neighbouring country is the pleaſanteſt in all *France*.

Saint Diſier, in Latin *Fanum Sancti Deſiderii*, a town ſeated on the *Marne*, and the reſidence of a royal bailiwick ſubordinate to that of *Vitry le François*, having alſo a foreſt-court, a ſalt-office and a *marechauſſée*. It belongs to the royal demeſnes, and has a particular governor of its own. In it are two convents and one hoſpital, and near the town is an abbey. In its neighbourhood are ſome iron forges. In the year 1544, this place was beſieged by the Emperor *Charles* V.

VII. *Vallage*, ſo called from its vallies, which are excellent paſtures, abounding in fine cattle. Great quantities of military implements are alſo made here. The following places in it are the moſt remarkable.

Vaſſy, an old town ſeated on the little river *Blaiſe*, being the reſidence of a royal *prevoté* and *caſtelany*, as alſo of a ſalt-office and a foreſt-court. It belongs to the royal demeſnes, has a particular government, with a convent, an hoſpital, and a manufactory of druggets. Here it was, where in the year 1562, began the bloody perſecution of the Proteſtants.

Attencourt, a village about two *French* miles diſtant from *Vaſſy*, noted for its mineral ſpring.

Joinville, a town ſeated on the *Marne*, at the foot of a high mountain, on which ſtands a caſtle, is the chief place of a principality, which comprehends eighty-two villages, and belongs at preſent to the duke of *Orleans*; being the reſidence of a Diſtrict-court, of a ſalt-office, of an election and a *marechauſſée*, with a collegiate church in the caſtle, in which are to be ſeen ſeveral fine monuments of the dukes of *Guiſe*, and divers other lords of the place;

place; has alſo a convent, and a manufactory of druggets. The neighbouring country is hilly, and produces great quantities of wine.

Roſnay, an ancient peerage.

Brienne, in Latin *Brena*, a little town, and one of the old earldoms and peerages of *Champagne*; at preſent it belongs to the houſe of *Lomeny*. This town conſiſts of two places, *viz. Brienne la ville*, lying on the *Aube*, and *Brienne le chateau*, ſtanding about 1000 paces from the other.

Bar-ſur-Aube, a very old town, having the title of an earldom; is a receipt, or place of payment of taxes, and the reſidence of a royal *prevoté*, a chapter, and a particular governor.

Clairvaux, a celebrated abbey of regular *Ciſtercians*.

Vignory, a little town and an earldom, ſeated on the *Marne*.

Chateauvilain, a little town lying on the river *Aujon*, having a collegiate church and a caſtle.

Grancey, ſeated on the *Once*, a little place, belonging to the election of *Bar* on the *Aube*.

VIII. *Baſzigny* belongs partly to the dutchy of *Bar*, and partly to *Champagne*. In the latter lie

Langres, anciently *Andemandunum*, the capital of this country, being ſeated on a hill on the borders of *Lorrain* and *Franche comté*. This town is the chief place of an election and the reſidence of a bailiwick, of a provincial court, of a ſalt-office, and a *marechauſſée*. Its biſhop is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of *Lyons*, is a duke and peer of *France*, and his Dioceſe extends beyond the *generalité* and government of *Champagne*, containing in it ſeven hundred and ſixty-four pariſhes, eleven chapters, twenty-eight abbies, and a great number of priories. His yearly revenue amounts to 36,000 livres, with a taxation of 9000 florins at the court of *Rome*. Excluſive of the cathedral, here are alſo three pariſh-churches, one large and beautiful ſeminary, one college of *Jeſuits*, ſeven convents, and two hoſpitals. In this place are made ſeveral kinds of tools, and a great quantity of knives. The city is very ancient, and derives its name from the *Lingones*.

Aigremont, a barony, belonging to the dukedom of *Langres*.

Bourbonne, a little town, well known for its mineral water. In the year 1719, this place was deſtroyed by fire.

Chaumont, a town ſtanding on a hill, at the foot of which runs the *Marne*, being the principal place of an election and the reſidence of a provincial court, a royal *caſtelany* or *prevoté*, with a large Diſtrict and foreſt-court. Its collegiate church is the only one here; but in the town is alſo an abbey, with a college of Jeſuits and one convent. This place belongs to the royal demeſnes.

Vignory, ſmall, but an earldom, and ſtands on the *Marne*.

Val des ecoliers, a celebrated convent.

Montigny le Roi, a little town, ſeated on the *Meuſe*.

Ville neuve au Roi, a ſmall place.

Vaucouleurs, a town ſeated on the *Maeſe*, having a royal *prevoté*, a collegiate church and two convents; belonged formerly to *Lorrain*.

Dom Remy, ſurnamed *La pucelle*, the native place of the celebrated *Joan d'Arc*, better known by the name of the *Maid of Orleans*, who performed ſuch ſignal ſervices to King *Charles* againſt the *Engliſh*, that for her ſake the *prevoté* of *Vaucouleurs* has been declared ever ſince exempt from all taxes. In this country ſtands the limit-ſtone which the Emperor *Henry* II. and King *Robert* ſet up as a mark to diſtinguiſh the boundaries of their States.

Honbervaux, is a ſeat and barony.

Drancey le Chatel, a little town and barony, having alſo a chapter.

IX. The *Senonois* contains the following places, *viz.*

Sens, the *Agendicum* of the ancients, a city ſeated on the *Yonne*, and the chief place of an election. It contains a *prevoté*, a provincial Diſtrict and a foreſt-court, together with a ſalt-office and a *marechauſſée*. This place is an archbiſhopric, having the Dioceſes of *Troyes*, *Auxerre*, and *Nevers* dependent on it, and contains ſeven hundred and ſixty-five pariſh-churches, ſix chapters, twenty-nine abbies and ſix convents, communities and colleges. The yearly revenue amounts to 50,000 livres, and its taxation at the court of *Rome* is 6166 florins. The cathedral here is very large. In it alſo are ſixteen pariſh-churches, five abbies, one college of Jeſuits, one ſeminary and nine convents. Among the councils held here, that of the year 1140 is the moſt famous.

Pont ſur Yonne, a little town, having a royal *prevoté*.

Joigny, in Latin *Joviniacum*, a ſmall town ſeated on the *Yonne*, having a *prevoté*, a Diſtrict-court, a ſalt-office, a *marechauſſée*, and an election. It confers the title of earl, which belongs at preſent to the houſe of *Villeroi*. In it are three pariſh-churches. The neighbouring country grows a great deal of wine; and in it alſo are good corn and paſture lands.

Ville neuve l'Archeveque, a little town on the *Vanne*.

Champignelles, a ſmall place.

Saint Florentin, a little town ſeated on the *Armanſon*, and the capital of an election. It is alſo the reſidence of a bailiwick and a ſalt-office, and is the principal place of an earldom, which belongs at preſent to the marquis of *Brilliere*. In the year 1722, this place ſuffered conſiderably by fire.

Tonnere, in Latin *Tornodorus*, a ſmall town lying on the *Armanſon*, and the principal place of an earldom. It is the reſidence of an election, a bailiwick, a ſalt-office, an inferior foreſt-court, and a *marechauſſée*. Beſides its collegiate church, in it alſo are ſome other churches, with one abbey, two convents, and one hoſpital. Its neighbourhood produces good wine.

Pontigny, a ſmall place, having a celebrated abbey.

Chablis, a town, its neighbourhood noted for excellent wine, and near which, in the year 841, a bloody battle was fought.

Ancy le Franc, a ſmall town, having a fine ſeat.

Bray-ſur-Seine, a little town and barony, containing a priory and chapter.

Nogent-ſur-Seine, the principal place of an election, containing a Diſtrict-court, a ſalt-office, and a *marechauſſée*.

Brie Champenoiſe forms a part of the province of *Brie*, in Latin *Pagus Brigenſis*, being formerly a large foreſt, part of which belongs to the government of the *iſle de France*. This part called *Brie Champenoiſe*, contains the following places, *viz.*

Meaux, in Latin *Meldi*, the capital, lying on the river *Marne*, by which it is divided into two parts. It is the principal town of an election, containing a *prevoté*, a provincial and Diſtrict-court, a ſalt-office and a *marechauſſée*. It has alſo a general lieutenant and a particular governor. The biſhop of this place is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of *Paris*. Its Dioceſe is divided by the river *Marne* into two large archdeaconries; to each of which belong three rural deaneries: And to both, united by two hundred and twenty-ſeven pariſhes, ſeven chapters, and nine abbies. The annual revenue of its biſhop amounts to 22,000 livres, his taxation at the court of *Rome* being 2000 florins. Excluſive of the cathedral, in it are one chapter, five abbies, ſeveral convents, one alms-houſe, and one hoſpital, which is general. This city was erected into an earldom by *Henry* II. Its traffic conſiſts principally in grain, wool, and cheeſe. In this town, in the time of *Francis* I. the reformation firſt ſhewed itſelf.

Germini, a noble ſeat belonging to the biſhops, and ſeated on the *Marne*.

Saint Fiacre, a celebrated church and priory of *Benedictines*, belonging to the congregation of *S. Maur*, much reſorted to by pilgrims.

Treſmes, a dukedom and peerage.

Coulomiers, a little town lying on the *Morin*, having a ſeat, which is ſaid to have coſt two millions of livres. It is an election town, and ſtands in a fruitful country.

Roſſoy, alſo an election town, and ſtanding in a fine corn-country.

La Fortelle, an elegant ſeat, near *Roſſoy*.

Provins, in Latin *Pruvinum*, a handſome town, ſeated on the little river *Vouſie*, is the reſidence of a provincial court, a *prevoté*, an election, a Diſtrict and foreſt-court, a ſalt-office and a *marechauſſée*. It has alſo a particular governor of its own, with three chapters, two abbies, and one college.

Monterau Faut-Yonne, a little town, ſeated at the conflux of the *Seine* and the *Yonne*, from the latter of which it receives its name. It is an election town, and contains a collegiate church. On the bridge here, which runs over both rivers, *John*, duke of *Burgundy*, was murdered in the preſence of *Charles* VII.

Sezanne, an election town and the reſidence of a *prevoté*, has a royal juriſdiction, a ſalt-office, a Diſtrict and foreſt-court, a *marechauſſée*, and a particular governor. In it is a collegiate church, an abbey, a priory, a ſmall

hoſpital, and two convents. In the year 1423, it was plundered and burnt by the *Engliſh*; but now gives the title of earl to the youngeſt ſon of *Harcourt Beuvron.*

Montmirail, a little town ſeated on a hill, near the larger *Morin.*

Chateau Thierry, a town lying on the *Marne*, is the capital of *Brie Pouilleuſe*, the ſeat of an election, of a provincial Diſtrict, and an inferior foreſt-court, and alſo of a *prevoté.* In it are three pariſh-churches, one royal abbey, three hoſpitals, four convents, four chapels and a ſmall college. At *Valſers*, half a league diſtant from the town, is an abbey. The place, as a dukedom and peerage, belongs to the duke of *Bouillon.*

Obſ. The government of *Sedan* is detached from the government of *Champagne*, and in civil cauſes appertains to that of *Metz*; though it lies in the *generalité* of *Champagne.* The principal places in it are

Sedan, a ſtrong town ſituated on the *Maeſe*, and lying on the frontiers of the dutchy of *Luxemburg*, containing in it a good caſtle. It is alſo the capital of an election, the reſidence of a governor, of a provincial and a foreſt-court, with a royal juriſdiction and *prevoté.* It conſiſts of the upper and lower town, together with large ſuburbs: To the upper town belongs the citadel. In it is one ſeminary, one college of Jeſuits, and two convents. Cloth and ſerge are its principal manufactures. *Lewis* XIV. made a forced exchange of the dukedoms of *Albret* and *Chateau Thierry*, and the earldom of *Evereux*, with *Maurice* duke of *Bouillon*, for this town. Before the revocation of the edict of *Nantes*, in this place was an academy for the Proteſtants, of very great reputation.

Monſon, in Latin *Moſomagus*, a little town ſeated on the *Maeſe*, has a *prevoté*, a Diſtrict-court and a *Recette.* In the year 1379, *Charles* V. compelled the archbiſhop of *Reims* to exchange this place for the *caſtelany* of *Velly* in the *Soiſſonnois*; and in the year 1671, it was diſmantled. In it is an abbey with a magnificent church. Serge is its principal commodity. And the neighbouring country, beſides excellent paſtures, produces great quanties of corn.

Chateau Regnaud, a town and Diſtrict, having the title of a ſovereign principality, to which belong twenty-ſeven villages. *Lewis* XIII. received it in the year 1629 from the Princeſs dowager of *Conti*, by way of exchange for *Pont-ſur-Seine.* *Lewis* XIV. ordered its citadel to be razed.

The GOVERNMENT *of* BURGUNDY.

THIS government contains the dutchy of *Burgundy*, *La Breſſe*, *Le Bugy*, and the Diſtrict of *Gex*. To the north it borders on *Champagne*, eaſtward on *Franche Comté*, to the ſouth on *Lyonnois*, and weſtward on the *Bourbonnois* and *Nivernois*. From weſt to eaſt it extends above thirty *French* leagues, and from ſouth to north above forty-five. It is very fertile in corn and fruits, producing, in particular, excellent wines, among which thoſe of *Nuis*, *Chambertin*, *Beze*, *Coulange*, *Chaſſagne*, *Beaune*, and *Volenai* are much admired. The rivers here are the *Seine*, which has been already ſpoken of in the introduction to *France*; the *Dehune*, which runs into the *Soane*; and the *Brebince*, or *Bourbince*, which iſſues out of the lake of *Longpeudu*; with the *Armançon*, of which it is ſaid, that is a bad river, but contains good fiſh; and the *Ouche* and *Tille*, which joins the *Soane*. But the *Soane* comes from *Lorrain* and falls into the *Rhone* near *Lyon*.

Among the four mineral waters in this dutchy, thoſe of *Apoigny* near *Seignelay*, and *Premeau* near *Nuis*, are leſs celebrated than thoſe of *Bourbon-lancy* and *Sainte Reine*. In the Diſtrict of *Breſſe*, which is called *Montagne* and *Revermont*, are ſubterraneous lakes. The cave of *Arcy*, near *Avalon*, and the ſalt-ſpring of *Vezelay* are alſo worthy of notice. Near *Pourrain*, three *French* leagues diſtant from *Auxerre*, is a beautiful oker, much uſed in dying; and *Paily*, in the Diſtrict of *La Montagne*, produces tobacco.

The name of *Burgundy* is derived from the *Burgundians*, who, towards the beginning of the fifth century, ſettled in *Switzerland* and part of *Franche Comté*, whence ſpreading themſelves towards the rivers *Rhone* and *Soane*, they erected a kingdom of their own, which was gradually reduced by the Kings of the *Franks*. In after ages *Burgundy*, conſidered with reſpect to Mount *Jura*, now called *Mont S. Claud*, was divided into *Tranſ-Jurana*, or *Upper Burgundy*, and *Ciſ-Jurana*, or *Lower Burgundy*. The latter, at preſent ſtiled the dutchy of *Burgundy*, continued under the Kings of *France*, who governed it by dukes. But the power of theſe dukes grew to ſuch a height, that one of them named *Rodolphus*, in the time of *Charles the Simple*, was elected King of *France*: Hereupon the dutchy of *Burgundy* was given to *Hugh the Great*, duke of *France*, who proved a troubleſome neighbour to *Rudolph*, and his ſon *Hugh Capet* ſeated himſelf and family on the throne of *France*. His ſon and ſucceſſor, *Robert*, was the founder of the firſt ducal houſe of *Burgundy*, this dutchy being conferred upon his ſecond ſon of the ſame name, with the title of the firſt duke and peer of *France*.

France. This race becoming extinct, King *John*, being ſon to *Johanna* a Princeſs of *Burgundy*, in the year 1361, united this dutchy with the crown. In 1363, he conferred it on his ſon *Philip the Bold*, in whom the ſecond ducal line commenced. His great grandſon *Charles the Bold* having loſt his life before *Nancy* in 1477, though *Mary* his daughter, who married *Maximilian* archduke of *Auſtria*, was ſtill living, and likewiſe *John* Prince of *Burgundy*, count of *Nevers* and *Retel*, who did not die till 1491, yet King *Lewis* XI. ſeized upon the dutchy and united it to his crown, which retains it to this day, notwithſtanding the repeated claims and endeavours of the houſe of *Auſtria* to recover it.

In this government are four biſhopricks. The diſtricts and provincial courts here are ſubordinate to the parliament of *Dijon*, which was erected in the year 1476. The provincial court of *Maçon* and *Auxerre*, and the Diſtrict of *Bar-ſur-Seine* excepted, which are ſubject to the parliament of *Paris*. At *Dijon* is alſo a chamber of accounts. The ſtates of the country, which conſiſt of the repreſentatives of the clergy, nobility, and commons, meet regularly every three years by writ from the King, in order to raiſe the ſums required of them.

The governor reſides at *Dijon*, and ſubordinate to him are ſix general lieutenants, the firſt of whom preſides over the Diſtricts of *Dijon*, *Chatillon*, and *Bar-ſur-Seine*. The ſecond over the provincial court of *Chalon*; the third over the provincial court of *Maçon*; the fourth over *Autonois*, to which belong the tribunals of *Auxerre*, *Autun*, *Semur*, *Auxois*, and the county of *Charolles*; the fifth over *Charollois*; and the ſixth over *Breſſe*, *Beugy*, *Valromey*, and the country of *Gex*. It has alſo ſix deputy governors: The firſt for *Dijon*; the ſecond for *Chalon*; the third for *Maçon*; the fourth for *Autun*, the fifth for *Charolles*, and the ſixth for *Breſſe*. I now proceed to give a particular account of the Diſtricts and territories which compoſe this government.

1. *Le Dijonois*, anciently *Pagus Oſcarenſis*, ſo called from the river *Ouche*, in Latin *Oſcara*, receives its name from the capital, and abounds in wine, paſtures, and woods, in the laſt of which are ſeveral iron-forges. The places worthy of notice in it are as follow, *viz.*

Dijon, in Latin *Divio*, the capital of the country and government of *Burgundy*, is the reſidence of the governor, the parliament, an intendancy, a *recette*, a taillage-office, a provincial, ſupreme, and particular court; a mintage, a ſalt-office, a *marechauſſée*, a marble-table, a conſul's court, a mayoralty, a *vicomté*, a tax-office, and other inferior courts. It is a pretty large place, the ſtreets too in it are well paved, broad and ſtraight, the houſes handſome, and its churches and ſquares beautiful. It is alſo defended with good walls, wide moats and twelve baſtions, being ſtrengthened alſo with a citadel. The neighbouring country is fruitful, pleaſant, and watered by the rivers *Suſon* and *Ouche*. The firſt of theſe is but a rivulet,

rivulet, which, after running through the city moat, paſſes through the city itſelf, where it falls into the *Dijon*, which waſhes a ſuburb and a baſtion. The biſhop of this place is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of *Lyon*, enjoys a revenue of 18,000 livres a year, out of which his taxation at the court of *Rome* is 1233 florins. In this city are ſeven pariſh-churches, four abbies, three large hoſpitals, or alms-houſes, ſeveral convents, particularly a fine *chartreuſe*, ſituate at the end of the ſuburbs of *Ouche*, in the church of which lie the laſt dukes of *Burgundy* with their ladies and children, alſo a magnificent houſe of Jeſuits, and a chapel founded in the year 1172, in which is kept a ſuppoſed miraculous hoſt. The academy of ſciences here was inſtituted by *Hector Bernard Pouſſin*, a ſenior of the parliament; and in 1723, a college of law was alſo erected here. The walks before the city are a quarter of a league in length, planted with three rows of linden-trees, and terminated by a delightful grove.

Fontaine les Dijon, a village, one *French* league diſtant from *Dijon*, is noted for being the native place of *S. Bernard*; and the ſpot on which his houſe ſtood is now converted into a monaſtery of bare-footed monks.

Selongey, a little town lying in a plain.

Saux le Duc, a ſmall place, but having a royal *caſtelany* and a ſalt-office, ſtands on an eminence in a woody country.

Auxonne, or *Auſſonne*, the capital of the earldom of this name, lies on the *Soane*, over which it has a fine bridge betwixt the two *Burgundies*. This town is fortified, has an old citadel, and is the reſidence of a *recette*; a ſalt-office, a Diſtrict-court, and particular governor. In it is one pariſh-church, three convents, and one hoſpital.

Seure, or *Bellegarde*, a town lying on the *Soane*, being the ſecond of the earldom and the Diſtrict of *Auxonne*, has a particular governor, a ſalt-office and a mayoralty. At preſent it belongs, as a marquiſate, to the houſe of *Bourbon Condé*, and was once fortified.

S. Jean de Laone, *Lone*, or *Laune*, a little town ſeated on the *Soane*, is the reſidence of a Diſtrict-court, of a ſalt-office, of a general *recette* for *Chalon*, and a mayoralty. In it are one college, two convents, and one hoſpital. The ſtrength of its ſituation enabled it to hold out a vigorous ſiege in the year 1636, in acknowledgment of which fidelity *Lewis* XIII exempted it for ever from the poll-tax, and empowered it to poſſeſs ennobling eſtates.

Beaune, in Latin *Belna*, a fortified town on the river *Bugeoiſe*, in the province of *Beaunois*, has a Diſtrict-court, a *recette* and a ſalt-office. In it are one collegiate and two pariſh-churches, two hoſpitals, one *chartreuſe*, one abbey, two convents, and a fine college. The *Vin de Beaune* is known all over *Europe*.

Nuits, a little town ſeated on the declivity of a mountain, lies alſo in *Beaunois*; being the reſidence of a Diſtrict-court, a *prevoté*, a ſalt-office, and

and a particular governor. Beſides its collegiate church, in it is a pariſh-church, with an hoſpital and two convents.

Premaux, a little place, but its neighbourhood noted for excellent wine, as alſo for a lepid mineral water, which is inſipid.

Ciſteaux, or *Citeaux*, a little place, containing the principal abbey of the whole *Ciſtercian* order, which holds immediately of the Pope. This place lies alſo in the *Beaunois*.

Fontaine Françoiſe, a little town, having a priory. Near this place, in the year 1595, *Henry* IV. defeated the *Spaniards*.

2. *La Montagne*, a territory, having a court of juſtice; and ſo called from its numerous mountains, contains the following places, *viz.*

Chatillon-ſur-Seine, the capital of this territory, and a *recette*; being ſmall, but the reſidence of a provincial Diſtrict and foreſt-court, a mayoralty, a royal *prevoté*, and ducal court for the juriſdiction of the biſhop of *Langres*, a *marechauſſée*, a ſalt-office, and a particular governor. In it is a collegiate and a pariſh-church, a ſmall college, two abbies, two hoſpitals, five convents, and a commanderie belonging to the knights of *Malta*. It is divided by the *Seine* into two parts; and in its neighbourhood are great numbers of iron-mills.

Bar-ſur-Seine, the principal place of an earldom, and the reſidence of a Diſtrict-court, a *prevoté*, an election, a foreſt-court, a ſalt-office, and of a particular governor; contains only one pariſh-church, one chapter, with a ſmall college, one hoſpital, and three convents.

Aiſay le Duc, a little place and *caſtelany*.

Arc en Barois, a town on the little river of *Saugon*, raiſed to a dukedom and peerage in the year 1703; contains a mayoralty, a ſalt-office, and a ducal manor-court.

Val de chaux, in Latin *Vallis caulium*, a convent, the prior of which is general to an order.

Dueſme, a very ancient borough, ſeated in the little Diſtrict of *Dueſmois*, in Latin called *Pagus Duſmiſus*, to which belong ſeveral towns and villages.

S. Seine, an ancient abbey of *Benedictines*, belonging to the congregation of *S. Maur*, which gives name to a little place.

Chanceaux, a town ſtanding on a hill, in which the *Seine* has its ſource.

3. *L'Auxerrois*, an earldom with a court of juſtice, extending nine leagues from north to ſouth, and five from eaſt to weſt, abounds in vineyards. In it are

Auxerre, in Latin *Autiſſiodorum*, a town, part of which ſtands on a hill near the *Yonne*, by means of which it very conveniently carries on a good trade. This place is the capital of a *recette*, has alſo a provincial court, a chamber of tythes, a royal *prevoté*, a mayoralty, a foreſt-court, *&c.* together with a *marechauſſée* and a ſalt-office. The biſhop hereof is ſuffragan

to

to the archbiſhop of *Sens*, has a dioceſe containing 238 pariſhes, with a yearly revenue of 35,000 livres, out of which he is taxed in 4400 florins at the court of *Rome*. His palace is a moſt grand ſtructure. In this town too are a collegiate, eight pariſh-churches, five abbies, one ſeminary, one college of Jeſuits, ſix convents, one commanderie of *Malta* and two hoſpitals.

Saignelay, a little town on the *Serin*, ſituate near the *Yonne*, has an old caſtle and a ſalt-office. In it the great *Colbert* ſet up two manufactures, and afterwards purchaſing the place procured it to be made a marquiſate.

Apoigny, a place ſituate near the former, having a cold mineral water of a ferruginous quality.

Crevant, a little town on the *Yonne*, over which it has a bridge of ſtone. It carries on a thriving trade in wine and other goods, for which the river is a great conveniency. In it is a ſalt-office, one pariſh-church and one convent. In the year 1423, a battle was fought near this place.

Coulange La Vineuſe, a little town, ſeated on the *Yonne*, and ſo called from its wine which is held in great repute.

Coulange-ſur-Yonne, a little town and *prevoté*, five *French* leagues diſtant from the former.

4. *L'Auxois*, in Latin *Aleſienſis pagus*, contains alſo a part of *Dueſmois*, and was formerly an earldom. The moſt remarkable places in it are

Semur ſurnamed *En Auxois*, a town ſtanding on a high rock near the river *Armançon*, being the chief town of the diſtrict and a *recette*, as alſo the reſidence of an united provincial and diſtrict court, of a *marechauſſée* and a ſalt-office. It is divided into three different parts, which are walled, excluſive of ſix large ſuburbs. One of theſe ſuburbs, which is the handſomeſt and moſt populous, is called *Le Bourg*; the ſecond *Le Donjon*, and the third *Le Chateau*. In it is a chapter, two priories, ſix convents, one college and an hoſpital. Its principal trade conſiſts in woollen-cloth of its own manufacture.

Sainte Reine, or *Aliſe*, anciently *Alexia*, a town giving name to the territory. In this place are two ſprings, which it is pretended are medicinal, but their virtue conſiſts only, or at leaſt chiefly, in the artifice of the *Franciſcans*, who, for their own advantage, extol the one and decry the other.

Tanlay is a little town and marquiſate ſeated on the river *Armançon*, and having a beautiful ſeat.

Montbard, a little town, ſeated on the river *Braine*, one part of which, together with an ancient caſtle, lies on a mountain, and the other by a river ſide. In it is a royal *caſtelany* and a ſalt-office.

Noyers, a little town wholly environed by the river *Serin*, having a mayoralty, a diſtrict court and a ſalt-office, with one college, two ſmall hoſpitals and town convents.

Avalon,

Avalon, a little town ſeated on the river *Couſin*, is the principal place of a *recette* and of the little diſtrict of *Avalonnois*, having alſo a particular governor, a mayoralty, which preſides over the police, a revenue-office, a provincial and foreſt-court, and a ſalt-office. In it are one collegiate and two pariſh-churches, five convents, one college and one hoſpital. Beſides its natural ſtrength it is defended by a good citadel.

Flavigny, a little town, ſeated on a hill, having three churches and an abbey with a particular governor.

Arnay le Duc, a town ſtanding nearly in the centre of *Burgundy*, is the capital of a *recette* and the reſidence of a royal court of juſtice, a diſtrict-court and a ſalt-office. In it are one pariſh-church, one priory, two convents, one college of Jeſuits and one hoſpital. The count of *Armagnac* is both baron and proprietor of this place.

Saulieu, in Latin *Sidoleucum*, or *Sedelaucum*, a little town, ſeated on a hill, containing three ſuburbs which are more populous than the town itſelf. In it is a diſtrict-court, with a mayoralty, a conſular-court and a ſalt-office. It contains one collegiate church, one pariſh, one college and a few convents.

5. *L' Autunois* contains the following places, *viz.*

Autun, the *Auguſtodunum* and *Civitas Æduorum* of the ancients, ſtanding on an eminence, near three hills, on the river *Aroux*. It conſiſts of the upper city, which is commanded by Mount *Cenis*. The citadel and the lower city, which is called *Marchaud*, is the reſidence of a chamber of tythes, a *recette* and an upper and lower juriſdiction, together with a mayoralty, a provincial tribunal, a foreſt-court, a ſalt-office, a *marechauſſée*, &c. The biſhop of this place is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of *Lyon*, but preſident of the aſſembly of the ſtates of *Burgundy*, having a dioceſe of 611 pariſhes and fourteen abbies under him. His yearly revenue amounts to 17,000 livres, and his taxation at the court of *Rome* is 4080 florins. In this town is one cathedral, one collegiate, twelve pariſh-churches, five abbies, two ſeminaries, two priories, one college of Jeſuits, ſix convents and two hoſpitals. The inſide of the city affords ſeveral antiquities, but more particularly the outſide; ſuch as the remains of three temples, of an amphitheatre, *&c.*

Beuveray, a little town, ſeated at the foot of a mountain, by ſome thought to be the ancient *Bibracte*.

Bourbon l' Ancy, in Latin *Burbo Ancelli*, a little town, ſeated on a hill, and conſiſting of three parts, *viz.* the town properly ſo called, together with the citadel, which ſtands on a rock, a ſuburb, and another ſuburb called St. *Leger*. In it is a royal court of juſtice, a ſalt-office, a chapter, three pariſh-churches, two convents and two hoſpitals. The ſuburb of St. *Leger*, is well known for its ſaline, ferrugineous and ſulphureous warm baths, in which the hand cannot be held much longer than in boiling water, though, notwithſtanding, they burn not. Monſ. *Pinot*, the ſuper-intendent of this place, who, in the year 1752, publiſhed an account of them, has

obſerved in theſe baths the ſame phenomenon as is to be ſeen in others; namely, that hot as they are, fire does not cauſe an ebullition in them ſooner than in common cold water. Near theſe baths are ſtill ſome remains of that magnificence which the *Romans* affected in ſtructures of this kind.

Mont Cenis, a little town, or rather borough, ſeated on an eminence betwixt two mountains, having a diſtrict-court, a *recette*, a royal *caſtelany*, a mayoralty, a ſalt-office, a pariſh-church and a convent. This place gives the title of a barony.

6. *Briennois*, a ſmall territory on the *Loire*, ſo called from the long-ſince-ruined town of *Brienne*, whence, at preſent, the only remarkable place in it is

Semur en Briennois, in Latin *Sine Murus*, a little town, ſtanding about half a *French* league from the *Loire*, yet the capital of a *recette* and the reſidence of a diſtrict-court, a particular governor, a ſalt-office, a royal *caſtelany*, a mayoralty and an inferior foreſt-court. Its pariſh-church is alſo a collegiate church.

7. The county of *Charollois*, in Latin *Pagus Quadrigellenſis*, or *Quadrellenſis*, is a fief of *Burgundy*, which, after many viciſſitudes, was ceded by *France* to *Spain*, at the treaty of the *Pyrenees*, in the year 1659; but, by *Philip* IV. transferred to *Lewis* of *Bourbon*, Prince of *Condé*. It has its particular ſtates and contains the following places, *viz.*

Charolles, the capital, though but a ſmall place, ſituate on two little rivers. In it, however, is a diſtrict-court, a *recette*, a *prevoté*, a ſalt-office, a collegiate church, a priory, three convents and an hoſpital. It contains alſo an ancient caſtle.

Paray le Moinial, a little town, ſeated on the *Brebinche*, having a ſalt-office, a priory, a few convents and a college of Jeſuits.

Toulon, a ſmall place, ſtanding on the river *Arroux*, having a ſalt-office and a priory.

St. *Vincent*, a ſmall place.

8. *Le Chalonois*, which once had particular counts of its own, is a delightful plain, divided by the *Saone* into two almoſt equal parts: that on the right is called *Montagne*, from the mountain of *Beaune*, which extends beyond *Maçon*; and that on the left is called *la Breſſe*. In it are

Chalon, in Latin *Cabillonum*, a city, lying on the *Saone*, with a citadel, being the capital of the country and the reſidence of a provincial court, a *recette*, a chancery, a *caſtelany*, a foreſt-court, a ſalt-office, a particular governor, and an epiſcopal-court. The biſhop of this place, who is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of *Lyon*, enjoys a yearly revenue of 14,000 livres, his taxation at the court of *Rome* being 700 florins. Its dioceſe comprehends 186 pariſhes, or, according to others, 207. In it, beſides the cathedral, are ſeveral pariſh-churches with a few abbies and priories, ſix convents, one college of Jeſuits

Jeſuits and two hoſpitals. On an iſland in the *Soane* ſtands the little town of St. *Laurent*, which ſerves as a ſuburb to this city.

Verdun, a town, ſituate at the junction of the *Saone* and *Doux*, containing the ſuburb of St. *Jean*, which is both larger and handſomer than the town itſelf. This place is an earldom and carries on a good trade.

Louhans, a little town, ſituate in *La Breſſe Chalonoiſe*, being wholly environed by ſeveral ſmall rivers, contains a ſalt-office, one pariſh-church, one college, one convent and one hoſpital, and is a ſtaple for goods going from *Lyon* to *Switzerland* and *Germany*.

La Ferte ſur Groſne is a borough, having an abbey.

Obſ. *Seure*, or *Bellegarde*, mentioned above under *Dijonois*, is by ſome placed in *Chalonois*.

9. *Le Maçonois*, or *Maſconois*, formerly enjoyed counts of its own and ſtill retains its ſtates. The moſt remarkable places in it are as follow, *viz.*

Maçon, or *Maſcon*, in Latin *Matiſco*, the capital, which ſtands on an eminence near the *Soane*, having a diſtrict and provincial court, a *marechauſſée*, a particular and a deputy-governor. The biſhop of this place is ſubject to the archbiſhop of *Lyon*, his yearly revenue being 17,000 livres, and his taxation at the court of *Rome* 1000 florins. In the dioceſe are 200, or, according to others, 268 pariſhes. Excluſive of the cathedral, it contains one collegiate church, nine convents, one college of Jeſuits and one hoſpital.

Saint Gengoux le royal, a little town ſeated betwixt three hills on the river *Grone*, having a *caſtelany*, a mayoralty, a ſalt-office, one pariſh-church and one convent. Its neighbourhood produces the beſt wine of all the *Maçonnois*.

Saint-Gengoux des Seiſſey, a ſmall place, ſituate among high mountains.

Tournus, in Latin *Tornucium*, a little town, but of great antiquity, lying on the *Soane*, contains two pariſh-churches, one hoſpital, one college and one abbey of *Benedictines*, which was once a caſtle, but, in the year 1623, was ſeculariſed and converted into a collegiate church.

Cluny, a little town, ſeated in a valley on the *Grone*, containing a ſalt-office, a celebrated abbey of *Benedictines*, three pariſh-churches, one convent and one hoſpital.

Marcigny, ſmall, but having a priory and a ſalt-office, ſtands near the *Loire*.

10. *La Breſſe*, an appellation it receives from a foreſt called *Brexia*, was for ſome time an earldom ſubject to the dukes of *Savoy*, who, by the compact of *Lyon*, in the year 1601, ceded it to *France*, in lieu of the marquiſate of *Saluzzo*. The nobility meet every three years on their public affairs. It contains the following places, *viz.*

Bourg, the capital, lying on the river *Reſſouſſe*, being the reſidence of a governor a deputy-governor, a mayor, a provincial an inferior foreſt-court, a

recette, a *caſtelany*, a ſalt-office, a *marechauſſée*, &c. In it is a collegiate and pariſh-church, with a college of Jeſuits and ſeven convents.

Beauge, or *Bauge*, a town, ſeated on an eminence, once the capital of *Breſſe* and now a marquiſate.

Coligny, a town and county giving name to the noble family of *Coligny-Chatillon*.

Villars, a little town on the *Chalaronne*, having the title of a marquiſate.

Chatillon les Dombes, a town, ſeated on the *Chalaronne*, contains one pariſh-church with a ſmall chapter, a college, an hoſpital, two convents and a ſalt-office.

Montuel, in Latin *Mons Lupelli*, a little town, ſeated on the river *Sereine*, being the capital of the diſtrict of *Valbonne*, contains one collegiate and two other pariſh-churches, with two convents, one college, one hoſpital, a mayoralty and a ſalt-office.

Pont d'Ayn, a little town and marquiſate ſeated on the *Ain*.

Loye, a town and barony on the ſame river.

Pont de Vaux, a little town and dukedom, ſeated on the river *Reſouſſe*, having a ſalt-office, and a pariſh-church, with a chapter, a college and two convents.

Pont de Veſle, a little town ſo named from a bridge built at this place over the *Veſle*, and giving the title of earl. It has a particular governor, with a ſalt-office, one pariſh-church, one hoſpital and one college.

Montrevel, a ſmall place, having the title of an earldom.

11. *Le Bugey*, from *Pont d'Ayn* to *Seiſſel*, is about ſixteen *French* leagues in extent, and from *Dortans* to *Port de Loyette* ten. It not only comprehends *Bugey*, properly ſo called, but likewiſe *Valromey* and *La Michaille*, being anciently a part of the Kingdom of *Burgundy*, which the counts of *Savoy* gradually maſtered, and kept till the year 1601, when, by the treaty of *Lyon* it was given up to *France*, that part of it excepted which lies on the other ſide of the *Rhone* and conſtitutes the country of *S. Cenis*, *Jenne* and *Loyſſey*, or *Lucey*. Excluſive of four diſtricts, which I ſhall mention in the ſequel, it has alſo its particular provincial ſtates and aſſemblies of the towns and the nobility, and contains the following places, *viz.*

Belley, in Latin *Belica*, the capital of the country, ſeated among hills and ſmall eminences, and the reſidence of a governor, an election, a royal court ſubject to the provincial tribunal of *Bourg* in *Breſſe*, a *marechauſſée* and a ſalt-office. The biſhop of this place is ſuffragan to the biſhop of *Beſançon* and ſtyles himſelf a Prince of the *Roman* empire, having under him a dioceſe of 221 pariſhes, together with a revenue of 10,000 livres a year. His taxation at the court of *Rome* is 330 florins. In it is only one pariſh-church, excluſive of the cathedral, together with four convents and one abbey.

Nantua, a little town, ſituate among high mountains at the end of a lake, having in it an abbey of *Benedictines* belonging to the congregation of *Cluny*, one convent, one collegiate, one pariſh-church and a college.

Seiſſel, a little town, ſeated on the *Rhone*, being the principal place in *Valromay* and the reſidence of a royal *caſtelany* and a ſalt-office. It contains only one pariſh-church and four convents. The *Rhone* divides it into two parts, and as that river here becomes navigable, furniſhes it with the conveniency of carrying on a large trade in ſalt to *Geneva*, *Switzerland* and *Savoy*.

S. Rambert de Joux, in Latin *Jurenſis*, ſituate near an arm of Mount *Jura*, or *Joux*, is ſmall, and ſtands in a bottom betwixt two high mountains, owing its name and origin to the *Benedictine* abbey here of *S. Rambert*. Beſides this abbey it contains alſo a pariſh-church, a college and a ſmall hoſpital. The juriſdiction and lordſhip of this town is divided betwixt the abbot and the duke of *Savoy*, that part belonging to the latter, though a *French* fief, being raiſed to a marquiſate by Duke *Philibert*. The police here is adminiſtered by the King's officers, and the ſeveral courts of the town are ſubject to the parliament of *Dijon*.

Ambronay, an abbey of *Benedictines* which holds immediately of the ſee of *Rome*.

S. Sorlin, a borough and marquiſate belonging to the duke of *Savoy*.

Langnieu, a little town, ſeated on the *Rhone*, having a ſalt-office, but belonging to the above marquiſate of *S. Sorlin*.

Pontayn and *Cerdon*, two baronies belonging alſo to the duke of *Savoy*.

Chatillon, a borough ſituate in the diſtrict of *Michaille*.

12. The country of *Gex* extends from *Fort d' Ecluſe* to the village of *Croſſay*, which is near ſeven leagues; and from the town of *Gex* to *Geneva*, about three. Weſtward it is bounded by Mount *Jura*, which, though it makes a very barren appearance, contains fine paſtures on its ſummit. The graziers of the neighbouring country truſt the herdſmen, who live on this mountain with ſome thouſands of heads of cattle every year, who take good care of them and return them with the moſt punctual fidelity. The traffic of this country conſiſts in cheeſe, wine and coal. The *Rhone* runs through it. It is watered alſo by the *Verſoye*, which runs into the lake of *Geneva*; and two other rivulets, which fall into the *Rhone*. By the treaty of *Lyon*, in the year 1601, the duke of *Savoy* ceded this country to *France*, and it belongs, at preſent, to the Prince of *Condé*. The *Genevans* have alſo ſeveral villages in it. The moſt remarkable places here are

Gex, the capital, being a little place ſeated near the lake of *Geneva* at the foot of Mount *S. Claude*. It is divided into three parts and is the ſeat of a particular governor, a diſtrict-court, a *caſtelany*, a *marechauſſée*, a mayoralty and a ſalt-office. It has only one pariſh-church, but contains five convents, one hoſpital and one ſmall college.

Verſoy, a little place and marquiſate lying on the lake of *Geneva*.

Le

Le fort de l' Ecluſe commands the entrance into *Bugey* and *Breſſe*, being hewn out of a rock, and lies on the *Rhone*.

Next to theſe are the priories of *Aſſerois*, *Dironne*, *Prevoiſin* and *S. Jean*.

The SOVEREIGN PRINCIPALITY *of* DOMBES.

THE ſovereign principality of *Dombes*, though independent of the government of *Burgundy*, yet lying within its circuit, comes in moſt properly here. This country borders, eaſtward, on *Breſſe*; northward, on *Maçonnois*, and weſtward on *Beaujolois*. It is nine *French* leagues in length and nearly as many broad, being very fruitful and lying along the *Soane*. Formerly it made a part of the Kingdom of *Burgundy*, but, about the cloſe of the tenth century, or towards the beginning of the eleventh, detatched itſelf, and became an independent lordſhip, which was governed ſucceſſively by the houſes of *Beaujé*, *Beaujeu*, the counts of *Forêts* and the dukes of *Bourbon*; and, laſtly, after the death of *Mary de Bourbon Montpenſier*, dutcheſs of *Orleans*, deſcended to her daughter *Anna Maria Louiſa* of *Orleans*, who, in the year 1681, left it to the duke *de Maine*. This country was, by *Lewis* XIV. declared an abſolute ſovereign principality. The Prince *de Dombes* has power of life and death here, can confer nobility, coin money and impoſe what taxes he pleaſes on his ſubjects; he alſo ſtyles himſelf, *by the grace of God, ſovereign Prince of Dombes*, and holds his own parliament. His certain revenue is about 150,000 livres. The country is governed, in the Prince's name, by a governor-general, contains about 230 places and is divided into twelve *caſtelanies*, *viz.*

1. The *caſtelany de Trevoux*, the principal place of which is

Trevoux, anciently *Tivurtium*, being the capital of the principality and the reſidence of a governor, a parliament, a diſtrict, a mintage and a *caſtelany*. It lies on a hill on the *Saone* and is but a ſmall place, but was formerly more conſiderable, having ſuffered much in the wars betwixt the dukes of *Bourbon* and *Savoy*, particularly in the year 1431. In it is one chapter, three convents and an hoſpital. The well-known *Memoires de Trevoux* were from the beginning, that is, from the year 1701, not written here, but by the Jeſuits of *Paris*, by the duke of *Maine*'s direction, though conveyed hither to be printed.

2. The *caſtelany* of *Toiſſey*, in which are the following places, *viz.*

Toiſſey, a little town, ſituate in a pleaſant country near the rivers *Chalaronne* and *Saone*, having one pariſh-church, one convent and a fine college.

Le

Le Port de Toiſſey, a little place about a quarter of a *French* league diſtant from *Toiſſey*, where the *Chalaronne* falls into the *Soane*. In this place the inhabitants of *Toiſſey* croſs the *Soane* and embark the goods in which they trade on that river. The old *Port de Toiſſey* is an inconſiderable place, and the only one in this principality on the other ſide of the *Soane*.

Garneraus, an earldom.

Mognenigns, a little borough ſituate near the *Soane*, and having a ſeat.

S. Didier, a borough, and one of the largeſt pariſhes of the country.

3. The *caſtelany* of *Montmerle*, to which belongs

Montmerle, a borough ſituate on the *Soane*, having a convent.

Amareins, a little place, having a ſeat.

Batie, an earldom.

Guerreins, a borough.

Lurcy, ſmall, but ſtiled a barony.

4. The *caſtelany* of *Beauregard*, containing

Beauregard, a little place ſituate on the *Soane*, anciently the capital of the country, and the reſidence of the parliament, having alſo a ſtrong caſtle, but has never been able thoroughly to recover the devaſtations committed there in the year 1377, by the *Savoyards*.

Flechere, a barony.

5. The *caſtelany* of *Villeneuve*, in which are

Villeneuve, a little town, having once a caſtle.

Agnereins, a ſmall place, yet once the reſidence of a *caſtelany*.

6. The *caſtelany* of *Ligneu*, being the place of that name.

7. The *caſtelany* of *Amberieu*, containing

Amberieu, a borough, and the ſeat of a *caſtelany*.

Mont Bertoud, a deanery.

Montlieu, a little place, having a ſeat.

S. Olive, another ſmall place, bearing the title of a barony.

8. The *caſtelany* of *S. Trivier*, conſiſting of the little town of the ſame name, with the title of a barony, and lying betwixt three ſmall woods and a lake. The pariſh-church here has a priory.

9. The *caſtelany* of *Chalamont*, in which are

Chalamont, a little town, ſeated on a hill near two lakes, and having formerly a caſtle.

Montfavrey, a priory.

10. The *caſtelany* of *Lent*, which has its reſidence in the little town of that name, lying on the *Veille*.

11. The *caſtelany* of *Chatelar*, containing

Chatelar, a village, and the reſidence of the *caſtelany*. This place was formerly a town, but was ruined in the *Savoy* wars.

Marlieu, a little town, ſituate betwixt two lakes on the river *Renon*.

Ville,

Ville, a ſmall ſeat near the foregoing town.

Montroſar, a little place, having a ſeat.

12. The *caſtelany* of *Baneins*, but not including the caſtle of *Baneins*, which lies in *Breſſe*.

The GOVERNMENT *of* DAUPHINE.

THE province of *Dauphiné*, or the *Delphinat*, is bounded towards the north by the country of *Breſſe* and the river *Rhone*; to the eaſt is ſeparated from *Piedmont* by the *Alps* and *Savoy*; to the ſouth borders on *Provence*, and weſtward again on the *Rhone*. *Lower Dauphiné* produces grain, wine, olives, ſilk, hemp, ſalt, wood, vitriol, varniſh, cryſtal, iron, copper and lead; but *Upper Dauphiné*, and above two thirds of the whole province, are ſo barren, being very mountainous, that great numbers of the natives ſeek a ſubſiſtence in other parts; yet are theſe mountains not without uſeful products, containing, in particular, many curioſities. In thoſe of *Ambrun* and *Die* are found *Marcaſites*. Mount *Breſier*, not far from the little town of *S. Genis*, has been known to eject fire. The golden mountain, as it is called, yields a ſpecies of diamonds. Thoſe betwixt *Briançon*, *Pragelas*, and *Pignerol* are covered with larch-trees, on the rind of which is gathered a manna, of which more ſhall be ſaid in the ſequel; benjamin, of a delightful fragrancy; and agaric, which is uſed in phyſic and ſcarlet dyes. Theſe mountains are alſo haunted by beaſts not ſeen in any other part of *France*, as the *bouquettin*, or *chevrel*, of which I ſhall give a more particular account when I come to the vallies of *Piedmont*, in *Italy*; the chamois, bear, and marmot, a deſcription of which I alſo reſerve for the ſame part. In it alſo are great numbers of white hares, white partridges, pheaſants, eagles, hawks, *&c.* Its principal rivers are the *Rhone*, deſcribed in the introduction; the *Durance*, which iſſues from Mount *Genevre*, being navigable at *Cavaillon*, but rapid, and often occaſions great inundations. This river joins the *Rhone*. The *Iſere*, the ſource of which is in Mount *Iſeran* in *Savoy*, and receives the *Acre*, the *Drai*, the *Vence*, and the *Gie* in its paſſage, is ſhallow at *Montmelian*, but at *Grenoble* becomes navigable for large veſſels, and loſe itſelf at laſt in the *Rhone*. The *Drome*, which riſes in the valley of that name near the village of *Baſtie des Fonts*, is increaſed by the *Meyroce*, the *Sure*, the *Roane*, the *Geroane*, the *Veoure*, and the *Beſe*, and joins the *Rhone*.

Both

Both the ancient hiſtorians and modern geographers give very pompous deſcriptions of the wonders of *Dauphiné*, though ſome make them ſeven, and others more; but it is only in four that they univerſally agree, and theſe are, 1. The burning-ſpring, lying on a hill three *French* leagues from *Grenoble*, and half a league from *Vif*. It is a ſmall brook iſſuing from a ſoil emitting ſmoak, even ſmall flames being ſometimes perceived in it, which communicated a heat to it; but for theſe two centuries paſt this rivulet has altered its courſe to the diſtance of twelve feet from that igneous ſoil, and is now of the coldneſs natural to water. 2. The Tower without venom, about a league from *Grenoble*, near *Seyſſins* on the *Drac*, and called *Pariſet*. It is ſaid that no venomous creature will ſtay in it; but this is a notorious miſtake, it being known to ſwarm with adders and ſpiders. 3. The inacceſſible mountain, is a very ſteep craggy rock, ſituate on a very high mountain in the little diſtrict of *Treves*, about two leagues from the town of *Die*. It is extremely difficult to climb up to the top of it, though this has been frequently done. 4. The caves of *Saſſenage*, which are two excavated ſtones, lying in a grotto above a village of that name, a league from *Grenoble*. The country people hereabouts relate that every year, on the ſixth of *January*, they become full of water, and that the quantity of it in one of theſe ſtones foretels good or bad vintage; and in another prognoſticates the harveſt. This ſtory is of very ancient date; and for ſeveral centuries paſt, has been kept up by the fallacious artifices of ſome of the inhabitants, who themſelves fill the ſtones with water. But a real curioſity here, is a water-fall in a grotto hard by thoſe caves, where are ſtill ſhewn the chamber and table of the famous *Fee* or *Meluſine*, from whom the ancient houſe of *Saſſenage* claims its deſcent. The other three ſuppoſed wonders are arbitrary; and the competition lies betwixt the following: 1. The eye-ſtones of *Saſſenage*, generally called the *precious ſtones*, and by ſome ſuppoſed to be the *Chelidonius lapis*; theſe are ſaid to be very efficacious againſt the epilepſy, and therefore not to be confounded with the gems ſo called. The latter, which are found among the gravel in the ſprings mentioned N° 4, are very ſmooth, and have a fine luſtre, being like marble, exceeding ſoft to the touch. The beſt are thoſe of the bigneſs and ſhape of a lin-ſeed, which are tranſparent, and without angles: Being dropt into the eye they expel all heterogeneous impurities, which may have been bred therein, and their perfect ſmoothneſs prevents them from doing the leaſt damage to that orb. 2. The manna of *Briançon*, by the commonalty held to be a dew which hardens every morning on the larch-tree, but which is in fact no other than the ſap of the tree exhaled by the heat. 3. The floating meadow here lies in a lake or pond in the diſtrict of *Gap*, half a league from the town of *Gap*, at preſent called the *lake of Pelhotiers*. But this ſuppoſed meadow conſiſts merely of graſs and ruſhes, cemented as it were together by ſlime and the froth of the water,

which has gradually inſinuated itſelf into it; by which means it floats up and down. 4. The grotto of our Lady *de la Beaume in Viennois*, in which formerly was a lake with ſo violent a vortex in it that it almoſt inſtantaneouſly abſorbed a large plank with ſeveral lighted torches fixed upon it, which was left behind when the curioſity of *Francis* I. prompted him to venture on the lake. This vortex has ſince diſappeared, and left only a ſmall rivulet behind it, which is frequently dry. Some petrefactions are ſome times found here. 5. *L'Oinorhoe*, or 'the wine-ſpring,' which has the colour and taſte of wine, is the common well of *S. Peter d'Argenſon*, a village in the diſtrict of *Gap*. It is a mineral water which has been proved to be a good febrifuge, but the vinous taſte of it is wholly imaginary, though it is pretty well ſaturated with ferrugineous particles. 6. The rivulet near *Barberon*, in *La Valoire*, which is ſaid to foretel the fertility of the ſeaſon by the quantity of its water: But this is an honour which may be attributed to many other ſtreams, whoſe courſe is periodical. More of theſe ſuppoſed miracles may be ſeen in *Lancelot*'s diſſertation in the *Hamburg* Magazine, vol. iii. p. 219.

Dauphiné, yields alſo another particular which no body has yet thought proper to range among the wonders of this country, though it merits it beyond any thing elſe: This is the waters of *La Mothe*, which are highly eſteemed as a certain remedy againſt all diſorders of the ſtomach, fluxes, and even lameneſs; being much hotter than the waters at *Aix* in *Savoy*, and ſet even in competition with thoſe of *Bourbon*. *La Mothe* lies betwixt *Treves* and *La Matheſine*, in the juriſdiction of *Greiſivodan*, about five leagues from *Grenoble*, being a valley running betwixt two high mountains and enjoying no other proſpect than that of bare and ſteep rocks. The only dwellings here are wretched huts of ſtraw, inſomuch that the country is in every reſpect diſagreeable. The *Drac*, a very rapid river, proceeding from the high part of the diſtrict of *Gap*, is as it were ſqueezed in at *La Mothe*, betwixt two high rocks. On its ſhore, at the foot of a very ſteep rock is the mineral ſpring, which, if the river riſes but half a foot, is covered with its turbid water, through the ſurface of which the ſpring, however, forces its way unmixed. A little below, this river, which traverſes the whole diſtrict of *La Mothe*, after receiving all the water in the valley, precipitates itſelf from the height of about thirty toiſes into the *Drac*, to the great detriment of the roads thereabouts. To come at the ſpring, a perſon muſt clamber half a *French* league over ſteep rocks and dreadful precipices which ſeem to threaten the paſſenger with their fall; whence the approach to this fountain being ſo difficult and dangerous, it is no wonder that theſe excellent waters of *La Mothe* ſhould be ſo little frequented.

Furthermore, theſe are not the only mineral waters in the country; for at *Pont de Baret*, not far from *Die*, betwixt *Creſt* and *Montelimart*, are ſprings of great efficacy againſt tertian fevers. The ſprings at *Bordoire*, at the foot of the mountain of *Diois*, thoſe of *S. Chef*, near the abbey of *S. Antoine de Vien-*

de Viennois, thoſe at *Cremieu*, *Lannay*, *Sanſon* and *Navoz*, are alſo mineral. On the borders alſo of the county of *Venaiſſin*, at the foot of *Ventoux-hill*, is a ſpring as cold as ice in the middle of ſummer, even when the ſun-beams play on it; which likewiſe gives riſe to a river. Of the ſame degree of coldneſs too is the ſpring on Mount *Genevre*, in *Upper Dauphiné*, from whence iſſue the *Durance* and the *Po*.

The province of *Dauphiné* conſiſts of tracts of land which were formerly ſeparate petty ſtates, conſtituting a part of the Kingdom of *Burgundy*. They fell afterwards under the Kings of *Arles*, till the counts of *Albon* in *Viennois* roſe to power and made themſelves maſters of the countries of *Graiſſivaudan*, *Ambrunois*, *Gapençois*, and *Briançonnois*. It was not till long after that the others were annexed to *Dauphiné*. Count *Guigues* IV. who lived towards the beginning of the eleventh century, was baptized by the name of *Dauphin*; and his ſucceſſors not only bore the ſame name, but alſo gave it their country. *Guigues* IX. left one only daughter behind him, by name *Beatrix*, who being married to *Hugh* the Third, duke of *Burgundy*, brought him this country as a dowry. Their ſon *Andrew*, with reſpect to his grandfather by the mother's ſide, aſſumed the title of *Dauphin* and *Guigues*: And his ſon *Dauphin John*, who died in the year 1282, left his dominions to his ſiſter *Anne* wife to *Humbert* baron *de Tour du Pin*. *Humbert* III. their great grandſon, in conſideration of 120,000 gold guilders left his dominions to *Philip* youngeſt ſon to *Philip de Valois*; the future Lords of the country being obliged to bear his name and arms. In the year 1349, this agreement fully took place; for the King having elected his grandſon *Charles*, eldeſt ſon to *John* duke of *Normandy*, Dauphin, *Humbert* reſigned *Dauphiné*, embraced a monaſtic life, and became afterwards patriarch of *Alexandria*, and adminiſtrator of the archbiſhopric of *Reims*. From the time of *Charles* V. the King's eldeſt ſon and preſumptive heir to the crown has been always ſtiled *Dauphin*. The province of *Dauphiné* is rather a particular ſtate than incorporated with the Kingdom; and the King himſelf in all inſtruments relating to this province ſtiles himſelf *Dauphiné le Viennois*.

In this province are two archbiſhoprics and five biſhoprics. This country is one of thoſe which are ſtiled *Païs de droit ecrit*, that is, where the *Roman* law takes place. It has alſo particular cuſtoms of its own, and alſo a parliament, which is likewiſe a court of taxes, one provincial court of juſtice, ſeven prefecturates, three bailiwicks, four royal juriſdictions, and as many private lordſhips. The governor and general lieutenant of the province ſit in the parliament, taking place above the chief preſident. The juriſdiction of the parliament is divided into two upper prefecturates and two bailiwicks. The upper prefecturate of *Viennois* contains the diſtricts of *Vienne*, *Grenoble*, and *S. Marcellin*, with the royal juriſdiction of *Romans*; the prefecturate *des Montagnes* contains the diſtricts of *Briançon*, *Ambrun*, *Gap* and *Buys*;

the diſtrict of *Die* depends immediately on the parliament. Of the two bailiffs, one preſides over the bailiwicks of *Valence*, *Creſſe*, and *Montelimart*; and the ſecond over the provincial court of *Valence*. With reſpect to its military government, excluſive of the governor and general lieutenant, here are alſo four deputy-governors, *viz.* one for *Grenoble* and *Briançon*, another for *Ambrun* and *Gap*, a third for *Vienne* and *S. Marcellin*, aud a fourth for *Valentinois*, *Diois*, *Tricaſtinois*, and the baronies. This government is divided into

I. *Upper Dauphiné*, which includes the following territories, namely,

1. *Graiſivaudan*, in Latin *Gratianopolitanum*, or *pagus Gratianopolitanus*, given by the Kings of *Burgundy* to the biſhops of *Grenoble*, but it devolved afterwards to the count of *Albon*. A great part of the country is over-run with large deſert mountains. The moſt remarkable places in it are

Grenoble, in Latin *Gratianopolis*, the capital of this country and of the whole government, lying on the *Iſere*, into which the river *Drac* empties itſelf in this neighbourhood. It is the reſidence of a parliament erected in the year 1453, of an intendency, of an election, of a chamber of accounts, of a court of taxes, of a court of mintage, of a *marechauſſée*, and of a court of the lord-treaſurer of *France*. It is a pleaſant, ſightly and populous city, and, excluſive of other fortifications, is defended by a citadel called the Baſtile. The biſhop of this place is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of *Vienne*, has a dioceſe of 304 pariſhes, 240 of which are in *Dauphiné* and ſixty-four in *Savoy*. His income amounts annually to 28,000 livres, and his taxation at the court of *Rome* is 1000 florins. The river *Iſere* divides this city into two unequal parts, the ſmalleſt of which is called *La Perriere*, and contains one pariſh-church and one convent. The name of the largeſt is *Bonne*, and is alſo the beſt, being built with ſtraight handſome ſtreets. In it too are the biſhop's palace, the palace in which are held the courts of juſtice, the cathedral, a chapter, the arſenal and a general hoſpital. In the firſt religious wars, in the year 1562, this place was the ſcene of moſt horrible cruelties.

La grande chartreuſe, the moſt celebrated chartreuſe belonging to the order of *Carthuſians*, lies on the *Alps*, three leagues diſtant from *Grenoble*. Leading to it are two ways, one of which is called *Sapey*, and the other *S. Laurent du Pont*; but both are carried over ſteep rocks and precipices of a dreadful height, the terror of which is increaſed by the roarings of the river *Guyer le Mort*, during its precipitate courſe among them. The convent itſelf, which ſtands on an eminence reſembling a meadow, is environed with rocks and woody mountains of a much greater height ſtill. It is a ſpacious oblong ſquare walled in, and without are a few inns and ſtables. In the large hall of this convent is annually held the general chapter of the order of the *Carthuſians*, where the *German* priors take the precedence of all others, and at their arrival may ride into the court of the convent, which none of the reſt are permitted to do, but like ſtrangers, muſt alight at the gate.

gate. This privilege they hold not as being the countrymen of *S. Bruno*, founder of the order, but by reaſon of the great ſhare the *German Carthuſians* had in accommodating the ſchiſms of the papal ſee. In this hall are fine paintings repreſenting the life of *S. Bruno*, and likewiſe the pictures of the generals of the order. The former are copies of the admirable paintings in the chartreuſe at *Paris*. In a large gallery may be ſeen views of all the *Carthuſian* convents in Chriſtendom, moſtly executed by eminent hands. The church here is not large but very magnificent, and, among other reliques, contains the arm of *S. Bruno*, his body being not interred here but in *Calabria*, in a *Carthuſian* monaſtery founded by him there, this convent not having been built till after his deceaſe. The firſt ſettlement of *Bruno* and his diſciples was half a league from this place, and having no particular name was ſo called from *Carthreuſe*, a village ſeated near it in a valley which is ſtill in being. Such was the original of the general appellation of this order and its convents. From the kitchen of this monaſtery above 100 perſons are daily fed, and among them thirty monks and forty lay-brothers. The wine-cellar in it conſiſts of two lanes lined with caſks of an extraordinary capaciouſneſs, and which being immoveable, are filled through the roof by means of leather pipes. All ſtrangers are entertained here *gratis*, ſetting down their names in a particular book. This convent, as the head of the order, chuſes the general, who is obliged to reſide here during life. In deſcending from this frightful eminence, we come firſt to a houſe ſecured by double doors, which are ſhut every evening and watched by a lay-brother who lives here. A little farther is an iron forge, and beyond it a ſmall farm-houſe and a ſaw-mill.

Le Fort de Barreaux, or ſimply *Barreaux*, is a town and fort ſeated on the river *Iſere* at the entrance of the valley of *Graiſivaudan*, being the reſidence of a particular-governor, a deputy-governor and a mayor.

Saſſenage is a little place and a barony.

Corps, a ſmall place on a hill about two leagues from *Leſdiguieres*.

Mens, a little place.

Uzille, or *Vizille*, a fine ſeat on the *Romanche* and the favourite reſidence of the brave conſtable *de Leſdiguieres*.

Oiſan is a borough.

2. The little country of *Champſaur* lies ſouth of *Graiſivaudan*, near *Ambrunois* and *Gapençois*, being all over mountainous. It was poſſeſſed, for ſome hundreds of years, by the *Dauphin*'s counts of *Albon* and *Graſivaudan*. *Humbert* the laſt of the houſe of *Tour du Pin*, in the year 1336, firſt aſſumed the title of duke of *Champſaur*. *Lewis* XIV. made over a grant of this dukedom to *Francis de Bonne*, duke of *Leſdiguieres*, which belongs, at preſent, to the family of *Villeroy*. The principal place in it is

St. *Bonnet*.

3. *Brianconnois*,

3. *Brianconnois* ſtands wholly in the *Alps*, and, through it lies one of the moſt frequented roads leading out of *France* into *Italy*. Great quantities of manna are gathered here. This country long preſerved its liberty and ſubmitted, at laſt, to the *Dauphins* of *Viennois*, only on advantageous terms. It contains

Briançon, in Latin *Brigantio*, an old little town, and the capital of this country and an election, having a caſtle ſeated on a ſteep rock. Near it unite the little rivers of *Dure* and *Ance*, which thus form the *Durance*.

Monetier is a town, the inhabitants of which drive on a great trade in all kinds of haberdaſhery-wares and prints.

Queyras is a ſmall caſtle.

Obſ. The other places here, as *Cezane*, *Exilles*, *Oux* and *Chateau Dauphin*, belong, ſince the treaty of *Utrecht*, to the duke of *Savoy*.

4. *Ambrunois*, or *Embrunois*, lies alſo wholly among the *Alps*, and, in *Cæſar*'s time, was inhabited by the *Caturigæ*. To it belong

Ambrun, or *Embrun*, in Latin *Eburodunum*, or *Ebredunum*, the principal place of the country, and ſtanding on a ſteep rock, at the foot of which runs the *Durance*. It is the reſidence of a court of juſtice and an archbiſhop who ſtyles himſelf Prince and Count of *Ambrun*, and Baron of *Guilleſtre* and *Beaufort*. To him alſo belongs one half of the lordſhip and juriſdiction of the city. His ſuffragans are the biſhops of *Digne*, *Graſſe*, *Vence*, *Glandeve* and *Senez*, with the biſhop of *Nice* in *Piedmont*. His yearly revenue amounts to 22,000 livres and his taxation at the court of *Rome* is 2400 florins. The epiſcopal palace here is the fineſt building in the whole city. Excluſive of the cathedral it contains five pariſh-churches, one college of Jeſuits and a Capuchin convent.

Guilleſtre is a little town, having the title of a barony of the Empire and belongs to the archbiſhop.

Beaufort is an archiepiſcopal barony, formerly alſo imperial.

S. Creſpin and *S. Clement* are two little places.

Mont Dauphin is a fortreſs near the *Durance*.

Chorges, a very old but ſmall town, a memorial of the ancient nation of the *Caturigæ*, of which word *Chorges* is manifeſtly a corruption.

Savine is a little place.

Gapençois had formerly counts of its own, and with *Provence* came at laſt under the crown of *France*.

Gap, in Latin *Vapincum*, the capital of the country, lies at the foot of a mountain near the little river *Benne*. The repeated damages it has ſuffered both in the inteſtine and foreign wars, and more particularly its laſt calamity in the year 1692, when it was burnt down by a ſudden irruption of the enemy, have ſo reduced it that it makes but a melancholy appearance at preſent. It is the principal place, however, of an election, and the ſeat of a diſtrict

a diſtrict and *marechauſſee*. It ſtill retains alſo a biſhop of its own, ſubject to the archbiſhop of *Aix*. His revenue is 11,000 livres a year, and his taxation at the court of *Rome* 1400 florins. The dioceſe belonging to it contains 299 pariſhes. In it too are four convents, one of which lies without the city.

Tharence is a biſhop's ſee, but has nothing worth notice.

Notre Dame du Lait is an elegant church, one *French* league and a half from *Gap*. To this place is always a great reſort of pilgrims.

Serres is a little town on a mountain.

Orpiere, a ſmall place.

Leſdiguieres, a little place and a dutchy, belonging, at preſent, to the houſe of *Villeroy*.

Tallard, a town, ſeated on the *Durance*, gives the title of count.

Aſpres Les Vaynes, is a little town lying among mountains.

6. *Le Royanez* is a ſmall territory, about ſix *French* leagues in length and four broad, the inhabitants of which were by the *Dauphins* declared free from the poll-tax. In it are

Pont de Royan, a ſmall town but the capital of a marquiſate.

Baume, alſo a marquiſate.

Beauvoir, a place of no conſideration.

7. *Les Baronies* is a territory ſo called as conſiſting of two large baronies, formerly imperial.

1. The barony of *Meuoillon*, in Latin *Medullio*, was purchaſed, in the year 1300, of its laſt proprietor, by *Dauphin John*, ſon to *Humbert* I. who conferred it on his brother *Henry*, after whoſe death it was annexed to *Dauphiné*. In it are

Buy, the principal town and the reſidence of a royal juriſdiction, on the river *Oreze*.

Meuoillon, a ruined fort.

2. The barony of *Montauban*, which the *Dauphin Humbert* I. ſeized for himſelf, whoſe two ſons, *Guy* and *Henry*, poſſeſſed it ſucceſſively, but after their death it became united to *Dauphiné*.

Nions, the capital, is a very ſmall town, ſeated in a valley on the river *Aigues*, over which it has a bridge which is ſaid to be a piece of *Roman* architecture.

Montauban is a ſmall place.

The little places of *Merindol*, *Roſans* and *Condourcet*, belonging alſo to theſe baronies, contain nothing remarkable.

II. To *Lower Danphiné* belong the following diſtricts, *viz.*

1. *Viennois*, having formerly counts of its own, who, in the eleventh century, aſſumed the title of the *Dauphins* of *Viennois*. To it belong the following places; namely,

Vienne,

Vienne, in Latin *Vienna Allobrogum*, a very ancient town ſeated on the *Rhone*, being of pretty large extent, but very narrow and the ſtreets ill paved. It is the reſidence of a diſtrict, an election, a *marechauſſée* and a royal tribunal. The archbiſhop of this place enjoys the title of Upper primate of *Gaul*, and within the Kingdom his ſuffragans are the biſhops of *Grenoble*, *Viviers*, *Valence* and *Die*; and out of the Kingdom, the biſhops of *S. Jean de Maurienne* and *Geneva*. To his dioceſe belong 440 pariſhes, and his annual revenue amounts to 22,000 livres, out of which he is taxed, at the court of *Rome*, in 1854 florins. The cathedral here is a beautiful ſtructure. In it alſo are three chapters, two of which are abbies, one abbey, one priory, nine convents, one ſeminary and one college of Jeſuits. The church of *Notre dame de la vie* here is ſaid to have been a *Roman prætorium*. In this town are made anchors and ſword-blades with other manufactures in iron and ſteel, and alſo paper. *Ado* is the firſt who mentions that *Pontius Pilate*, the *Roman* governor of *Judæa*, died here. In the year 1311, the fifteenth general council was held at this place.

About 100 paces diſtant from the city is a remarkable *Roman* monument ſtanding in the fields, which, agreeably to the general opinion, is a ſepulchre. The building of it is a ſquare at the bottom, and on each ſide has a round vaulted aperture, through which a perſon may paſs, but on this quadrangle ſtands a ſtrong and high pyramid. The whole conſiſts of free-ſtone.

S. Saphorin is a borough lying about half a *French* league diſtant from the *Rhone*, in the road from *Vienne* to *Lyon*.

La Tour du Pin is a ſmall town, which was formerly a free barony, but became afterwards united to *Dauphiné*.

Quirieu is a little town, ſtanding high, near the *Rhone*.

Cremieu, a ſmall place, ſeated at the foot of a mountain, one *French* league diſtant from the *Rhone*.

Pont Beauvoiſin, is a ſmall open town divided by the river *Guier* into two parts, of which that to the eaſt belongs to *Savoy* and the other to *Dauphiné*. This river, which is the boundary betwixt *France* and *Savoy*, is, from its rapid courſe, ſirnamed *Le vif*. The ſtone bridge over it is both on the *French* and *Savoy* ſide defended with a baluſtrade and a guard of invalids.

Vierieu is a little place.

S. Vallier, a ſmall town.

La Vulpiliere and *S. Rambert* are two little places.

Tain is a ſmall town, ſeated on the *Rhone*, in the neighbourhood of which is produced that excellent wine called *Hermitage*.

Mantaille is a little village, in which, in the year 979, *Boſon* was elected King of *Burgundy*.

Pouſſillon is a little village and earldom ſeated on the *Rhone*.

Alben

Albon is a little place formerly enjoying the title of an earldom, one of the counts of which, who were poſſeſſors of the preſent *Dauphiné*, was at his baptiſm named *Dauphin*.

Beaurepaire is a little village.

Tuylins, or *Tulins*, is a ſmall village, containing a priory.

Romans is a little town ſeated on the *Iſere*, being the principal place of an election and the reſidence of a royal tribunal, but entirely demoliſhed in the civil wars. It carries on a good trade, and contains two abbies, one of which being ſeculariſed, gave riſe to the building of the place, a collegiate-church and a convent.

Triord is a delightful ſeat near this town.

St. *Antoine* is a ſmall village lying betwixt two mountains, and owing its original to the famous abbey above-mentioned, which is as it were the capital of the order of St. *Antony* and the only abbey belonging to it. In the year 1561, it was demoliſhed by the *Huguenots*, but afterwards rebuilt.

St. *Marcelin* is a well built little town ſeated on the *Iſere* and lying in a pleaſant country, being formerly the reſidence of the council of *Dauphiné*, which was erected by *Humbert* in the year 1337, but afterwards removed to *Grenoble* and changed to a parliament. In it alſo is a royal tribunal.

Puſignan is a ſmall town.

S. Jean de Bournay is a little village.

Hoſtun is a ſmall place raiſed, in the year 1712, to a dukedom, and, in 1715, to a peerage.

2. *Valentinois* is looked upon as a particular and diſtinct ſtate from *Dauphiné*, for when the King writes to *Dauphiné*, he not only ſtyles himſelf *Dauphin* of *Viennois* but likewiſe count of *Valentinois* and *Diois*. This ancient earldom was four times raiſed to a dutchy and peerage; namely, in the years 1499, 1548, 1642 and 1716, in which laſt year it fell into the poſſeſſion of the ſon of Marſhal *Matignon*, who married the eldeſt daughter of the Prince of *Monaco*, formerly duke and peer of *Valentinois*. In it are the following places of note; *viz.*

Valence, in Latin *Valentia*, the capital of this diſtrict, and lying on the *Rhone*, is pretty well built, of tolerable largeneſs and one of the moſt ancient cities in *France*, having been formerly a *Roman* colony. It is the principal place of an election, the reſidence of a prefecturate, a bailiwick, a country-court and a *marechauſſée*. The biſhop of this place is ſubject to the archbiſhop of *Vienne*, and his dioceſe conſiſts of 105 pariſhes, with a yearly revenue of 16,000 livres, out of which his taxation at the court of *Rome* is 2389 florins. The epiſcopal palace here is a beautiful building. Excluſive of the cathedral, it contains alſo one chapter and three abbies, among which, that of St. *Ruf* is the principal of an order, with ſix convents and one univerſity, which was founded originally at *Grenoble*, in the year 1339,

but removed hither by *Lewis* XI. In this town were held three councils; namely, in the years 374, 584 and 855.

Le Valentin is a fine ſeat near this city having a delightful grove.

Etoile is a borough.

Creſt, in Latin *Criſta*, is a little town, being the capital of the dutchy of *Valentinois* and the reſidence of a bailiwick. In it are one chapter, one caſtle and one tower, which has a garriſon and ſerves ſometimes for ſtate-priſoners.

Montelimart, properly *Monteil-Aimar*, or *Ademar*, ſo called from the ancient lord of that place, is a town ſeated on the river *Robiou*, being the capital of an election, the reſidence of a provincial government and a chapter, with a citadel lying on an eminence. It is neither large nor well built, but is remarkable for being the firſt place in all *France* which embraced the proteſtant religion; and among the nobility hereabouts are ſtill many of the Reformed.

Livron is a little town, ſtanding on an eminence, at the foot of which runs the river *Drome*. This place is but one *French* league from the *Rhone*.

Pierre Late is a ſmall place, ſeated on the *Berre*, having a caſtle ſtanding on a rock. This town belongs to the Prince of *Conty*.

Taulignan and *Dieu le Fit*, are two ſmall towns.

3. *Le Diois* was formerly an earldom, which the laſt count thereof ſold, in the year 1404, to *Charles* VI. It has been already obſerved, in *Valentinois*, that the Kings of *France*, in their letters to *Dauphiné*, uſe it as one of their titles. To this territory belong

Die, in Latin *Dea Vocontiorum*, the capital of the country and lying on the river *Drome*. It had once a citadel, is the reſidence of a tribunal and of a biſhop, who is the lord of the city, which conſiſts of ninety-five pariſhes and twenty-four caſtles. This biſhop is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of *Vienne*, and has a dioceſe of 200 pariſhes, with an annual revenue of 15,000 livres. His taxation at the court of *Rome* is 2126 florins. Before the revocation of the edict of *Nantes*, the Proteſtants had an univerſity here.

Aoſte is a little place ſeated on the *Drome*.

Bourdeaux is a ſmall place, in which *Iſaac Caſaubon* was educated, but his native place was *Geneva*.

Luc is a little village, ſeated on two ſmall lakes formed by the river *Drome*.

Satillans is a little town lying on the *Drome*.

Chatillon and *Valdrome* are two little places.

4. *Tricaſtin*, or *Tricaſtinois*, derives its name from its ancient inhabitants the *Tricaſtini*, and contains the following places, *viz.*

S. Paul trois chateaux, ſmall and the only town in this little territory, lying on an eminence. The biſhop of this place is ſubject to the archbiſhop of *Arles*, having a dioceſe conſiſting of thirty-four pariſhes, with a yearly revenue

venue of 10,000 livres. His taxation at the court of *Rome* is 400 florins. This place affords nothing remarkable, except the cathedral, but without the town are two convents.

Suze la Rouſſe is a little place.

Donſere, a ſmall village ſeated on the *Rhone*, gives the title of a principality and belongs to the biſhop of *Viviers*.

The PRINCIPALITY *of* ORANGE.

THE principality of *Orange*, in Latin *Oranien*, is four *French* leagues in length and three broad. The revenue of this diſtrict may be about 50,000 livres. In the ninth century this territory was under the dominion of the Kings of *Burgundy* and *Arles*. In the eleventh it had counts of its own, and ſoon acquired the title of a principality. *William*, ſon to *Bertrand des Baux*, firſt ſtyled himſelf, *by the grace of God, Prince of Orange*. Prince *Lewis* bought the ſovereignty of this principality, for 15,000 franks, of *Renatus*, King of *Sicily*. His ſon *William* was taken captive by *Lewis* XI. King of *France*, and compelled to diſpoſe to him the ſovereignty of his principality for 40,000 dollars. In 1500, however, his ſon, *John de Challon*, obtained the redemption of this contract of *Lewis* XII. His ſon, *Philibert de Challon*, died without iſſue, in the year 1531, but left his ſiſter's ſon, *Renatus* of *Naſſau*, heir; who having alſo no children, for that reaſon appointed his relation, *William* of *Naſſau*, his ſucceſſor in the principality of *Orange* and all his other eſtates; but he ſucceeded not to the peaceable poſſeſſion of his country till the year 1570. The ſovereignty of this principality was, in the year 1598, confirmed to the houſe of *Naſſau* by the treaty of *Vervins*, and, in 1678, by that of *Nimuegen*, and, in the year 1697, by that of *Ryſwick*. *William Henry*, Prince of *Orange*, was Statholder of *Holland*, in the year 1672, and created, in 1689, King of *England*. After his death, many heirs ſtarted up, among whom the King of *Pruſſia* was the moſt powerful; but, in the year 1713, King *Frederick William*, by the treaty of *Utrecht*, ceded this principality to the royal houſe of *Bourbon*. At the cloſe of the year 1714, it was annexed to the government of *Dauphiné*, the generality and intendency of *Grenoble*, and the election of *Montelimart*. In the year 1722, *Lewis* XV. gave it to the Prince of *Conty*. It contains one city, two ſmall towns, and about nine villages, and is exempt from all the uſual taxes in *France*. The places worthy of notice in it are

Orange, in Latin *Arauſio*, a very ancient city and the capital of the principality, lying in a ſpacious and delightful plain, which is pleaſantly watered by ſome ſmall rivers, the *Maine* waſhing the walls of the city, and the

Eigues alſo comes very near it. The biſhop of this place is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of *Arles*, and enjoys a yearly revenue of 10,000 livres, out of which his taxation at the court of *Rome* is 408 florins. It once had an univerſity, founded, in the year 1365, by the Emperor *Charles* IV. In 1622, *Maurice* of *Naſſau*, Prince of *Orange*, cauſed the caſtle here, which ſtood on an eminence, to be excellently fortified; but, in the year 1660, the fortifications, and, in 1673, the caſtle itſelf, was razed by order of *Lewis* XIV. Some councils were held here in the years 441, 529 and 1228. Among other remains of *Roman* antiquities to be ſeen in this place, a fine triumphal arch and an amphitheatre are both very remarkable.

Courteſon, *Gigondas* and *Jonquieres*, are all market-towns.

The GOVERNMENT *of* PROVENCE.

THIS county, the name of which is of the ſame import, and derived from the Latin *Provincia*, is bounded to the north, by *Dauphiné*; to the eaſt, by the *Alps* and the river *Var*, which divide it from the territories belonging to the King of *Sardinia*; to the ſouth, by the *Mediterranean*, and, to the weſt, is ſeparated from *Languedoc* by the *Rhone*. Its length, from *Varo* to the end of *Camargue*, is betwixt forty and forty-four *French* leagues, and its breadth, from the iſles of *Hieres* to the village of *Sauze*, about thirty. *Upper Provence* enjoys a pretty temperate air, with a great deal of meadow-ground well ſtocked with cattle. It produces alſo grain, apples and pears, but little wine; yet what it does at ſome places, ſuch as *Riez*, is the beſt in the whole province: on the contrary, *Lower Provence* is extremely hot, and near the ſea-coaſt would be much more ſo were not the air ſomewhat refreſhed by a wind called the *Biſe*, laſting uſually from nine or ten in the morning till evening, and of which more ſhall be ſaid in *Languedoc*. The north-weſt wind here alſo cools the country, and ſometimes, particularly after rains, blows freſh. *Lower Provence* produces not half corn enough for the ſubſiſtence of its inhabitants; but the ſoil being dry and ſandy, pomegranates, oranges, lemons and olives, with maſtic, cypreſs, palm and the *African* acacia trees thrive exceeding well here; as alſo ſhrubs of all kinds, ſuch as bruc, which is ſomething like box, only that the leaves are longer and more pointed, bearing alſo a red fruit, which continues on all the year round, and, by a ſingularity peculiar to itſelf, proceeds out of the middle of the leaf. The ſea-cherry tree has a leaf like the alkermes, or ſcarlet oak-berry, and its fruit, both in ſize and colour,

colour, reſembles a cherry. The medlar-tree bears a ſmall red fruit of an agreeable tartneſs. Here are alſo ſeveral trees of great benefit to the country. The wine in *Lower Provence* is thick, luſcious and heady, but the ſort moſt admired is the muſcadel. It produces vaſt quantities of truffles. The beccafigo is a ſmall delicious bird, feeding only on grapes and figs, and being much in requeſt. Among the ſea-fiſh, here is a very remarkable kind called the date, which is ſo named from the reſemblance of its ſhape to that fruit, and is found within hollow ſtones in the road and harbour of *Toulon*. In order to get them out, the ſtone muſt be broke; they abound alſo along the coaſt of the marquiſate of *Ancona* on the *Adriatic*. Iron is ſaid to be found near *Barles* and *Trans*; and near the town of *Hieres* and the village of *Garde Frennet*, even gold. Near *S. Baume*, and other places, are quarries of a black agate, and in the neighbourhood of *Marſeilles* are made tar and pitch.

The rivers here are but inconſiderable. The *Durance* has been already mentioned in *Dauphiné*. The *Sourge* riſes in the county of *Venaiſſin*, to which alſo its ſhort courſe is confined, loſing itſelf in the *Rhone*. The *Largens*, ſo called from the tranſparency of its waters, has three ſources, one at *S. Maximin*, the ſecond on the diſtrict of *S. Martin*, and the third in that of *Barjol*, falling below *Frejus* into the ſea. The *Var* divides *France* from *Italy*. Along the coaſts of the *Mediterranean* are ſeveral capes, bays, and harbours, the principal of which is *Toulon*. *Digne* and *Aix* have hot baths; and *Tortona* and the diſtrict of *Morier* contain ſalt-ſprings.

The traffic of *France* with *Spain* and *Italy*, which is almoſt wholly carried on by *Marſeilles*, the centre alſo of the *Levant* trade, deſerves ſome notice. To *Italy*, *France* exports cloths, ſerges, honey, prunes, figs, freſh eels, capers, olives, a ſpecies of ſmall ſardines, oil, ſail-cloth, *aqua vitæ*, cotton waiſtcoats, ſtockings, *&c.* to about three millions of livres, and the returns are made in hemp, rice, corn, ſulphur, aniſe, manna and ſilk, with a balance of 200,000 livres in favour of *Italy*. To *Spain* are exported all kinds of linen, ſilk, wool, gold and ſilver ſtuffs, gold, ſilver and thread-lace, with ſeveral other home and *Levant* commodities, to the amount of above nine millions of livres; but its imports from *Spain* are leſs by two millions. Their trade in ſilk to the *Levant* or *Conſtantinople*, *Smyrna*, *Salonichi*, *Athens*, *Candia*, the iſlands of the *Archipelago*, *Aleppo*, *Tripoli*, *Cairo* and *Alexandria*, is very conſiderable both in its imports and exports.

Provence is a county, which by virtue of a marriage, devolved in the 13th century to the houſe of *Anjou*, and on the death of *Charles* of *Anjou*, king of *Jeruſalem*, *Naples* and *Sicily*, and count of *Provence*, who was the laſt of the male line of his family, his dominions, in the year 1481, deſcended to *Lewis* XI. ever ſince which, *Provence* has been annexed to the crown of *France*.

The

The government of *France* conſiſts of the united counties of *Provence* and *Forcalquier*, and the *Terres adjacentes*, as they are called, which laſt lie diſperſed all over *Provence*, being formerly poſſeſſed by diſtinct lords, who inſtead of ſerving as vaſſals to the counts of *Provence*, eſteemed it more honourable to hold of the empire; and to this day conſtitute not a part of the States of a county. The King in his letters ſtiles himſelf Count of *Provence*, *Forcalquier*, and *des Terres adjacentes*. The high court of juſtice here, is the parliament inſtituted in the year 1501 at *Aix*, and ſubordinate to it are the twelve bailiwicks into which the province is divided, with the ſeven *vigueries*, or vicarſhips in the chief towns, and almoſt all the other petty juſticiaries. With reſpect to the finances, *Provence* has its own ſtates, which are compoſed of the clergy and the nobility, who are very numerous, together with the repreſentations of the communities, who in their meetings ſettle the manner of levying the ſums required by the crown. In this aſſembly the archbiſhop of *Aix* preſides, and in his abſence the oldeſt prelate. In its military government the country it is ſubject to has a governor, a general lieutenant, and four ſub-governors. The department of the firſt ſub-governor conſiſts of *Arles*, *Taraſcon*, *Forcalquier*, *Apt*, *Siſteron*, *Salon*, *les Beaux*, *Mondragon*, *Alan*, *Grignan* and *Sault*. That of the ſecond comprehends *Marſeilles*, *Toulon*, *Yeres*, part of the *viguerie* of *Aix*, and *Draguignan*. The department of the third contains *Graſſe*, *S. Paul*, *Digne*, *Colmar*, *Annot*, *Guilleaume*, *Lorgues*, *Caſtelane*, *Seine*, part of *Draguignan*, *Val de Varenne* and *Entrevaux*; and that of the fourth *Aix*, *S. Maximin*, *Brignolles*, and *Barjoux*.

French geographers divide *Provence* differently, one into two parts, a ſecond into three, and a third into as many Dioceſes: The following appears to me the moſt proper diviſion of this province.

I. *Lower Provence* conſiſts of theſe bailiwicks, *viz.*

1. The bailiwick of *Aix*, containing only its large *viguerie*, in which are,

Aix, in Latin *Aquæ Sextiæ*, ſo called from the *Roman* commander *Sextus Calvinus*, who built a caſtle there, which he called after the warm baths he found on the ſpot, and his own name. This place is the capital of *Provence*, and one of the fineſt cities in the Kingdom. It ſtands in a valley of conſiderable extent, planted chiefly with olives, and is rather populous than large; the ſtreets in it are well paved, and the houſes handſome, with a moſt beautiful ſpacious walk called *Orbitelle*, which conſiſts of three rows of trees interſperſed with fountains, and lying within the city. It is an archbiſhopric, the ſeat of a parliament, a *generalité*, a *recette*, a chamber of accounts, a court of taxes, a mint, an office of the treaſurer of *France*, a conſulate, a royal juriſdiction and *prevoté*; and alſo of the general lieutenant's-court, the city magiſtracy, the chief-bailiff of *Provence*, the chief *Prevôt de Marechauſſée* of the whole country, and a *Viguier*, or King's judge, &c.

&c. Under its archbiſhop are the biſhops of *Apt*, *Riez*, *Frejus*, *Gap*, and *Siſteron*, yet his province conſiſts only of eighty pariſhes, but he enjoys a revenue of 32,000 livres, out of which his taxation at the court of *Rome* amounts to 2400 florins. In the cathedral here lie four counts of *Provence*, and in the church-treaſury is a conſecrated roſe of gold, the preſent of Pope *Innocent* IV. to Count *Raymond Berenger*. In this city alſo are two colleges, with an univerſity founded in the year 1409, an academy of the beaux arts, erected in 1668; a public library in the town-houſe, eighteen convents, a palace, formerly the reſidence of the counts, now occupied by the high-bailiff, the parliament and the chamber of accounts; and ſeveral ſightly buildings which lie particularly about its charming walk. The nobility of *Provence* reſide here, eſpecially in winter, ſo that this city, for company, is reckoned the moſt agreeable in the whole Kingdom, next to *Paris*. In its ſuburbs, the warm mineral ſpring, once ſo famous, was found a ſecond time in the year 1704, but with great decay of its ancient virtues. Its neighbourhood here produces excellent wine; but its principal trade conſiſts in its incomparable oil. Some ſtuffs are alſo made here.

Rians, is a borough and marquiſate, in a vale.

Roquevaire, a borough, ſeated on the *Vienne*.

Pertuis is a little town, lying in the moſt fertile part of the province; being the ſeat of a rural-court, and belonging formerly to the county of *Forcalquier*. The Abbot *de Montmajour* is partly lord of this city. It contains alſo one pariſh-church and five convents.

Lambeſc is a pretty town, and principality belonging to the houſe of *Lorrain Armagne*. In this place are held the public meetings. It contains alſo two convents.

Salon, a little town ſtanding high, contains one collegiate church, and belongs to the archbiſhop of *Arles*, who has a fine ſeat here. This place is reckoned among the *Terres adjacentes*. In the *Franciſcan* church here is interred the pretended prophet *Noſtradamus*, with a tomb-ſtone as ſingular as himſelf, which is placed obliquely in the wall, and has an epitaph inſcribed on it, above which is a painted buſto of the prophet taken in his 59th year. In this town, indeed, he lived, and in the year 1566 alſo died, but the place of his birth was *St. Remy*.

Iſtres is a little place, near which are the ſalt-works of *Valduché*.

Berre, a town ſeated on a lake of ſalt-water which communicates with the ſea, being five miles long, three broad, and from four to fourteen fathom deep, and every where navigable; makes great quantities of a very fine ſalt, but the air is unwholſome.

Martigues is a little town, ſtanding on an iſland at the mouth of the above-mentioned lake towards the ſea, being erected out of the ruins of the old town of St. *Genes*, and enjoying the title of a principality. It was anciently

ciently reckoned very ſtrong, and was firſt taken, in the year 1591, by *Charles Emanuel*, duke of *Savoy*, after a long defence.

Jonquieres is a little town, and, together with

Ferrieres, likewiſe a ſmall town, may be looked on as the ſuburbs of *Martigues*, both lying on each ſide of it, on the continent.

Before *Martigues* lies another ſmall iſland, which is defended by a fort called *Tour de Bouc*.

Aubagne is a town enjoying the title of a barony.

La Ciotat, a ſea-port, erected out of the ruins of *Ceireſte*, is famed for its muſcadel wine.

Caſſis is a little place, having a deep but narrow harbour called *Mion*.

2. The bailiwick of *Arles* contains the *vigueries* of *Arles* and *Taraſcon*, in which are the following places, namely,

Arles, anciently *Arelas*, *Arelate* and *Arelatum*, a large and well-built city on the *Rhone*, but lying in a marſhy ſoil, and conſequently enjoying not the moſt wholeſome air. It is an archbiſhopric and the ſeat of a bailiwick, a *viguerie*, a court of admiralty and an office of the five great farms. Subject to its archbiſhop are the biſhops of *Marſeille*, St. *Paul trois chateaux*, *Toulon* and *Orange*. He ſtyles himſelf Prince of *Montdragon*, has a province of fifty-one pariſhes and a yearly revenue of 33,000 livres, out of which his taxation at the court of *Rome* is 2008 florins. Excluſive of its cathedral, it contains one collegiate and ſeven pariſh churches, with an abbey, fourteen convents, one college of Jeſuits, one hoſpital and a royal academy of ſciences founded there in the year 1688. *Arles* was anciently the capital of the Kingdom of *Burgundy*, which, on its erection by *Boſon*, was alſo called the Kingdom of *Arles*. The diſtrict belonging to this city is large, and ranked among the *Terres adjacentes*. Several councils have been held here, the moſt ancient and diſtinguiſhed of which was that in the year 314. Among its numerous *Roman* antiquities, the moſt remarkable are, 1. A large collection of *Roman* ſepulchral monuments, urns and the like, which is kept in the archbiſhop's palace; and among theſe is an urn of very extraordinary dimenſions, containing between twenty and twenty-two gallons. 2. A large obeliſk of porphyry, which was dug up here in the year 1675, and in 1676, ſet up again and dedicated by *Lewis* XIV. The new plain pedeſtal of ſand-ſtone, belonging to it, ill agrees with the valuable monument above. 3. The upper part of an Æſculapius, with a ſerpent twining round it. 4. An amphitheatre, but almoſt wholly hid among private houſes and which ſeems to have been compleated. 5. A fragment of a circus, conſiſting of a door with two capital *Corinthian* pillars of marble. 6. The remains of the *Roman* capitol which was erected here. 7. The *Elyſian* fields, as they are called, which ſtand near the city, and are the place where the *Romans* uſed to bury the aſhes of their dead. Accordingly we ſee here an incredible number of ſtone and marble *ſarcophagi*, ſome ſtand-

ing half, ſome entirely out of the ground, with and without inſcriptions. Theſe fields became afterwards a Chriſtian cemetery. The ſpot on which they ſtand is as it were a mine of antiquities, in which a virtuoſo, if not very profitably, at leaſt might very laboriouſly, ſpend his whole life in diging and rummaging.

Near the city the *Rhone* divides itſelf into two large branches, forming the iſland of *Camargue*, called, in Latin, *Camaria*, which is one of the beſt and moſt fruitful tracts in this country, being interſected with ſeveral canals. The rapidity of the current here carries ſuch a quantity of ſand with it that its outlets are ſo ſhallow as to be ſcarce practicable to ſhipping; at leaſt, they are very dangerous. This critical ſpot is called *Tampan*. The eaſt branch of the river is the broadeſt, and at its mouth is called *gras de paſſon*: the other mouths, or outlets, are called *gras* or *grous*. On this iſland, at the mouth of the *Leſſer Rhone*, lies

Les Trois Maries, a little town, by the inhabitants of *Provence* accounted a ſacred place, from an opinion, that the three *Maries*, mentioned in the hiſtory of our Saviour, together with St. *James* the younger, landed here.

Betwixt the *Rhone* and the lake of *Berré*, but ſomewhat more northward, is a ſtony plain called *Crau*, in Latin *Crava*, producing very fine herbage, which the numerous flocks of ſheep feeding here ſeek for beneath the ſtones. Here alſo grows a fine wine, and in the moraſſes adjacent to the plain are ſalt-works.

Les Baux, or *Baulx*, in Latin *Baltium*, and corruptly *Baucium*, is a town ſeated on a hill and having an old caſtle which was once very ſtrong. The ancient lords of this place were of great power and conſideration, poſſeſſing all that tract called at preſent, from this place, *Terres Bauſſenques*, and comprehending ſeventy-nine places. *Bertrand*, lord of *Baux*, married *Tiburgo*, heireſs of *Orange*. This houſe became extinct in *Raymund de Baux*, Prince of *Orange*, who left two daughters behind without any male iſſue. The eldeſt of theſe, by name *Mary*, and married to *John de Chalon*, was Princeſs of *Orange*. The youngeſt, named *Elis*, enjoyed the lordſhip of *Beaux*, which, after her death, became united to the county of *Provence*, and is reckoned among the *terres adjacentes*. *Lewis* XIII. raiſed it to a marquiſate; and, in the year 1642, conferred it on the Prince of *Monaco*.

The following places belong to the *viguerie* of *Taraſcon*; viz.

Taraſcon, a very ancient town, ſeated on the *Rhone*, being large, well built, and the reſidence of a *viguerie* and royal tribunal. In it is to be ſeen a handſome caſtle fortified in the antique taſte, with one collegiate-church, one college, ſeven convents and one abbey.

S. Remy, is a pretty, ancient, large and populous town, ſeated in a fruitful country, near a lake called *La Glaciere*. In it is a collegiate-church and without the town are two convents. *Lewis* XIII. conferred this place on the Prince of *Monaco* as a dependency of *Baux*.

Chateau Regnard is a market-town.

Orgon is a ſmall town ſeated near the *Durance*.

3. The government of *Marſeille*, to which belongs only one *viguerie*. In it are the following places of note, *viz.*

Marſeille, in Latin *Maſſalia*, and *Maſſilia*, the ſecond city in *Provence*, but the firſt in point of trade. It is large, rich, and the moſt ancient place in all this province; and, as a town, is ſaid to have exiſted 500 years before the birth of Chriſt. It is ſeated, at the foot of a rocky mountain, near the ſea, being divided into the old and new town. The former lies on an eminence, conſiſting of narrow crooked ſtreets with mean houſes; whereas, in the latter, the ſtreets are ſtraight and broad, and adorned with handſome edifices. The Walk here is a very long ſtreet, decorated on each ſide with beautiful houſes, and, in the middle, betwixt two rows of lofty trees, it is beaten hard and contains a proper number of trenches for reſting places. This city is the reſidence of a bailiwick and the principal place of a *recette*, having a biſhop ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of *Arles*, who has a dioceſe containing thirty-ſix pariſhes with an annual revenue of 30,000 livres, his taxation at *Rome* being 700 florins. In it is alſo a mintage, together with four pariſh-churches, including the cathedral and two collegiate ones, with two abbies, an academy of the *beaux arts* and an obſervatory. It contains alſo a large arſenal well ſtored with all the implements for fitting out the King's gallies. The large armory here, which conſiſts of four walks croſswiſe and is accounted the fineſt in the whole Kingdom, contains arms for 40,000 men. In the arſenal is a dock for building the gallies. This is roofed over and communicates with the harbour, which is a parallelogram, having publick and private buildings on the two long ſides and one of the ſhorter. The other ſide is the iſſue into the *Mediterranean*, which is defended, on each point, by a fine ſtrong fort. The entrance into the harbour, on account of a rocky cape near it, is difficult and has not a depth of water enough for men of war. Gold and ſilver ſtuffs are made here, but of its great trade I have ſpoken in the general commerce of *Provence*. In the year 1720, this city was viſited by a moſt deplorable peſtilence, which raged till 1722.

Oppoſite to the harbour lie three ſmall iſlands called

1. *If*, on which *Francis* I. built a ſtrong caſtle, which ſerves at preſent only as a place of confinement for the delinquents who are natives of *Marſeille*.

2. *Ratonneau*, anciently St. *Etienne*, on which the duke of *Guiſe*, towards the end of the ſixteenth century, built a fortreſs.

4. The bailick of *Brignoles* conſiſts of the following *vigueries*; viz.

1. To the *viguerie* of *Brignoles* belong

Brignoles, in Latin *Brinonia*, a pretty large town, ſeated in a fine country, and deriving its name from its excellent plumbs, by the ancients called *Brinones*.

Brinones. Excluſive of its pariſh-church, this place contains five convents and one hoſpital.

Vins is a little place erected into a marquiſate about the year 1641.

Le Val, alſo a little place.

Carces is a ſmall place and an earldom.

2. To the *viguerie* of St. *Maximin* belongs

St. *Maximin*, a little town, owing its original to a convent of *Benedictines* founded there, but poſſeſſed, at preſent, by *Dominicans*. This place has a manour-court and a *viguerie*,

La Sainte Beaume, or *Baume*, is a celebrated place, ſeated on a high rocky mountain, and having a cave in which, according to the real belief of the inhabitants of *Provence*, who cannot bear to hear it diſputed, St. *Magdalen*, ſiſter to *Lazarus*, ſpent thirty years in a rigid penance. This place is now changed into a church with a convent near it. A little way higher up, lies

St. *Pilon*, having a chapel.

3. To the *viguerie* of *Barjols* belong

Barjols, or *Barjoux*, a pretty large, handſome town, and the capital of a *recette* and a *viguerie*, containing alſo a royal court of juſtice with a collegiate-church and two convents.

5. The diſtrict of *Toulon* conſiſts only of one *viguerie*, to which belongs

Toulon, in Latin *Tolo Martius*, being a pretty large city and the principal place of a *recette*, the reſidence alſo of a diſtrict and a manor-court, of a *marechauſſée* and an admiralty. It is defended by very ſtrong fortifications towards the land ſide, and the new part of the town is very handſome. The biſhop of this place is ſubject to the archbiſhop of *Arles*, having under him a dioceſe of twenty-five pariſhes with a yearly revenue of 15,000 livres, out of which his taxation at the court of *Rome* is 400 florins. Excluſive of the cathedral, in it are nine convents with a fine houſe of Jeſuits, a ſeminary and a college under the direction of the fathers of the oratory. The old and new harbour lie contiguous, and, by means of a canal, we paſs from one to the other, both having an outlet into the ſpacious outer harbour, which is naturally almoſt of a circular figure, being ſurrounded with hills. Its circuit is not leſs than three hours, and on the entrance, on both ſides, it is defended by a fort with ſtrong batteries. The new harbour, which is a work of *Lewis* XIV. is alſo well defended by batteries, and round it ſtands the arſenal, where every man of war has its own particular ſtore-houſe, but the guns and cordage are laid up ſeparate. In it are ſpacious working houſes for black-ſmiths, joiners, carpenters, lock-ſmiths, carvers, *&c.* The rope-houſe is built wholly of free-ſtone, being 320 toiſes in length, with three arched walks, in which as many parties of rope-makers may work at the ſame time. The general magazine here, which ſupplies whatever may be wanting in the particular ſtore-houſes for

ſingle ſhips, contains an immenſe quantity of all kinds of ſtores diſpoſed in the greateſt order and conveniency. The cannon-foundery here is alſo worth viewing. In the year 1707, the duke of *Savoy* laid ſiege to this city but without ſucceſs. In the year 1721, it ſuffered greatly by the plague. It makes a ſort of coarſe woollen cloth and its neighbourhood abounds in capers.

Sixfours is a town, ſeated on a hill, and having a harbour called St. *Cenary*. The inhabitants here of both ſexes are ſaid to be larger than the other *provençals*.

Ollioules, properly *Olieulles*, is a town which ſeems to owe its name to its plenty of fine olives. The nunnery here, in the year 1730, became known all over *Europe* by the infamous practices of the Jeſuit *Girard* and *Mademoiſelle Martha Catherine Cadiere*, concerning which many pamphlets have been publiſhed in all countries.

Seyne is a town and harbour in *Toulon* road.

6. The diſtrict of *Hieres* conſiſts of the *viguerie* of the ſame name, and contains the following places, *viz.*

Hieres, in Latin *Areæ*, a little town, formerly much more conſiderable than at preſent, and having once a harbour where pilgrims bound for the Holy Land uſed to embark; but the ſea here is now retired above 2000 paces from the place. This town is the ſeat of a diſtrict-court, of a *recette* and *viguerie*, contains one collegiate with two other pariſh-churches, five convents and nunneries. The ſoil here is excellent, and being well improved with orchards produces the nobleſt fruit in *France*. A great deal of ſalt is made here both from the ſea-water and that of a large ſalt lake, but the air was unwholeſome till a canal was carried from the lake to the ſea, whereby it is conſiderably mended.

This town gives name to

The iſlands of *Hieres*, in Latin *Stoëchates*, which lie in the neighbouring ſea, and in conjunction with the continent form a fine road. Theſe iſlands are three, each having its particular name. The principal, and that lying neareſt the town, is *Porqueroles*, or *Porqueyroles*, ſo called on account of the great number of wild hogs which ſwim over hither from the continent to come at the acorns, abundance of oaks growing here. It is four *French* leagues in length and one broad, containing an old caſtle for its defence. The ſecond is *Portecroz*, that being the name of the harbour where a fort is built. The third is called *Titan*, or *Levant*, from its ſituation eaſtward of the two former, being four *French* leagues in length and one broad, but uninhabited. It was formerly, according to *Pliny*, called *Cavaros*. The *Marſilians* gave particular *Greek* names to theſe iſlands from their ſituation; namely, *Prote*, *i. e.* 'the firſt;' *Meſe*, 'the middle,' afterwards *Mediana*; and *hypaëa*, 'the lower.' In 1655, theſe iſlands were raiſed to a marquiſate.

quiſate. On them are found the moſt curious medicinal plants of all ſpecies growing in *Italy*, *Spain*, *Greece* and *Egypt*.

Bregancon, a caſtle on an iſland, was raiſed to a marquiſate in the year 1674.

Couloubrieres is a little place.

Souliers is a market-town, having a convent, the country around it fruitful.

Le Puget is a market-town.

Cuers is a market-town containing a collegiate-church.

7. The diſtrict of *Draguignan* conſiſts of three *vigueries*; namely,

1. The *viguerie* of *Draguignan*, containing

Draguignan, one of the largeſt towns of the whole province, and the country around it very fruitful. It is alſo the ſeat of a bailiwick, a *viguerie* and a tax-office; has a collegiate-church, ſix convents and one college.

Frejus, or *Frejuls*, in Latin *Forum Julii* and *Colonia Pacenſis*, or *Colonia Octavanorum* and *Claſſenſis*, is a fortified city, ſeated on the river argent, half a *French* league diſtant from the ſea. In it is a court of admiralty and an office of the five great farms. Its biſhop is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of *Aix*, having under him a dioceſe containing eighty-eight pariſhes with a yearly revenue of 28,000 livres, out of which he is taxed 1000 florins at the court of *Rome*. The *regale* does not take place in this church, but on the vacancy of the ſee, the vicar-general diſpoſes of all livings in the biſhop's gift. This city contains four convents. Among the remains of *Roman* works to be ſeen here, is an amphitheatre and aqueduct of conſiderable length.

Grimaud, a little town, formerly ſo much nearer the ſea, that St. *Tropez* bay was frequently called from it. This place is a marquiſate, on which *La garde du Frainet*, *La Molle*, *Cogolin*, *Gaſſin*, *Ramatnel* and St. *Tropez* are dependencies.

St. *Tropez*, or *Torpez*, is a little ſea-port, ſeated on a bay about four *French* leagues in length, to which it gives name. In it is a priory from which the town itſelf had its riſe, with a convent and a good citadel.

Pignans is a market-town, containing one collegiate-church, two convents and four chapels, which lie without the town.

Le Puget is a little place.

Villecroſſe is alſo ſmall but has fine grottoes in its neighbourhood.

Bargemon ſtands on a hill which is covered with vines and olive-trees, but ſurrounded with mountains.

Favas is a little place, formerly much more conſiderable than at preſent, being deſtroyed, in the eighth century, by the *Saracens*.

Fayence is a very ancient town, ſeated on the river *Benſon*.

2. The *viguerie of Aups*, ſo called from

Aups,

Aups, or *Aulpes*, in Latin *Alpes*, a little town, but the ſeat of a royal court of juſtice, a ſmall manor, and a *recette*; containing alſo a collegiate church and two convents.

3. The *viguerie* of *Lorgues*, ſo called from

Lorgues, a little town lying on the river *Argent*, is the ſeat of a royal court of juſtice, of a *viguerie* and a tax-office, and contains one collegiate church. To the *viguerie* belongs the two villages of *Salegos* and *La Baſtide*.

8. The diſtrict of *Graſſe*, in which are the following *vigueries*, viz.

1. The *viguerie* of *Graſſe*, to which belong

Graſſe, one of the fineſt cities of the province, and the principal place of the diſtrict, with a *viguerie* and a *recette*, being alſo a biſhop's ſee, ſubject to the archbiſhop of *Ambrun*. Its dioceſe conſiſts of twenty-two pariſhes, with an annual revenue of 22,000 livres, taxed in 424 florins at the court of *Rome*. The city ſtands on an eminence in a very fruitful country, is populous, and contains in it ſeven convents.

Antibes, in Latin *Antipolis*, one of the moſt ancient cities of the province, is ſeated in a rich country, having a harbour for ſhips of middling burden; and a good citadel. In it are two convents, and many remains of *Roman* antiquities. This place is particularly celebrated for its delicate manner of preparing the ſmall kind of ſardines.

Cape *Garaup*, or *Garoupe*, projects a great way into the ſea and forms the bay of *Cannes*.

Cannes is a little town, having a ſmall harbour, and giving name to the above-mentioned bay.

5. The *iſles de Lerins* lie oppoſite to *Cannes*, being very fertile and pleaſant, and in conjunction with the continent, form a good road called *Gourjean*. In the year 1635 theſe iſlands were taken by the *Spaniards*; but recovered again in 1637 by the *French:* They are, 1. *Sainte Marguerite*, formerly called *Lero*, being the largeſt, though only one *French* league in length and one fourth of a league broad. It lies three leagues ſouth-eaſt of *Cannes*, having formerly a convent dedicated to St. *Margret*, and being defended, at preſent, by three forts called *Le fortin*, *Le fort Arragon*, and *Le fort Royal*; the laſt of which is the principal. 2. St. *Honorat*, anciently *Lerina*, is ſeparated from the former by a narrow ſtrait, being ſo called from an archbiſhop of *Arles*, who founded a celebrated abbey here which is ſtill in being. For its defence it has a ſtrong tower, garriſoned by a party from *S. Marguerite*. Here are alſo two very ſmall iſlands called *La Formique*, and *La Grenille*.

La Napoule is a little place ſeated on the bay of *Cannes*.

Vence, in Latin *Vincium*, an ancient city, which was formerly an earldom, but is only a barony at preſent. The biſhop of this place, who is ſubject to the archbiſhop of *Ambrun*, has a Dioceſe conſiſting of twenty-three

three pariſhes, with a yearly revenue of 7000 livres, being taxed at the court of *Rome* in 200 florins. He is lord alſo of one part of the city, but the other part belongs to the houſe of *Villeneuve*, with the title of a barony.

2. The *viguerie* of *S. Paul de Vence* compriſes *S. Paul*, a fortified little town, the principal place of the *viguerie*, and a *recette*.

S. Laurent, a market-town near the mouth of the *Var*, producing excellent wine.

Le Puget les treizes dames, is a ſmall place.

II. *Upper Provence* conſiſts of the following bailiwicks, *viz.*

1. The bailiwick of *Caſtelane*, comprehending three *vigueries*.

1. To the *viguerie* of *Caſtelane* belongs

Caſtelane, a little town, which is the ſeat of the bailiwick, a *viguerie* and a *recette*. It ſtood formerly on a hill, but in the year 1260, the inhabitants ſettled at the foot of it on the river *Verdon*. In it are two convents; and it is generally the reſidence of the biſhop of *Senez*. About a quarter of a league diſtant from the city is a ſalt-ſpring, the water of which iſſues in ſuch abundance as at a ſmall diſtance to drive a mill, afterwards joining the river *Verdon*.

Senez, in Latin *Sanitium*, is a mean place, the country around it wild, barren and mountainous, yet is it a biſhop's ſee, ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of *Ambrun*. It has a dioceſe of about forty pariſhes, with a revenue of 10,000 livres *per annum*, out of which it is taxed at the court of *Rome* in 300 florins. The juriſdiction of the city is divided betwixt the biſhop, the chapter, and the count of *Carces*.

2. To the *viguerie* of *Montiers* belong

Montiers, in Latin *Monaſterium*, a pretty good town, and the ſeat of a *viguerie*, of a *recette*, and of a diſtrict-court. In it is a convent of *ſervites* *, and a manufacture of mock-china.

Riez, anciently *Albece*, a ſmall city ſeated on the *Auveſtre*, in a fine plain, abounding with excellent wine and fruits; gives the title of count. The biſhop, who is lord of the city, is a ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of *Aix*. His dioceſe conſiſts of ſixty-one pariſhes, and his yearly revenue is 15,000 livres, out of which he is taxed at the court of *Rome* in 850 florins. In this city are three convents.

Valenſole is a market-town, having two convents.

La Palud and *Montpezat* are the next places.

3. To the *viguerie* of *Aunot* belongs

* The *Servites* are a religious order in the church of *Rome*, founded about the year 1233, by ſeven *Florentine* merchants, who, with the approbation of the biſhop of *Florence*, renounced the world, and lived together in a religious community on Mount *Senar*, two leagues from that city. It is pretended, that when they firſt appeared in the black habit given them by the biſhop, the very children at the breaſt cried out, *See the Servants of the Virgin*; which miracle determined them to aſſume the name of *Servites*, or Servants.

Aunot or *Annet*, a little town, and the capital of the *viguerie*.

4. To the *viguerie* of *Guilleaumes* belongs

Guilleaumes, a town lying among mountains, and the principal place of the *viguerie*, of a *recette*, and a juriſdiction.

Le Puget Figette and *Le Puget Rouſtan* are two little places.

Glandeves, in Latin *Glanata*, a city, now deſtroyed by the inundation of the *Var*, formerly gave the title of count and was a biſhop's ſee. The epiſcopal palace is ſtill ſtanding, but the biſhop of this place reſides at *Entrevaux*, whither moſt of the inhabitants have alſo retreated. This dioceſe is ſubject to the archbiſhop of *Ambrun*, and conſiſts of fifty-ſix pariſhes. The revenue belonging to it is 10,000 livres, and its taxation at the court of *Rome* 400 florins.

Entrevaux is a town ſituate near *Glandeves*, in which the biſhop of the above-mentioned place has for ſome time paſt reſided, and in which is alſo the cathedral.

To the diſtrict of *Digne* belong four *vigueries*.

1. To the *viguerie* of *Digne* belongs

Digne, in Latin *Dinia*, a ſmall but very ancient city, ſeated at the foot of the mountains near the little river *Bleone*, being the capital of the *viguerie* and diſtrict, and having alſo a *recette*. The biſhop of this place is baron of *Lauzieres*, and ſubject to the archbiſhop of *Ambrun*, having under him a dioceſe containing fifty-ſix pariſhes, with an annual revenue of 10,000 livres, out of which his taxation at the court of *Rome* is 400 florins. In this city are five convents. The hot mineral waters here, ſaturated with ſulphur and alcaline ſalt, are uſed both in drinking and bathing. The country around it is fine, and abounds in fruit.

Oraiſon is a town, raiſed in the year 1588 to a marquiſate.

Champtercier, anciently *Oyſe*, is a barony, which in the year 1627 was united to the marquiſate of *Villars-Brancas*.

Les Mees is a market-town.

2. To the *Viguerie* of *Seyne* belong

Seyne, in Latin *Sedena*, and *Sezena*, a town lying among the mountains, being the principal place of the *viguerie*, a *recette*, a royal *prevoté*, and country-court. In it are two convents.

3. To the *viguerie* of *Colmars* belongs

Colmars, a little town, which is the ſeat of the *viguerie*, of a *recette*, and a country-court. Near it is a ſpring which ebbs and flows, though not periodically.

4. In the valley of *Bareme* is

Bareme, a town lying on the river *Aſſe*; the principal place of the valley, and the ſeat of a *recette*.

3. The diſtrict of *Siſteron* conſiſts of the following places, *viz.*

1. To the *viguerie* of *Siſteron* belongs

Siſteron,

Siſteron, in Latin *Secuſtero*, and *Segeſterica*, a city, having a ſmall citadel ſeated at the foot of a rock on the *Durance*. It is the principal place of the diſtrict, of a *viguerie*, of a *recette*, and alſo of a manor-court; and the ſeat likewiſe of a biſhop, ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of *Aix*. His revenue is 15000 livres *per annum*, and his taxation at the court of *Rome* 800 florins. The dioceſe conſiſts of ſixty-four pariſhes. Belonging to it are two cathedrals, *viz.* one here, and the other at *Forcalquier*. In the city too are five convents; and on the other ſide of the river is a pretty large ſuburb called *La Baume*, containing one pariſh-church and one convent.

2. To the *viguerie* of *Cournillon* belongs

Cournillon, a market-town and a barony.

3. The earldom of *Grignan* receives its name from

Grignan, a little town, which is the capital of the earldom.

4. The diſtrict of *Forcalquier* contains

1. The *viguerie* of *Forcalquier*, to which belongs

Forcalquier, in Latin *Forum Calcarium*, and corruptly, *Forcalquerium*. This place is the ſeat of a diſtrict-court, of a *viguerie* and a *recette*; and the capital of an ancient county, which on the deceaſe of *William*, the laſt count thereof, devolved, in 1208, to his grand-daughter and heireſs *Gaſſenda*, ſpouſe to *Alphonſo* II. earl of *Provence*; by which means it became united to *Provence*. The King ſtill ſtiles himſelf count of *Forcalquier*. The collegiate church here is called a joint cathedral of the biſhop of *Siſteron*, this place having been for a ſhort time in the 11th century an epiſcopal ſee. In it are four convents.

Lurs, *Mane*, and *Royallane*, are all little places.

Manoſque, in Latin *Manneſca*, one of the moſt populous towns in the whole country, ſtands on the *Durance*, in a very fertile and delightful valley, having in it two pariſh-churches and ſeven convents. It is alſo a commandery of the knights of *Malta*, the commander of which ſtiles himſelf prefect and *great-croſs* of the order of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*. Near the town is a mineral ſpring.

Peyruis, is a little place, having a royal court of juſtice, not a few affirm its ancient *Latin* name to have been *vicus Petronii*, and the town itſelf the birth-place of the celebrated *Petronius*.

2. The *viguerie* of *Apt*, to which belongs

Apt, in Latin *Apta Julia*, a city lying on the little river *Calavon*, being the ſeat of a *viguerie*, of a *recette*, and alſo of a biſhop, who has the title of *Prince of Apt*, though not lord of the city. He is a ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of *Aix*, has a dioceſe containing thirty-three pariſhes, and enjoys a yearly revenue of 9000 livres, out of which his taxation at the court of *Rome* is 250 florins. Excluſive of the cathedral, this city contains two abbies and eight convents. This place boaſts of having the body of *S. Anne*; but it may with better reaſon value itſelf on the remains of *Roman* antiqui-

ties found here. In it, in the year 1362, was held a cou ncil. The plumb of this town are in great repute.

Villard, is a little place, being a dutchy and peerage.

Cucuron, a ſmall place, containing a convent of *Servites*.

Cadenet is a little place, which was formerly a *vicomté*.

The valley of *Sault*, in Latin *Saltus*, was erected into an earldom in the year 1562, and belongs to the neighbouring country. It receives its name from the great quantity of wood in its diſtrict, in which ſeveral glaſs-houſes have been erected. In it is one borough of the ſame name, and three villages.

5. Laſt is the valley and diſtrict of *Barcelonetta*, lying in the *Alps*, on the border of *Dauphiné*, and in the county of *Nice* in *Italy*. *Francis* I. diſpoſſeſſed the duke of *Savoy* of this place, adding it to *Provence*; but *Henry* II. reſtored it again to *Savoy*. Laſtly, at the peace of *Utrecht*, in the year 1713, it was ceded again to *France*, and in 1714, incorporated in the government of *Provence*. The principal place in it is

The little town of *Barcelonette*, founded in the year 1230, by *Raymund Berenger*, count of *Provence*, who gave it that name, in memory of the origin of his family, which he derived from *Barcelona* in *Catalonia*.

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The State of *Avigon* and the County of *Venaiſſin* may not improperly be introduced in this place; for though this country belongs to the Pope, and not to *France*, yet the greateſt part of it being ſurrounded by *Provence*, it may be deſcribed here by way of appendix. This moſt delightful country, which particularly abounds in corn, wine, and ſaffron, contains the diſtrict of *Avignon* and the county of *Venaiſſin*, which are not to be confounded.

The city and diſtrict of *Avignon* belonged formerly both to the counts of *Toulouſe* and *Provence*, but continual quarrels ariſing betwixt theſe lords, the inhabitants placed themſelves in a ſtate of independency, which laſted till the death of the laſt count of *Toulouſe*. *Johanna*, his heireſs, and ſpouſe to *Alphonſo*, count of *Poitiers*, brought him all her poſſeſſions and claims, whence uniting with his brother *Charles* of *Anjcu*, who had married the heireſs of *Provence*, in the year 1261, they reduced the inhabitants of *Avignon* to their former ſubjection. On the death of *Alphonſo*, his part of *Avignon* fell to *Philip the Bold*, who left it to his ſon *Philip the Handſome*, and he, in 1290, conferred it on *Charles*, King of *Sicily* and count of *Provence*. In the year 1348, *Johanna*, Queen of *Sicily* and counteſs of *Provence*, diſpoſed of the town and its diſtrict to Pope *Clement* VI. for 80,000 florins.

Le Comtat Venaiſſin, or the county of *Venaiſſin*, anciently *Venaiſſe*, ſo called from the town of *Venaſque*, the *Vendauſca*, or *Vendaſca* of the ancients

cients was poſſeſſed, after the 11th century, by the counts of *Toulouſe*, but reaſſumed again in the 13th century, and held by Count *Raymond the Elder*. The Popes pretended to the ſovereignty of this country from the time of Count *Raymond de S. Gilles*, although it is certain that the Emperors, as Kings of *Arles*, had juſtly exerciſed that power. In the year 1234, the Emperor *Frederick* II. transferred the Imperial rights in the towns of *Iſle* and *Carpentras*, and the other parts of the county of *Venaiſſin* to *Raymond the Younger:* And the Pope found himſelf compelled to relinquiſh them to him. *Raymond* left them to his daughter *Johanna*, and her huſband *Alphonſo*. From them it deſcended by inheritance to *Philip the Bold*, King of *France*, who, in the year 1273, reſtored it to Pope *Gregory* X. as a fief of the ſee of *Rome*; and from that time it has been governed under the Popes, by officers called *Rectores*.

This country is ſubject to few taxes, paying only a ſmall matter, as the tenths of its products, which may make about the 60th part of its revenue, inſomuch that the yearly charge of the vice-legate and the militia, with other expences, exceed what income ariſes from it to the court of *Rome*. The *French* farmers-general, have by means of a ſum of money, obtained the monopoly of ſalt and tobacco in this country, though that trade is ſtill carried on in the Pope's name.

To the State of *Avignon* belongs

Avignon, in Latin *Avenio*, a city lying on the *Rhone*, which here is joined by the *Sorgne*, being a very beautiful place. It is ſurrounded with a wall of fine freeſtone; but carries on little traffic, eſpecially ſince the manufacturcs of printed linen, which afforded a comfortable ſubſiſtence to great numbers of the inhabitants, were ſuppreſſed here in favour of the *Eaſt-India* company, who purchaſed this prohibition by a round ſum paid into the Pope's hands. The vice-legate, as governor, uſually reſides in the papal palace, which is a large ſtructure of freeſtone environed with moats, but far from being a regular building. The arſenal is a long lofty place, but without any other fire-arms in it than ſuch as are juſt neceſſary to be diſcharged on public rejoicings. The upper court of the vice-legate is called the *Rota*, with a right of appeal to *Rome*. In this town is alſo a *viguerie*. Its ancient dioceſe was raiſed in the year 1475, to an archbiſhoprick, with the biſhops of *Carpentras*, *Cavaillon* and *Vaiſon*, for its ſuffragans. The cathedral here, which ſtands on the ſame eminence with the palace, is not very large. In two chapels in it are to be ſeen the monuments of Pope *Benedict* XII. and *John* XXII. The moſt remarkarkable thing in the former is the chair, or throne, of the ancient Popes during their reſidence here. In the church of the *Celeſtines* is the tomb of *Clement* VII. and the patronal ſaint of the place is Cardinal *Peter*, of *Luxemburg*, who in his 18th year was a Cardinal, died in his 19th, and ſince his death has performed ſeveral miracles, which, by way of proof, are finely painted in his

chapel. In this church has alſo been erected a ſplendid chapel, with a monument to it in honour of the ſhepherds, who are ſaid to have built the ſtone bridge here leading over the *Rhone*. In the church of the *Franciſcans* is the tomb of the beautiful and learned *Laura*, immortalized by the poetry and paſſion of *Petrarch*, but the grave belonging to it is covered only with a flat ſtone. In the time of *Francis* I. when the church was repairing, the King's curioſity led him to have the grave opened, and in it was found a leaden box with a medal and ſome *Italian* verſes by *Petrarch*, written on parchment; and his Majeſty in return for the diſturbance thus offered to her aſhes honoured *Laura* with a copy of verſes, which lies alſo preſerved in the leaden box. In this town are two ſocieties of Jeſuits, to one of which belongs a fine college, with an univerſity founded in the year 1303. Betwixt the years 1305 and 1377, the Popes reſided here. The *Jews* enjoy a free exerciſe of their religion in this city.

In the county of *Venaiſſin* are the following places, namely,

1. In the juriſdiction of *Carpentras*, in Latin *Carpentoracte Meminorum*, and as the *Abbé Longuerve* ſuppoſes, called alſo *Forum Neronis*, the capital of the county and the ſeat of a court of juſtice, the rector of which, is, as it were, prefect of the county. It ſtands on the river *Rouſe*, has a biſhop and an abbey. In the year 527 a council was held here.

Vaiſon, a little town and caſtle ſeated on a mountain, at the foot of which runs the river *Ouveſe*. The old town, which has lain in ruins for ſeveral centuries, is ſeated in the plain. Belonging to it is a biſhop who is lord alſo of the town, but has a very ſmall revenue.

Venaſque is a little town, ſtanding on a mountain, near the river *Naſque* or *Venaſque*. It was formerly the capital of the county, which derives its name from it; and likewiſe the ſeat of a biſhop, afterwards removed to *Carpentras*.

Bedouin and *Bedarides*, are market-towns, ſeated on the river *Ouveſe*.

Le pont de Sorgue is a town lying near the conflux of the *Sorgue* and *Ouveſe*, being the ſeat of a provincial judge.

Malaucene is a town, having a provincial judge.

Pernes is a ſmall place on the *Sorgue*, with a provincial judge.

Savournin is a borough.

Boulene is a little town, with a provincial judge.

Caderouſſe is a little place lying on the *Rhone*, being alſo the ſeat of a provincial judge.

2. In the diſtrict of *L'iſle*, in Latin *Inſula*, the beſt and handſomeſt town in the whole country, on an iſland in the river *Sorgue*, and the ſeat of the juriſdiction: The country around it extremely delightful.

Cavaillon, a mean little place, ſeated on an eminence in an iſland of the river *Durance*, a branch of which falls into the river *Calavon*, is a biſhop's ſee, having a provincial judge, a particular judge of its own, and an abbey.

Menerbe is a little place, and the reſidence of a provincial judge.

Vaucluſe is alſo a ſmall place, where *Petrarch* and his *Laura* reſided. Here the *Sorgue* riſes, which cloſe to its ſource precipitates itſelf from a high rock like a ſtream and ſoon becomes navigable. *Petrarch* has given us ſeveral pompous deſcriptions of this ſpring.

3. In the juriſdiction of *Vaulreas* is

Vaulreas, *Valreas*, or *Vareas*, a little town, the capital and ſeat of this juriſdiction, lying among the mountains of *Dauphiné*.

Vizan, a little place having a *caſtelany*.

Sainte Cecile and *La Palud*, ſmall places, yet having provincial judges.

Bouſchet is a little place having an abbey.

Boulene, a ſmall town, having a provincial judge.

Mornas, a little town, ſeated on the *Rhone*, and the reſidence alſo of a provincial judge.

The GOVERNMENT *of* LANGUEDOC.

THIS province, to the eaſt, is divided by the *Rhone* from *Provence*, *Avignon* and *Dauphiné*; to the north, is bounded by *Lyonnois*, *Auvergne* and *Guyenne*; to the weſt, the *Garonne* divides a great part of it from *Gaſcony*; and, ſouthward, it terminates on the counties of *Rouſſillon* and *Foix* and the *Mediterranean*. The eaſtern coaſt, from *Agde* as far as the *Rhone*, is remarkably increaſed, the ſea having retired from it conſiderably, as appears evident on conſulting ancient maps and the accounts of ancient geographers, with reſpect to the ſituation of ſeveral of its maritime places when compared with the preſent. It is a difficult matter to determine the largeneſs of this country, the figure being ſo irregular. Its extent, however, from weſt to eaſt, may be computed at about ſeventy *French* leagues; but from north to ſouth, in the narroweſt part, it is betwixt ten and twelve; and in the broadeſt, weſtward, almoſt thirty, being, eaſtward, almoſt thirty-two. *Languedoc* compriſes nearly all that tract of land anciently called *Narbonenſis Prima*, with a conſiderable part alſo of *Aquitania Prima*, and a part of *Viennois* and *Novempopulania*. Theſe ſeveral countries were united about the beginning of the thirteenth century, and are under the immediate dominion of the *French* King; whence alſo aroſe the name of *Languedoc*. This newly conquered country, in order to diſtinguiſh it from the ancient royal dominions, being divided, according to its two general languages, or dialects, into the language of *Oc* (*Langue d' Oc*)

d' Oc) and the language of *Oui (Langue d' Oui)*; the former of which was the *Provinçal* and the latter proper *French*, the *Provinçals*, inſtead of *Oui* ſaying *Oc*. The county of the language of *Oc* contained all ſouth of the *Loire*, being dependent on the parliament of *Toulouſe*. The country of the *Oui* tongue included thoſe parts north of the *Loire*, and belonged to the parliament of *Paris* In time the pronunciation came to be ſhortened from *Laugue d' Oc* to *Languedoc*, denoting the country of the language of *Oc*, which alſo was the etymology of the *Latin* word *Provincia*, or *Patria Occitana*, or *Ouitania*, the preſent *Latin* for *Languedoc*.

This country is very mountainous, particularly the *Sevennes* or *Cevennes*, in Latin *Cabennæ*, which are of a great height and very ſteep, yet being, as it were, the head quarters of the Proteſtants, abound in people. It produces plenty of grain, fruits and fine wines, with large plantations of olives and mulberry-trees; the latter for ſilk-worms and the former for oil, though its oil does not come up to that of *Provence*. The manner of threſhing * here is by cauſing a number of mules and horſes coupled together to run about in a circle upon the grain which is ſtrewed under them, and afterwards they alſo tread the ſtraw into ſuch ſmall pieces as ſaves the trouble of chopping it. Among the products of its ſoil may be reckoned the paſtel, or woad, here, in Latin *glaſtum*, which is preferable to that of other countries. It is found particularly in *Upper Languedoc*, where the ſoil is rich, and there, in particular, in *Lauraguez*; being ſtill the ſource of a pretty good trade to the inhabitants, though the diſcovery of indigo has been no ſmall detriment to it. Woad is a plant with a root uſually an inch thick, and a foot, or a foot and a half, in length, with five or ſix leaves growing from it above the ground, which are a foot long and ſix inches broad. The flower repreſents a croſs and bears an oblong ſeed, which is ſometimes of a violet and ſometimes of a yellow colour: of theſe the former is the beſt. It is uſually ſown in *February* and requires a good ſoil with great care after it begins to ſhoot. When the herb is ripe, it is cut off cloſe to the ground and immediately pounded to a paſte, which is made up into cakes, or balls, weighing a pound and a quarter; theſe, when thoroughly dried in the ſun, are reduced to a powder which gives a very beautiful and laſting blue. For above a hundred years paſt a hundred thouſand cakes of paſtel have been ſent down the *Garonne* from *Toulouſe* to *Bourdeaux*, which, at a moderate computation of thirteen livres per cake, amounts to one million and a half of livres; but its vent, at preſent, is very ſmall in compariſon of what it was formerly, indigo, as a finer powder, having ſuperſeded the uſe of paſtel, though this, with the preparation beſtowed on indigo, would afford as good a die in every reſpect. The fork-tree, in Latin *lotus arbor*

* We find frequent alluſion to this manner of threſhing in the Scriptures, particularly in the firſt book of *Corinthians*, *Job*, *Iſaiah* and the *Revelations*; in the three latter of which it is applied to wine-preſſes, and in *Micah* alſo to olives.

fructus

fructus ceraſi celtis fructu negricante, *Aliſier*, *Micacoulier*, *Fanabrague*, is alſo one of the curioſities of this country and grows particularly on Mount *Coutach*, on which the town of *Sauve* ſtands. It is alſo found in *Lower Languedoc* and *Provence*, and likewiſe in *Spain* and *Italy*, but is beſt cultivated at *Sauve*. The ſtem of this tree is from two to four feet high, when its further growth is generally checked. At the top of this ſtem grow a conſiderable number of ſtraight ſhoots, which are ſuffered to grow five or ſix feet; and, about the third year, are cut into the ſhape of three pronged forks; and, in the ſixth, ſeventh, and frequently not till the ninth, when they have compleated their growth, are carefully cut off cloſe to the ſtem, undergoing a ſecond formation in a hot oven.

The winds in this country are alſo worthy notice. Along the ſouthern coaſt of the province, which is properly a long valley extending from *Toulouſe* to the very ſea, frequently blows a wind which is generally weſt, but ſometimes north and ſometimes ſouth-weſt. This wind increaſes gradually, and being cool refreſhes the country in ſummer. The inhabitants call it *Cers*, in conformity to its ancient name, which was *Circius*, or *Cercius*. Oppoſite to this blows another from the eaſt, or ſouth-eaſt, and even ſouth, which is called *Autan*, and, in Latin, *Altanus*. This wind is firſt perceived near *Narbonne* and *Agde*, and at *Caſtelnaudari* is very violent. It is of a hot nature, cauſes head-aches, with loſs of appetite, and ſeems to ſwell the whole body. In the eaſtern part of the country is frequently felt a cold and very ſtrong north wind, which follows the courſe of the *Rhone* in the valley through which it runs from north to ſouth, being called *biſe*, or the *black*, and having in *Strabo* the ſynonimous name of *Melamboreas*. Sometimes too, in direct oppoſition to the former, blows a ſouth wind, called a ſea wind, which is uſually accompanied with a drizzling rain; but, when dry, has the ſame morbid effects as the *Autun* in *Upper Languedoc*. Laſtly, in the heat of ſummer, from the coaſts of *Leucate* to the *Rhone*, ſea-breezes conſtantly ſet in at nine or ten o'clock and laſt till about five in the evening, to the great refreſhment of the air. Theſe are called *garbin*. It is alſo to be obſerved here, that in the dioceſe of *Mirepoix*, at the foot of the *Pyrenees*, near the villages of *Blaud*, or *Eſcale*, in a narrow valley wholly environed with mountains, excepting towards the north-weſt, through certain apertures in, or betwixt, the mountains and two or three hundred paces wide, blows a very cool weſt, or north-weſt gale, which prevails chiefly in ſummer and then only in the night In clear and warm weather this gale is much ſtronger than in a thick and cold air, and is called *le vent de pas*. In ſummer-time it cools the whole valley, and in winter prevents white froſts; but blowing only the night, the inhabitants of the village of *Blaud* are able to winnow their corn only at that time.

The marble dug near *Coſne* is very beautiful, and, at ſeveral places in *Lower Languedoc*, as *Laymont*, *Caſtres*, &c. are found turquoiſes. The lead

lead mines too, near *Durfort*, in the dioceſe of *Alais* and the iron mines here afford nothing remarkable, but here are certain ſprings which are worthy of notice. The *Fonteſt-orbe*, *i. e.* interrupted ſpring,' riſing near *Belleſtat*, in the dioceſe of *Mirepoix*, on the river *Lers*, has its periodical ſtoppages. That of *Fontanch*, betwixt *Sauve* and *Quiſſac*, in the dioceſe of *Niſmes*, is both periodical and mineral. *Balaruc*, near *Montpelier*, has warm baths. In this country are alſo mineral ſprings at *Valbs*, *Lodeve*, *Camares*, *Gabiar*, *Olarques*, *Baſtide*, *Romeirouſe*, *Vendres*, *Guillaret*, *Campagne*, *Rennes*, *Maillat*, *S. Laurens*, *Youſet* and *Peyret*.

The principal rivers in the province are, the *Rhone*; the *Garonne*, which iſſues from the valley of *Aran*, in the *Pyrenean* mountains; the *Aude*, which runs from *Cerdagne*; the *Tarne*, which proceeds from *Gevaudan*; the *Allier*, receiving its ſource in the ſame country, and the *Loire*, which iſſues from the *Vivares* and falls into the *Mediterranean*.

The royal canal here is a work highly deſerving a more ample deſcription. The intent of it was ſo to join the ocean with the *Mediterranean*, that ſhips might paſs from one ſea into the other without going round by *Spain*. The *Romans* are ſaid to have formed ſuch a project and, under *Charles the Great*, *Francis* I. and *Henry* IV. it was again revived, but nothing done in it. Under *Lewis* XIV. *Riquet*, after employing twenty years in a minute conſideration of every particular, having his gardener for his only counſellor, compleated the plan, which he executed betwixt the years 1666 and 1680. This canal begins at the harbour of *Cette*, or *Sette*, on the *Mediterranean*, and traverſes the lake of *Thau*, paſſing by the towns of *Eraut* and *Orb*, and a quarter of a mile below *Toulouſe*, is conveyed by three ſluices into the *Garonne*. It is forty *French* leagues in length, has every where a depth of water of ſix feet, ſo that a cargo of 1800 quintals may be forwarded to any place on it; and the breadth, both ſhores included, as far as they belong to the count of *Caraman*, is twenty-four toiſes, reckoning ſix feet to each toiſe. In the whole canal are ſix *corps d' ecluſes*, many of which conſiſt of two, three and four ſluices, by means of which the water is confined in the hilly parts.

For the commodiouſneſs of this canal, at St. *Ferreol*, a quarter of a mile below *Revel*, betwixt two rocky mountains repreſenting a half-moon, is a large reſervoir 1200 toiſes in length, 500 in breadth and twenty deep, with a ſuperficies 114,510 toiſes, which, after receiving the rivulet of *Laudot*, iſſues down from the mountain. This reſervoir is further incloſed by a wall 400 toiſes in length, twenty-two toiſes high and twenty-nine feet thick, having a ſtrong mole before it, which is again environed and further ſecured by a wall of free-ſtone. Under this dam runs a vaulted paſſage reaching to the main wall, where three large cocks of caſt braſs are turned and ſhut by means of iron-bars, which cocks diſcharge the water, through mouths as large as the trunk of a man's body, into a vaulted aqueduct,

duct, where it runs through the outward wall under the name of the river *Laudot*, continuing its courſe to the canal called *Rigele de la plaine*, and along this to another fine baſon near *Naurouſe*, not far from *Caſtelnaudari*, which is 200 toiſes in length and 150 in breadth, with a depth of ſeven feet. Though the above-mentioned cocks remain open for ſome months ſucceſſively, there is, notwithſtanding, no viſible diminution of the water in the great reſervoir. Not far from *Beziers* are eight ſluices, which form a regular and grand caſcade 160 toiſes long; and, by means of theſe, the ſhips croſs the river *Orb*, which runs near the city, and continue their voyage on the canal. Above it, betwixt *Beziers* and *Gapeſtan*, is the *Mal pas*, where the canal is conveyed, for the length of 120 toiſes, under a mountain cut into a very lofty arcade, the greateſt part of which is lined with free-ſtone, excepting towards the end where it is only hewn through the rock, which is of a ſoft ſulphureous ſubſtance. At *Agde* is a round canal ſluice with three openings, three different depths of the water meeting there; and the gates are of ſuch ingenious conſtruction, that veſſels may paſs through by opening either the maſter pleaſes; a contrivance which raiſed admiration in the great *Vauban* himſelf. The leſſer rivers and ſtreams which might have prejudiced the canal have been carried under it by water-courſes, of which there are forty-four and eight bridges. This canal coſt thirteen millions, part of which money was furniſhed by the King and part by the ſtates of *Languedoc*. The King granted to *Riquet*, the inventor, and his male-heirs, all the juriſdiction and revenues belonging to it, ſo that the crown does not come into poſſeſſion till the extinction of that line. Ships paſſing on it, for every hundred weight, pay twenty ſols; and the King himſelf, for military ſtores, *&c.* ſent by way of this canal, pays the ſame impoſt; ſo that the revenue, eſpecially in time of a briſk trade, is very conſiderable: but, on the other hand, the charges attending it are alſo very great. The ſalaries of the ſeveral directors, receivers, ſurveyors, lieutenants, clerks and watchmen alone amount to 100,000 livres, beſides the great expences of repairs. The counts of *Caraman*, deſcendants of the above-mentioned *Riquet*, are alſo obliged to keep paſſage-boats, which are drawn by mules or horſes; and, though there are no paſſengers, they muſt go and come at ſtated times.

The coaſt of *Languedoc* is in itſelf dangerous and wants, beſides, good and ſecure harbours. The city of *Montpelier*, by means of the river *Lez* and the lakes near it, carries on, at the harbour of *Sette*, the greateſt maritime trade in all the province, though the whole is of no great conſideration. With reſpect to the commerce of this province, it conſiſts principally of manufactures and other goods. Wine is exported hence to the coaſts of *Italy*, oil to *Switzerland* and *Germany*, and, in a good year, corn alſo to *Italy* and *Spain*; dried cheſtnuts and raiſins to *Tunis* and *Algiers*, and cloth to *Switzerland*, *Germany* and the *Levant*. The cloth-trade to the *Levant* is the

moſt conſiderable, and three ſorts of it are ſent thither; the beſt of which is called *Mahon*, the ſecond *Londrins* and the worſt *Londres*. The ſlight woollen-ſtuffs exported from hence I omit, but ſilk is one of the moſt beneficial articles. The traffic of particular cities ſhall be taken notice of hereafter.

In the fifth century this country was over-run by the *Viſigoths*, who ſettled here. About the beginning of the eighth century theſe were driven out by the *Saracens*, who ſoon began to encroach on their neighbours, but received a dreadful overthrow from *Charles Martel*, and, being afterwards diſpoſſeſſed by his ſon *Pepin*, the country fell to the crown of *France*. At the cloſe of the ninth century, the counts of *Toulouſe*, the margraves of *Gothien* and the dukes or counts of *Provence* ſhared the ſovereignty of this province. In the tenth century, the counts of *Toulouſe*, by the junction of the marquiſates of *Gothien* and *Provence*, with their own territories, became poſſeſſed of far the greateſt part of *Languedoc*, being alſo maſters of many diſtricts in *Aquitaine* of which they ſtyled themſelves Dukes or Princes. As their families divided, ſo they alſo divided theſe provinces; but, at the cloſe of the eleventh century, their ſeveral territories were again united under the celebrated *Raymund de S. Giles*, who firſt ſtyled himſelf duke of *Narbonne*, count of *Toulouſe* and marquis of *Provence*, tranſmitting theſe honours to his deſcendants. All the parts of what is at preſent called *Languedoc*, were either by force or treaty ſucceſſively brought under the immediate ſovereignty of the Kings of *France*, particularly after the deceaſe of *Raymund* VIII. and his daughter and ſon-in-law, when *Philip the Bold* took poſſeſſion of the country; but it was the year 1361 before *Provence* was formally united to the crown. *Charles* VII. ſeparated from *Languedoc* that part of *Aquitaine* which had formerly belonged to it; and *Lewis* XI. detached from it the whole part of the government of *Toulouſe* on the left of the *Garonne*. Since this no changes have been wrought in the limits of *Languedoc*. Towards the middle of the ſixteenth century the reformation made a ſingular progreſs in this country; but was attended with a civil war, which was carried on with greater rage and obſtinacy here than in the other parts of *France*. *Languedoc* was the ſcene of continual troubles and cruelties for above one hundred years, and more blood was ſhed here than in the whole Kingdom beſides; yet is it ſtill thought to have a great number of ſecret Proteſtants in it.

In no one province of *France* are the clergy more numerous and wealthy than in *Languedoc*, there being three archbiſhops and twenty biſhops here; and the whole eccleſiaſtical revenues amount to 25,041,852 livres *per annum*. It has alſo a great number of inferior courts ſubject to the two ſupreme ones, which are the parliament of *Toulouſe*, and the chamber of accounts and taxes at *Montpelier*. The governors of diſtricts here reſemble the bailifs in other provinces, and are eight in number, every diſtrict having a court of juſtice, to which lie appeals from the royal courts, or *vigueries*. In it is alſo a ſuperior foreſt-

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Under the governnor of *Languedoc* are three general-lieutenants; namely, one over *Upper Languedoc*, or the dioceſes of *Montauban*, *Alby*, *Caſtres*, *Lavaux*, *Carcaſſonne*, *S. Papoul*, *Mirepoix*, *Rieux* and *Toulouſe*; the ſecond over *Lower Languedoc*, or the dioceſes of *Alet*, *Limoux*, *Narbonne*, *S. Pons*, *Bezier*, *Agde*, *Montpelier* and *Lodeve*; and the third over the dioceſes of *Nimes*, *Alais*, *Mende*, *Puy*, *Viviers* and *Uſez*. It has alſo nine inferior governors, each of which has reſpective departments. The firſt, *Toulouſe*, *Montauban*, *Rieux* and a part of *Upper Cemengues*; the ſecond, *Caſtres* and *S. Pons*; the third, *Papoul*, *Carcaſſonne*, *Lavaux* and *Alby*; the fourth, *Gevaudan*; the fifth, *Montpelier*, *Nimes*, *Alais*, *Lodeve* and the harbour of *Cette*; the ſixth, *Beziers*, *Narbonne* and *Agde*; the ſeventh, *Mirepoix*, *Alet* and *Limoux*; the eighth, *Velay* and *Upper Vivarez*; the ninth, *Uſez* and *Lower Vivarez*. The moſt general diviſion of this country, among the *French* geographers, is the following, *viz.*

I. *Upper Languedoc*, containing nine dioceſes, namely,

1. The dioceſe of *Toulouſe*, in the *Toulouſain*, in which is

Toulouſe, the capital of *Languedoc*, and one of the moſt ancient cities in the Kingdom, being ſituate in a moſt delightful plain on the *Garonne*, and the reſidence of an archbiſhop and the ſecond parliament of the Kingdom. It is the ſeat alſo of an intendency and a receivers-office, of a provincial-court, of a governor, of a *viguerie*, of a royal tribunal, an admiralty, a *marechauſſée*, a foreſt-court, a mint, *&c.* Next to *Paris* it is ſaid to be the largeſt city in all *France*. The ſtreets in it are moſtly broad and the houſes built of brick. It is not, however, very populous; and, though ſo finely ſituated, its trade is inconſiderable, its principal article that way being *Spaniſh* wool. This is chiefly imputed to their vanity, for a merchant here, after acquiring any conſiderable fortune, makes it his chief aim to be a *capitoul*, or to have a ſeat in the city council, and then gives over trade. The inhabitants too, in general, have no great inclination for commerce. The dioceſe of its archbiſhop contains in it 250 pariſhes, and his ſuffragans are the biſhops of *Montauban*, *Mirepoix*, *Lavaux*, *Rieux*, *Lombez*, St. *Papoul* and *Pamiers*. His revenue amounts to 60,000 livres a year, and his taxation at the court of *Rome* is 5000 florins. The cathedral here is very ancient, but contains nothing remarkable. In the church of *S. Sernin*, or *S. Saturnin*, are ſaid to lie thirty bodies of ſaints and among them ſeven of the apoſtles, one of whom is affirmed to be St. *James the Younger*, though St. *Jago de Compoſtella*, in *Spain*, boaſts alſo of being poſſeſſed of the body of that apoſtle. Near this church ſtands a ſecularized abbey. The church of *La Dorade* is ſo called

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In no one province of *France* are the clergy more numerous and wealthy than in *Languedoc*, there being three archbiſhops and twenty biſhops here; and the whole eccleſiaſtical revenues amount to 25,041,852 livres *per annum*. It has alſo a great number of inferior courts ſubject to the two ſupreme ones, which are the parliament of *Toulouſe*, and the chamber of accounts and taxes at *Montpelier*. The governors of diſtricts here reſemble the bailifs in other provinces, and are eight in number, every diſtrict having a court of juſtice, to which lie appeals from the royal courts, or *vigueries*. In it is alſo a ſuperior foreſt-

foreſt-court with ſeven dependent on it. *Languedoc* is one of the provinces where the ſtates meet to deliberate on the concerns of the country. Theſe conſiſt of the clergy, the nobility, (namely, a count, a viſcount and twenty-one barons) and the commons, who are called together by the King every *October*. *Toulouſe* and *Montpelier* have mints of their own.

Under the governnor of *Languedoc* are three general-lieutenants; namely, one over *Upper Languedoc*, or the dioceſes of *Montauban*, *Alby*, *Caſtres*, *Lavaux*, *Carcaſſonne*, *S. Papoul*, *Mirepoix*, *Rieux* and *Toulouſe*; the ſecond over *Lower Languedoc*, or the dioceſes of *Alet*, *Limoux*, *Narbonne*, *S. Pons*, *Bezier*, *Agde*, *Montpelier* and *Lodeve*; and the third over the dioceſes of *Nimes*, *Alais*, *Mende*, *Puy*, *Viviers* and *Uſez*. It has alſo nine inferior governors, each of which has reſpective departments. The firſt, *Toulouſe*, *Montauban*, *Rieux* and a part of *Upper Cemengues*; the ſecond, *Caſtres* and *S. Pons*; the third, *Papoul*, *Carcaſſonne*, *Lavaux* and *Alby*; the fourth, *Gevaudan*; the fifth, *Montpelier*, *Nimes*, *Alais*, *Lodeve* and the harbour of *Cette*; the ſixth, *Beziers*, *Narbonne* and *Agde*; the ſeventh, *Mirepoix*, *Alet* and *Limoux*; the eighth, *Velay* and *Upper Vivarez*; the ninth, *Uſez* and *Lower Vivarez*. The moſt general diviſion of this country, among the *French* geographers, is the following, *viz.*

I. *Upper Languedoc*, containing nine dioceſes, namely,

1. The dioceſe of *Toulouſe*, in the *Toulouſain*, in which is

Toulouſe, the capital of *Languedoc*, and one of the moſt ancient cities in the Kingdom, being ſituate in a moſt delightful plain on the *Garonne*, and the reſidence of an archbiſhop and the ſecond parliament of the Kingdom. It is the ſeat alſo of an intendency and a receivers-office, of a provincial-court, of a governor, of a *viguerie*, of a royal tribunal, an admiralty, a *marechauſſée*, a foreſt-court, a mint, *&c.* Next to *Paris* it is ſaid to be the largeſt city in all *France*. The ſtreets in it are moſtly broad and the houſes built of brick. It is not, however, very populous; and, though ſo finely ſituated, its trade is inconſiderable, its principal article that way being *Spaniſh* wool. This is chiefly imputed to their vanity, for a merchant here, after acquiring any conſiderable fortune, makes it his chief aim to be a *capitoul*, or to have a ſeat in the city council, and then gives over trade. The inhabitants too, in general, have no great inclination for commerce. The dioceſe of its archbiſhop contains in it 250 pariſhes, and his ſuffragans are the biſhops of *Montauban*, *Mirepoix*, *Lavaux*, *Rieux*, *Lombez*, St. *Papoul* and *Pamiers*. His revenue amounts to 60,000 livres a year, and his taxation at the court of *Rome* is 5000 florins. The cathedral here is very ancient, but contains nothing remarkable. In the church of *S. Sernin*, or *S. Saturnin*, are ſaid to lie thirty bodies of ſaints and among them ſeven of the apoſtles, one of whom is affirmed to be St. *James the Younger*, though St. *Jago de Compoſtella*, in *Spain*, boaſts alſo of being poſſeſſed of the body of that apoſtle. Near this church ſtands a ſecularized abbey. The church of *La Dorade* is ſo called

from a gilded, but now a coal-black, image of the Virgin *Mary*, which ſtands on the great altar, and, in any time of calamity, is the conſtant refuge of the inhabitants. The name of the architect was *Luke*, which being marked on the baſe, has given riſe to an imagination among the commonalty, that St. *Luke* carved this image. The church of the *Carmelites* here has a magnificent chapel belonging to it. The *Dominican* church is large and ſplendid. Under the choir of the *Franciſcan* church is a vault where bodies dry without mouldering. The ſociety of the Blue Penitents is the moſt renowned fraternity in the whole Kingdom, having on its regiſters Kings, Princes of the blood and even eminent eccleſiaſtics. The univerſity here was founded in 1228, and in this city is alſo a noble college of Jeſuits, with a *collegium patrum doctrinæ Chriſtianæ*, but particularly the *jeux floreaux*, which was raiſed to an academy in the year 1694. This conſiſts of forty-two members, who employ their talents chiefly in poetry, and every year, on the third of *May*, give away four prizes; *viz.* one golden and three ſilver flowers. They meet in the town-houſe, which is a ſpacious building called the *capitolium*, and hence it is that the aldermen are termed *capitouls*. The moſt remarkable particulars in it are, 1. The window in the inner court, through which the brave duke of *Montmorency* was led to the ſcaffold where he was beheaded. 2. The white marble ſtatue of *Clementia*, who is ſaid to have inſtituted the above-mentioned floral prizes in the year 1540. 3. The chamber where the academy meets. 4. The hall, which is adorned with the buſtos of illuſtrious and celebrated natives of *Toulouſe*, as alſo of two *Gothick* Kings who reſided here, of ſome counts of *Toulouſe* and ſeveral diſtinguiſhed civilians. 5. Fifteen large parchment folios, delicately written and illuminated, being annals of the city, commencing from the year 1288, and annually continued by the eldeſt *capitoul*. Theſe were drawn originally up in *Latin*, but, under *Francis* I. were altered to *French*. The three firſt volumes are principally filled with the portraits and names of the *capitouls*, and the following contain all the memorable events and tranſactions throughout the whole Kingdom. Here is alſo an academy of the ſciences and liberal arts. On the *Garonne*, near the city, is a large mill conſiſting of ſixteen wheels with horizontal water-wheels. The ſtone-bridge over the *Garonne*, which is 135 toiſes long and twelve in breadth, reſting on ſeven arches of different magnitude, is a coſtly piece of workmanſhip, and, except the cantons, which are of ſtone, is wholly built of brick. At half an hour's diſtance below the city, the celebrated canal joins the *Garonne*, which here becomes navigable. In this city are made *Bergamo* carpets, but of little value, together with ſome ſlight ſilk and woollen ſtuffs. The latitude of *Toulouſe*, *Caripuy* has found to be 43° 35′ 40″ and ½.

Grouille is a ſeat near *Toulouſe* having fine gardens belonging to it and a delightful grove.

Caſtel-

Caſtelnau de Strettefons is a little place and a barony belonging to the ſtates.

Hauterive is a ſmall town, ſeated on the river *Ariege*.

Verfeuil too a little town.

Ville Franche de Lauragais is a little town in the country of *Lauragais*.

Mongiſcar, alſo a ſmall town.

Carming, or *S. Felix de Carming*, is a little town, having a collegiate-church.

2. To the dioceſe of *Montauban*, which city lies in *Quercy*, belong the following places; *viz.*

Caſtel Sarazin, a little town in the *Toulouſain*, ſeated on the *Garonne*. Its name is not derived from the *Saracens*, but probably from the little river *Azin*, which here falls into the *Garonne*, and thus ſignifies *Caſtel Sur Azin*. Near it formerly muſt anciently have ſtood a place called *Ville Longue*, the royal court of juſtice here ſtill bearing that name.

Montech is a little town.

Griſol, or *Grizoles*, a ſmall town, famous for good knives and ſciſſars.

Villemur is a little town ſeated on the river *Tarn*.

Roquemaux, a little town, having a fort.

3. The dioceſe of *Alby* conſtitutes the northern part of the diſtrict of *Albigeois*, from whence the *Albigenſes* take their name, being an upright people who ſo early as the eleventh century oppoſed popery, and adhered to the truth amidſt the violent perſecutions which their integrity drew upon them. But it muſt not be concealed that great numbers of worthleſs diſſolute people have mingled with them, ſpreading a lamentable corruption and licentiouſneſs among them. The country produces plenty of corn, wine, fruits and ſaffron; is alſo populous but poor; which is attributed to the ſickneſs of the year 1693 and their heavy impoſts. To the dioceſe of *Alby* belongs

Alby, in Latin *Albiga*, the capital of the country of the *Albigeois*, ſtanding on an eminence near the river *Tarn*. It is the reſidence of an archbiſhop, of a *recette*, of a *viguerie*, of a royal tribunal, of a *marechauſſée* and a foreſt-court. The ſuffragans of its archbiſhop are the biſhops of *Rhodez*, *Caſtrez*, *Cahors*, *Valres* and *Mende*. His dioceſe contains 327 pariſh-churches, and his yearly revenue amounts to 95,000 livres, out of which his tax at the court of *Rome* is 2000 florins. He is lord alſo of the city, though the high and low juriſdiction, as likewiſe the high demeſnes here, are in the King's hands. The cathedral belonging to it is one of the richeſt and fineſt in the Kingdom: the archiepiſcopal palace is alſo very noble, and the little town of *Chateauvieux* forms a handſome ſuburb. The walk called *La Lice*, a little above the city, is exceeding pleaſant. At a council held here in the year 1176, the doctrine of the *Albigenſes* was anathematiſed.

Realmont

Realmont is a little town, having a royal *prevoté*.

L'iſle d'Albigeois is a ſmall town ſeated on the *Tarn*.

Carlus, a little town and county.

Gaillac, a town lying on the *Tarn*, which is here navigable, carries on a great trade, particularly in the excellent wine of its neighbourhood. It is alſo populous, and has large ſuburbs; with a collegiate and pariſh-church, two hoſpitals and two convents.

Rabaſteins, a town ſeated on the river *Tarn*, and carrying on a pretty trade, particularly in a rich good wine, has ſome convents and a college.

Caſtelnau de Levis is a little town ſeated on a hill, having the title of a barony.

Caſtelnau de Bonnefons is a town and barony belonging to the States.

Caſtelnau de Montmiral, a little town ſtands high, and has a court of juſtice.

Carmoux les Cordes is a ſmall place.

4. The dioceſe of *Caſtres*, which makes the ſouth part of *Albigeois*, contains

Caſtres, the ſecond city in *Albigeois*, being divided into two parts by the river *Agout*. It is the reſidence of a receiver, an intendant, and a biſhop ſubject to the archbiſhop of *Alby*. In his dioceſe are ſeventy-nine pariſhes, and his revenue is 30,000 livres a year, out of which his tax at the court of *Rome* is 2500 florins. It formerly enjoyed the title of an earldom. On the commencement of the religious diſturbances at the death of *Henry* II. the inhabitants declared for the reformation; and in the year 1567, pulled down all the catholic churches, and fortified the town; but in 1629 they were obliged to ſubmit again to *Lewis* XIII. and the town was diſmantled.

Villemur is a little place ſeated on the river *Agout*.

Caſtelnau de Braſſac, alſo a little town.

Mondredon is a ſmall place.

Roquecuorbe, another; but having a handſome ſeat on the river *Agout*.

Ambres is a little town and marquiſate, the owner of which votes with the barons in the aſſembly of the States.

Lautrec is a ſmall town and *vicomté*.

La Caune, a little place, but having a royal court of juſtice.

5. The dioceſe of *Lavaux* conſtitutes the lower part of the country of *Lauragais*, and contains

La Vaux, or *Lavaux*, in Latin *Vaurum*, a town lying on the river *Agout*, on the borders of *Lauragais* and *Albigeois*. It is the reſidence of a receiver, of a royal court of juſtice, and of a biſhop, ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of *Toulouſe*, with a dioceſe of eighty-eight pariſhes: His income is 35,000 livres a year, and his tax at the court of *Rome* 2500 florins. This place was formerly ſo ſtrongly attached to the *Albigenſes*, that here it was where the religious war in the year 1561 began.

Puy-laurens

Puy-laurens is a ſmall town, formerly governed by its particular lords. The Proteſtants had an academy of ſciences here; and fortified this place on the breaking out of the religious wars.

Revel is a little town, fortified in the religious wars by the Proteſtants; but in the year 1629 the fortifications were razed.

Soreze, a ſmall town, containing an abbey of *Benedictines*, was alſo fortified in the religious wars.

La Gardiolle is a little lown and barony belonging to the States.

6. The dioceſe of *S. Papoul*, making the upper part of the territory of *Lauragais*, contains

S. Papoul, ſmall, but the principal place of a *recette* and a biſhop's ſee, ſubject to the archbiſhop of *Toulouſe*. His revenue is 20,000 livres *per annum*, and his taxation at the court of *Rome* 2500 florins. This dioceſe contains fifty-ſix pariſhes.

Caſtelnaudari is the capital of *Lauragais*, and the ſeat of an *intendancy*, as alſo of a provincial, of a royal and a foreſt-court. Near this place the duke of *Montmorency* was taken priſoner in the year 1652. The baſon made in theſe parts for the ſupply of the royal canal, has been taken notice of above.

Laurac is a village, which gave name to the country of *Lauragais*, being formerly in much better circumſtances than at preſent.

Villepinde and *la Becede* are two ſmall towns.

7. The dioceſe of *Rieux*, to which belong

Rieux, a little town ſeated on the river *Riſe*, which here joins the *Garonne*; has a treaſurer's office, and is a biſhop's ſee ſubject to *Toulouſe*, containing ninety pariſhes. The annual revenue of its biſhop is 18,000 livres, and his taxation at the court of *Rome* 2500 florins. In this town is made cloth.

S. Sulpice is a little place lying on the river *Leſe*, and annexed to the *Malteſe* commanderie of *Renneville*.

Monteſquiou is a little town which ſuffered extremely, during the religious war in the year 1586.

Cazeres is a ſmall town ſeated on the *Garonne*.

Carmain, alſo a little town and earldom.

8. The dioceſe of *Mirepoix*, containing

Mirepoix, in Latin *Mirapicæ*, and *Mirapicum*, is a little town ſeated on the *Lers*, containing a treaſurer's office and a biſhop ſuffragan to *Toulouſe*, with an annual revenue of 24,000 livres, out of which his taxation at the court of *Rome* is 2500 florins. This dioceſe conſiſts of ſixty-two pariſhes. It is alſo a marquiſate belonging to the houſe of *Levis*, the deſcendants of which have been in continual poſſeſſion of it above five hundred years, and ſit as barons in the aſſemblies of the States.

Carlat de Roquefort is a little place ſeated on the *Beſegue*, and remarkable only for being the birth-place of the celebrated *Peter Bayle*.

Fanjaux

Fanjaux is a ſmall town.

Belleſtat, a little place, in which, not far from the river *Lers*, is the celebrated ſpring called *Fonteſt-orbe*, *i. e.* 'the interrupted ſpring,' which iſſues from a cavity under a rocky mountain; and in hot dry weather ceaſes to run. This interruption generally falls out in the month of *June*, *July*, *Auguſt* and *September*, but a long rain ſets it a running again for ten or twelve days; and in a rainy ſummer its courſe is inceſſant. The water of this ſpring diſcharges itſelf into the river *Lers*. This fountain is known by two reſervoirs of water in the mountain, one higher than the other, and communicating by a little channel, and likewiſe ſome apertures through the lower reſervoir in which the water runs off.

9. The dioceſe of *Cominges*. The country of *Cominges*, or *Comenges*, belongs properly to the government of *Guienne*; but eleven pariſhes lying in *Languedoc* are called *Leſſer Cominges*. Of theſe the principal are

Valentine, a little town, through which lies one of the roads to *Spain*, having a royal court of juſtice.

S. Beat, a ſtrong town ſeated betwixt two mountains, at the conflux of the *Garonne* and *Pique*, by the former of which it is divided into two parts. All the houſes here are of marble, it being the only kind of ſtone hereabouts. In it is a priory; and it carries on a very profitable trade in cattle, horſes, and mules.

II. *Lower Languedoc* conſiſts of the following dioceſes, namely,

1. The dioceſe of *Alet*, being part of the county of *Razez*, in Latin *Pagus* or *comitatus Reddenſis*, which is ſo called from the town of *Redda*, long ſince deſtroyed. In it are

Alet, in Latin *Alecta*, or *Electa*, a town ſeated at the foot of the *Pyrennes* on the river *Aude*, being the principal place of a collection, and owing its original to the *Benedictine* abbey founded here, which was afterwards changed into a biſhopric ſubject to the archbiſhop of *Narbonne*, and conſiſting of eighty pariſhes, with an annual revenue of 18,000 livres, out of which its taxation at the court of *Rome* is 1500 florins.

Limoux, the capital of the earldom of *Rezez*, lies on the river *Aude*, in a country abounding with good white wine. This place is the reſidence of a provincial governor. In it are made linen and woollen ſtuffs; and the ſtore-houſes alſo of all the iron-works in this neighbourhood are here.

Arques is a barony belonging to the States.

Rennes, a little place, containing ſome warm baths.

Quilla, a ſmall town lying on the river *Aude*, the ſeat of a foreſt-court for the diſtrict of *Sault*.

The diſtrict of *Sault*, in Latin *pagus de Saltu*, has a royal court of juſtice, ſubject to the intendancy of *Limoux*. The principal place in it is

Eſcouloubre, which, though ſmall, was of conſiderable importance to the *Spaniards* whilſt in poſſeſſion of *Rouſzillon*.

The

The little diſtrict of *Fenouilledes*, held a conſiderable time by the counts of *Rouſzillon* as a fief of *France*. The only places worth notice in it are

St. *Paul*, a little town lying betwixt mountains on the river *Aigli* or *Egli*.

Caudies, a ſmall place ſeated at the foot of the *Pyrennes*.

2. The dioceſe of *Carcaſſonne*, containing the ancient county of this name, in which are the following places, *viz.*

Carcaſſonne, a very ancient city, the principal place of a collection and the ſeat of a provincial court, of an intendancy and a *marechauſſée*, being divided by the river *Aude* into the upper and lower. The upper, which is old and ill built, conſiſts of a caſtle and the palace of the biſhop, who is a ſuffragan to *Narbonne*, with a dioceſe of one hundred and fourteen pariſhes under him, and a yearly revenue of 35000 livres, out of which his taxation at the court of *Rome* is 6000 florins. The lower city is new, and ſo handſomely built that it is the moſt regular town in all *Languedoc*. The palace here, in which the provincial court holds its ſeſſions, the town-houſe, the churches, the convents and chapels are all elegant ſtructures. Some beautiful fine cloths are made here.

Caunettes en Val, and *Caunettes les Mouſſoulins*, are two market-towns.

La Grace, or *Graſſe*, is a little town ſeated on the river *Orbiou*, among the mountains of *Corbiere*, containing an ancient abbey of *Benedictines*.

Mas de Cabarde is a little place, having a ſtrong caſtle.

Caunes, a ſmall town, having an abbey.

3. The dioceſe of *Narbonne* contains

Narbonne, anciently *Narbo*, with the addition of *Martius*, and *Decumanorum colonia*, being a fortified town ſeated on a canal which paſſes through it, and unites with the river *Aude* and the large canal with lake *Robine*, in Latin *Rubreſus* or *Rubrenſis*, and thus alſo with the ſea: In this lake was anciently an harbour, but this has long ſince been choked up. This city is the reſidence of an archbiſhop, of a receiver's office, of a *viguerie*, an admiralty, a *marechauſſée*, and a court of mintage. The ſuffragans of its archbiſhop are the biſhops of *Beziers*, *Agde*, *Carcaſſonne*, *Nimes*, *Montpelier*, *Lodéve*, *Uzes*, *S. Pons de tomieres*, *Alet*, *Alais*, and *Perpignan*. Its province contains one hundred and forty pariſh churches, and its revenue amounts to 90,000 livres *per annum*, which is taxed at *Rome* in 9000 florins. The moſt remarkable thing in the cathedral is the marble monument of *Philip the Bold*. In this town are alſo two collegiate churches, one abbey, one ſeminary, *&c.* The remains of *Roman* antiquities ſtill in being here conſiſt of ſtones and inſcriptions placed for the moſt part in the court walls of the archbiſhop's palace, in the garden belonging to which we alſo ſee a beautiful *Roman* ſepulchre of white marble in the form of an altar. As this city lies in a deep bottom betwixt mountains, the water, in long rains gather here to ſuch a degree that it is dangerous going out, ever ſo little, of the city. This place was formerly the capital of a *vicomté*.

Sigean is a little town lying on the *Berre*, and giving name to the neighbouring lake, which communicates with the ſea. In this place, in the year 737, *Charles Martel* gained a ſignal victory over the *Saracens*.

Capeſtan is a ſmall town ſeated on a lake on the river *Aude*.

Biſan, a market-town.

Les Caunes, alſo a market-town, having an abbey.

Peyrac de Mer is a ſmall place.

Peyrac de Minervoix, a little town.

Burban and *Tuchan*, two ſmall places.

Rieux is a little town and county, which votes among the barons in the provincial aſſemblies.

10. The little diſtrict of *Corbieres*, with a valley of the ſame name, is famous for the terrible defeat of the *Saracens* there in the year 737.

11. *Leucate*, an old little town, and formerly fortified, ſtands betwixt the ſea and a lake; being ſometimes called *Leucate* and *Salſes*.

12. The little territory of *Termenez*, ſo called from the ancient caſtle of *Termes*, which ſtood on a ſteep rock, and was one of the ſtrongeſt places in this country; once had its particular lords.

4. The dioceſe of *S. Pons*, in which are

S. Pons de Tomieres, a town ſeated among mountains on the river *Jaur*, being the principal place of a collection, and the reſidence of a foreſt-court. Its biſhop is ſubject to the archbiſhop of *Narbonne*, having under him a dioceſe of forty pariſhes, with a revenue of 30,000 livres, out of which he is taxed at the court of *Rome* in 3400 florins.

S. Chignan is a little town, having a manufactory of cloth.

Ceſſenon, a ſmall town.

Cruſy, a little town and barony.

Olargues and *Olonzac*, two towns.

5. The dioceſe of *Beziers* contains one of the moſt fruitful parts of the country. To it belongs

Beziers, anciently *Bliterræ*, *Biterræ*, *Bæterræ*, and *Beterræ*, being a pretty large city ſeated on an eminence near the river *Orbe*, and the great canal. It is the reſidence of a biſhop, of a collector, and alſo of an intendancy and a provincial court. The biſhop of this place is ſuffragan to *Narbonne*, with a dioceſe of one hundred and ſix pariſhes, and a revenue of 30,000 livres; out of which his tax at the *Roman* court is 208 florins. Excluſive of its cathedral in this city are three abbies; one ſecularized and one college of Jeſuits. The adjacent country is ſcarce to be equalled in all *France* for its pleaſantneſs.

Gignac is a little town, containing a *viguerie*.

Cellie, *Bec de Rioux*, *Colombiere La Galliarde*, and *Marviel* are all market-towns.

Gabian

Gabian is a village, having a ſpring of a mineral water; and near it is a rock, out of which runs black petroleum, famous for the relief it affords in ſeveral diſtempers, ſuch as hyſteric fits, cholics, *&c.* and alſo in gangrenes, tumours proceeding from colds, wounds, worms in children, and even the iliac paſſion. This *petroleum* was firſt diſcovered in the year 1608. In this country are frequently found lumps of bitumen, which ſupply all the uſes of ſoap.

Vendres is a market-town ſeated at the mouth of the river *Aude* near the lake of *Vendres*. Here alſo is a mineral water.

6. The dioceſe of *Agde* is one of the richeſt parts of the country, and contains

Agde, in Latin *Agatha*, a ſmall but populous city on the river *Eraut*, which at half a league's diſtance empties itſelf into the ſea. It has an harbour for ſmall veſſels, defended by a little fort at the mouth of the river. Moſt of its inhabitants are tradeſmen, or ſea-faring people. The biſhop of this place is lord of the city, and ſtiled Count of *Agde*; having an annual revenue of 30,000 livres, out of which he is taxed at the court of *Rome* in 1500 florins. The dioceſe is within the province of *Narbonne*, and contains eighteen pariſhes. Cloſe by the city is a *Capuchin* convent, much reſorted to on account of an image of the Virgin *Mary* there, which ſtands in a particular chapel.

Breſcou is a fort ſtanding on a rock in the ſea at the mouth of the river *Eraut*, near Cape *Agde*.

Peſcenas, in Latin *Piſcenæ*, is a little town ſeated on the river *Pein*, in a very fine country; and having a collegiate church, a college, and ſome convents: It gives alſo the title of count to the Prince of *Conty*.

Florenſac, a little town ſeated betwixt *Agde* and *Peneſas* on a branch of the *Eraut*, has the title of a barony, by virtue of which its owner, the duke of *Uzez*, enjoys a ſeat in the provincial aſſemblies.

S. Tiberi, or as it is corruptly called St. *Tuberi*, is a little town on the river *Eraut*, formerly conſiderable, as a royal court of juſtice.

The harbour of *Cette*, *Sette*, or *S. Louis*, near the cape of this name, was erected at a vaſt expence there by *Lewis* XIV. yet admits only of gallies and ſmall craft, which here lie covered. The agitations of the ſea throwing up continually great heaps of ſand, the province have eſtabliſhed a fund for the conſtant clearing it, ſo as to have always a depth of ſeventeen or eighteen feet. Here it is where the ſtupendous work of the royal canal begins.

Meze is a little town, one third of which belongs to the juriſdiction of the biſhop of *Agde*.

7. The dioceſe of *Lodéve* is barren in grain, but the trade in cattle, which are fed on the mountains, and the manufactures of hats and cloths here, enrich the inhabitants. In it are

Lodêve, in Latin *Leuteva*, and *Luteva*, an old city, which is the principal place of a collection, and an intendancy. Its biſhop is lord of the place, and ſtiles himſelf count of *Lodêve*. The dioceſe belonging to it, which conſiſts of fifty-one pariſhes, is ſubject to the archbiſhop of *Narbonne*, and its yearly revenue is 22,000 livres, out of which his taxation at the court of *Rome* is 1060 florins. There is alſo an abbey here.

Clermont, a town ſtanding on a rock in the *Lergue*, makes fine cloth and hats; being a barony with a vote in the aſſembly of the States.

Villeneuve les Clermont, half a league diſtant from *Clermont*, has a fine woollen manufacture, ſupplying moſt of the cloths which are ſent to the *Levant*.

Canet is a market-town.

8. The dioceſe of *Montpellier* is a delightful country, producing all kinds of grain, and ſtanding amidſt vineyards and plantations of olives. In it are

Montpellier, in Latin *Mons Peſſalanus*, a city ſeated on a hill, on the river *Lez*, which owes its original to the deſtruction of the city of *Magnelone*, which ſtood in an iſland on the lake of *Thau*. Next to *Toulouſe*, it is the moſt conſiderable city in all *Languedoc*; and contains a chamber of taxes and accounts, with an intendancy, a treaſurer's office, a mint, a provincial court of juſtice, a ſheriff's court, an independent court, a foreſt-court, a *marechauſſée*, a conſulate, *&c.* It has a great many fine houſes, but the ſtreets are very narrow; yet with this conveniency, that in hot weather they bave linen awnings drawn over them, under which a perſon may walk without being incommoded by the ſun. The dioceſe of this place is ſubject to the archbiſhop of *Narbonne*, and contains in it 107 pariſhes. The revenue of its biſhop is 32,000 livres; and his tax at the court of *Rome* 4000 florins. The univerſity here is particularly famous for phyſic, being founded by phyſicians who were expelled *Spain* in the year 1180. The celebrated ſcarlet gown of *Rabelais*, with which all doctors of phyſic are inveſted at taking their degrees, has long ſince ceaſed to exiſt as an original, the ſtudents having from time to time cut off little ſnips; and thus reduced this venerable relic uſed in the ceremony ſo much that the robe now uſed is at leaſt the third or fourth ſubſtitute. In the year 1706, an academy of ſciences was erected here. In it is an excellent phyſic-garden, in which public lectures on botany are read. On the *place de Louis le Grand*, near the moſt delightful walk called *Peyrou*, is an equeſtrian ſtatue of braſs of that monarch ſtanding on a marble pedeſtal, erected by the States of *Languedoc*; and the city gate leading to it is in form of a triumphal arch. Near this place lies the citadel, which commands the city and the neighbouring country. The principal commodity here is verdigreaſe, in which it carries on a very conſiderable trade, as alſo in wool which is brought from the *Mediterranean*, in wine, *aqua vitæ*, *Hungary* water, cinnamon-water, *&c.* It makes alſo great quantities of woollen carpets and fuſtian.

Perault is a village one *French* league diſtant from *Montpellier*. Near it, cloſe by the lake of *Thau*, is a pit where the rain-water which gathers in it boils continually, yet retains its uſual coldneſs. The inhabitants bathe in it for diarrhæas.

Balaruc is a town lying on the lake of *Thau*, with warm baths which, according to *Aſtruc*, contain little or no ſulphur but ſome ſalt. The water of theſe baths is lighter than the uſual drinking-water of the place, and, though not of ſufficient heat to boil eggs, yet theſe being hung in it in a dry veſſel, it hatches them as ſoon as a hen. The water after being taken out retains its heat at leaſt eight hours, is ſlower in boiling than common water and the ebullition leſs vehement. This manifeſts that its heat is not derived from any ſubterraneous fire, but from an inward fermentation of its parts. It has alſo a very good effect when uſed for drinking, bathing and fomentation.

Frontignan is a ſmall town, ſeated on the lake of *Thau*, famed for its excellent *muſcadine* wine. From hence alſo come thoſe excellent *muſcadine* grapes called *paſſerillis*.

Obſ. The lake of *Thau* is twelve *French* leagues in length, being ſeparated from the ſea by a very narrow tract of land, but, at a place called *Grau de Pelavas*, communicates with the gulph of *Lion*, which takes not its name from the city of *Lion*, this lying at a very great diſtance from the ſea, but rather from the violent ſtorms ſo frequent in this ſhallow part of the ſea, and which deſtroy the ſhips as a furious lion does its prey.

Lunel is a little town, anciently fortified.

Ganges, a little town and marquiſate on the river *Aude*, is one of the baronies which vote in the Diet.

Barave, a ſmall town, ſeated on the river *Vene*, and belonging to the biſhop of *Montpellier*, lies in the marquiſate of *Marqueroſe*.

Caſtries is a town and barony belonging to the States,

Anianne, or *S. Benoit*, is a ſmall town, ſeated at the foot of a mountain near the river *Arre*, having an old abbey of *Benedictines*.

9. The dioceſe of *Nimes* contains a level country, fruitful in grain, wine and oil; and where alſo great quantities of ſilk are made. In it are

Nimes, or *Niſmes*, in Latin *Nemauſus*, a large city, very pleaſantly ſituated, having hills covered with vines on one ſide and on the other a very fertile plain. In it is a collector's office, an intendancy and a provincial court of juſtice. The ſtreets are in general narrow, but kept pretty clean, and the houſes of ſtone and handſomely built. One third part of the inhabitants are ſecret Proteſtants. Its biſhop is ſubject to the archbiſhop of *Narbonne*, and has a dioceſe of 215 pariſhes, with an annual revenue of 26,000 livres, out of which his taxation at the court of *Rome* is 1200 florins. In it is a Jeſuits college and other convents, with an academy of *belles lettres*, founded here in the year 1682. The citadel conſiſts of four baſtions. In this town is ſuch a number

number of manufactures that its cloth and ſilk trade alone overbalances that of the whole province. The antiquities in and about this city are, 1. The celebrated amphitheatre called *Les Arenes*, which, though built on the inſide with houſes, is, of all the amphitheatres now exiſting, the leaſt damaged. The free-ſtone in many places is of an amazing length and bigneſs. 2. The quadrangular houſe, being an oblong ſtructure embelliſhed with thirty-two exquiſite pillars of the *Corinthian* order, and not improbably a temple built by the Emperor *Adrian* in honour of *Plotina* conſort to *Trojan*. 3. A temple, conſiſting of moſt beautiful free-ſtone, above one half of which is ſtill ſtanding, and is ſuppoſed to have been dedicated to *Diana*. 4. The fountain, with a very full and fine ſpring, at the foot of a high rocky mountain, and lately diſcovered on the cleanſing of a marſhy pond. From ſeveral remains it appears that this place was a publick bath, and lower, where the ſpring widens, a ſquare inſular edifice for pleaſure. 5. The octangular tower, which is fifteen toiſes in height and of a proportionate bigneſs, the whole being a ſolid ſtructure from the bottom to the top. It is remarkable, that the heads of all the *Roman* eagles found here are ſtruck off; which is imputed to the *Goths*, who, on their reduction of this country, did this by way of inſult to that haughty enemy whom they had ſubdued. This city is of great antiquity. The *L'eſplanade*, or 'walking place,' without the city, is extremely delightful.

Caverac is a little place, having a fine ſeat.

Le Pont du Guard is a moſt valuable piece of *Roman* antiquity, lying half a *French* league from the market-town of *Remoulins*, and being a part of the great aqueduct by which the ſpring of *Eure*, near the little town of *Uzez*, was carried the length of nine hours diſtance to *Nimes*, and there diſtributed in the amphitheatre, publick fountains and private houſes. The bridge in queſtion conſiſts of three ranges of arches built one upon another and traverſing the river *Gardon*, and thus connecting the high rocks on both ſides the river ſo as to afford a free paſſage to the water of the ſpring above-mentioned from one mountain to the other. The lower bridge conſiſts of ſix arches, is 438 feet in length and eighty-three high. The ſecond is ſupported by eleven arches, each fifty-ſix feet in diameter and ſixty-ſeven high; and of ſo extraordinary a width, that, beſides the pillars on which the third bridge, or range of arches reſts, there is a horſe and foot way leading through it which is alſo ſecured by a breaſt-work. Laſtly, the third range, which reſts on the ſecond, and is 585 feet and a half in length, conſiſts of thirty-five arches, each of which is ſeventeen feet in diameter; and over this uppermoſt range runs the aqueduct, which is of ſuch a breadth and height, that, with a little inclination of the body, a perſon may walk in it. The whole is of very hard and durable free-ſtone. From an eminence towards *Uzez* are here and there ſeen entire ranges of arches, all which belonged to this vaſt aqueduct.

Beaucaire,

Beaucaire, in Latin *Belliquadrum*, is a town, lying on the *Rhone*, directly facing *Taraſcon*, and ſaid to derive its name from a ſquare caſtle deſtroyed in the year 1632. In it is a collegiate-church, and its fair, which begins on the twenty-ſecond of *July* and laſts ten days, is particularly famous for the vaſt quantities of raw ſilk ſold at it.

S. Gilles is a little town, owing its origin to a convent.

Sommieres, in Latin *Sumerium*, a town, ſeated on the *Vidourle*, is the reſidence of a *viguerie* and a royal juriſdiction, having alſo a caſtle.

Aimargues, in Latin *Arniaſanicæ*, is a little town, ſituate among fens, on the river *Viſtre*, having the title of a barony.

Aigueſmortes is alſo a little town, ſtrong by reaſon of its marſhy ſituation. It ſtood formerly on the ſea and had a harbour, but is now above two *French* leagues up the country and the harbour quite filled up. It is the reſidence of a court of admiralty, of a *viguerie*, of a royal court of juſtice and an office of the five large farms. In the neighbouring parts too are ſeveral lakes.

Peccais is a market-town with a fort built for the defence of the ſalt-works here.

Quiſſac is a little place, ſeated on the *Vidourle*, betwixt which and the town of *Sauve*, at the foot of a mountain near the river, is a periodical ſpring, running and intermitting twice in twenty-four hours. The flow laſts ſeven hours twenty-five minutes, and the intermiſſion five hours. This muſt be occaſioned by a cave, or reſervoir, in the mountain, which being filled every five hours, diſcharges itſelf through a canal in form of a ſyphon. This water is drank as a mineral, and when heated is uſed for bathing. It contains a conſiderable quantity of ſulphur in it and is reputed very good for all diſorders of the eyes.

Le Grand Galargues is a place where a fine blue and red die is made out of the nightſhade (in *French Morelle)* or ſunflower, which they call the *Tourneſol.*

Calviſſon is a little town in the diſtrict of *Vonage*, and one of the voting baronies.

10. The dioceſe of *Uzez*, commonly called *l'Uſege*, or *Uſegais*, is one of the largeſt dioceſes, extending from the mountains of the *Cevennes*, in which are ſeveral of its pariſhes, as far as the river *Rhone*. It abounds in grain, oil, ſilk, good wine, and particularly in numerous breeds of ſheep. In it are

Uzez, in Latin *Ucetia*, a little town lying among mountains on the river *Eyſent* and bearing the title of a dukedom. The biſhop of this place is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of *Narbonne*, with a revenue of 25,000 livres, his tax to the court of *Rome* being 1000 florins. This dioceſe contains 181 pariſhes in it, and the duke's palace here is a large building. Below that of the biſhop riſes the ſpring of *Aure*, which formerly ſupplied the aqueduct of

of *Pont du Guard* with water. On the reformation in *France*, *Jean de S. Gelais*, biſhop of the city, together with his whole chapter, relinquiſhed popery and became Proteſtants, which was the religion of the whole place.

Peyret is a mineral ſpring uſed both for drinking and bathing.

Aramon, a little town and barony ſituate on the *Rhone*.

Villeneuve d'Avignon, is a little town, ſtanding high by the ſide of the *Rhone*, directly oppoſite to *Avignon*, but lying indeed in the diſtrict of *Uzez*, and being alſo under its collection. It belongs to the dioceſe of *Avignon*. In it is an abbey and a fine monaſtery of *Carthuſians*.

Roquemaure, a town, in the dicceſe of *Avignon* and ſeated on a ſteep rock by the *Rhone*, is a barony and the reſidence of a *viguerie*, in the dioceſe of *Avignon*.

Bagnols, or *Baignols*, a little town ſtanding on a rock near the river *Ceſe*, belongs to the Prince of *Conti*. In it is a priory and one convent.

Pont. S. Eſprit is a little ill built town, ſeated on the *Rhone*, but having a ſtately bridge of ſtone over it with nineteen large and ſeven ſmall arches. This bridge is 420 rods long and two rods four feet in breadth. In it is a priory and a hoſpital, with a citadel for the defence of the place.

Barjac, or *Bargeac*, is a little town, bearing the title of barony, near which is a fine ſeat called *Banos*.

S. Ambroiſe is a ſmall town lying on the river *Ceſe*.

Youſet, a village, much celebrated for its excellent mineral ſprings of ſulphur.

11. The dioceſe of *Alais* lies among the mountains of the *Cevennes*, and makes a part of the province of the *Cevennes*. In it are

Alais, or *Alez*, a pretty large populous city, ſeated on the river *Gardon*, being the principal place of a collection, with the title both of a county and barony; the former belonging to the Prince of *Conti*, and the latter ſhared betwixt two proprietors. The biſhop of this place is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of *Narbonne* with an annual revenue of 16,000 livres, and his tax at *Rome* is 500 florins. The dioceſe conſiſts of eighty pariſhes. This biſhopric was founded in the year 1691, for forwarding the converſion of the great numbers of Proteſtants hereabouts; and the Jeſuits college was added as an auxiliary to it; but, in the year 1689, a citadel had been before built to awe the religioniſts. The quantity of unwrought ſilk carried out of this city in a year amounts at leaſt to 1,200,000 pounds weight.

Anduze, a town, bearing the title of a barony and ſeated on the river *Gardon*, carries on a conſiderable trade in ſerges and other woollen ſtuffs.

S. Hupolite is a new town on the river *Vidourle*, the greater part of its inhabitants being alſo new converts to popery.

12. The dioceſe of *Mende* contains the county of *Gevaudan*, formerly *Gavauldan*, or *Gabauldan*, a name derived from its ancient inhabitants the *Gabali*.

Gabali. *Upper Gevaudan* lies almoſt wholly in the mountains of *La Marguerite* and *Aubrac*; but *Lower Gevaudan* conſtitutes a part of the *Cevennes*. In it are

Mende, in Latin *Memmate*, a populous town, ſeated on a mountain on the river *Lot*, being a county and the reſidence of a collection and intendency. Its dioceſe contains 208 pariſhes, and the revenue of its biſhop is 40,000 livres, out of which his taxation at the court of *Rome* is 3500 florins. In it is one college and four convents.

Javoux is a very ancient market-town in the barony of *Peyre*, and formerly a reſidence of the biſhop.

Marvejols, or *Marjejols*, *Marvege*, in Latin *Marilogium*, is a handſome, populous, trading town, ſituate in a charming vale watered by the river *Colange*. In it is a collegiate-church and a convent. Under *Henry* III. the inhabitants of this place embraced Proteſtantiſm; but, in the year 1586, were obliged to ſurrender at diſcretion to the King's forces, when the Papiſt general, after many cruelties exerciſed on the inhabitants, deſtroyed the whole town.

Florac is a little town and barony.

Eſpagnac, a ſmall place on the river *Tarne*, containing a priory and a collegiate-church.

Canourgue is a priory of *Benedictines*.

13. The dioceſe of *Viviers* contains the county of *Vivarais*, which is divided by the river *Erieu* into the *Upper* and *Lower*. A part of the former belongs to the archbiſhop of *Vienne*. This country has its particular ſtates, in the meetings of which the biſhop of *Viviers* preſides; and theſe ſend deputies to the general diet of *Languedoc*.

1. *Lower Vivarais* is, by the induſtry of its inhabitants, ſo well cultivated, as to ſupply itſelf with wine, and makes alſo great quantities of ſilk. It contains

Viviers, in Latin *Vivarium*, the capital of all the *Vivarais*, and the reſidence of a collector's office and a *marechauſſee*. It is but ſmall and mean, and lies on the *Rhone*. Its dioceſe contains, however, 314 pariſhes in it, and its biſhop, excluſive of the title of Prince of *Donzere*, which is a village in *Dauphiné*, enjoys an annual revenue of 30,000 livres, his taxation at the court of *Rome* being 4400 florins. In it is but one convent.

S. Andiol, a large market-town, ſeated on the *Rhone* at its junction with the *Ardêche*, is the uſual reſidence of the biſhop of *Viviers*, and contains two convents.

Villeneuve de Berg, a little town, ſeated on the river *Ibbie*, is the reſidence of a governor and foreſt-court.

Aps, or *Alps*, in Latin *Albe*, is a little market-town, formerly the capital of the *Helvi*.

Aubenas is a little town and barony containing a college of Jeſuits.

Joyeuze, a ſmall town, ſeated on the river *Beaune*, which, at a ſmall diſtance from this place, joins the *Ardèche*; together with *Balbiac* and *Rezieres*, forms a dutchy and peerage.

Argentiere is a ſmall town.

Vals, a walled town near the little river *Volane*, ſtands in a valley, having five celebrated cold mineral ſprings cloſe by it. That of *La Marie*, being acid and diuretic, is uſed for nephritic diſorders. *La Marquiſe* is rather ſaline than acid. *La S. Jean* is leſs acid than the other. *La Camuſe* abounds more in ſalt than acidity; and *La Dominique* is of a moſt diſagreeable taſte and offenſive to the ſtomach.

S. Laurent is a ſmall place famous for its baths.

Boulogne, a barony, belonging to the ſtates.

Privat, a market-town.

Pouzin, a little place.

2. *Upper Vivarais*, though every where mountainous, is well cultivated. In it are

Annonay, a ſmall town, ſeated on the little river *Deume*, being the capital of *Upper Vivarais*, a marquiſate and an intendancy, belongs to the family of *Rohan-Soubiſe*.

Andance is a little town, lying at the foot of a mountain, near the conflux of the rivers *Dome* and *Rhone*.

S. Agreve is a ſmall place at the foot of the mountains.

Tournon, in Latin *Taurodunum*, is a little town, ſtanding on a hill near the *Rhone*, with a caſtle, a celebrated college of Jeſuits and a convent. In this town was born the famous geographer *Pierre d'Avity*.

14. The dioceſe of *Pui* contains the country of *Velay*, which, though its mountains are of ſo great a height as to be half the year covered with ſnow, yet does it not want for a ſufficiency of grain. It has alſo particular ſtates of its own. In it is

Pui, the capital of the country, ſtanding on the ruins of the ancient city of *Anis* and receiving its name from its ſituation on a mountain, *puich*, or *puech*, in the *Aquitain* tongue ſignifying a hill. It is pretty large and populous, has a collector's office, an intendancy and a provincial court of juſtice. Its biſhop is lord of the city and holds immediately of the Pope; but, in externals, his dioceſe, which conſiſts of 239 pariſhes, belongs to the archbiſhop of *Bourges*. His revenue is 25,000 livres, and the *Roman* taxation 2650 florins. In the cathedral here is an image of the Virgin *Mary*, which is worſhipped with particular devotion. In it alſo are kept a great number of relicks. Among the numerous churches and convents here the moſt remarkable are the Jeſuits college and the abbey of St. *Clair*. Not far alſo from this city is the ſource of the *Loire*.

Polignac is a country town and marquiſate giving title to a celebrated family of that name.

Montfalcon,

Montfalcon is a little place, having a royal court of juſtice.

Moniſtrol is a ſmall town lying betwixt two rocks, in which the biſhop of *Pui* has a moſt charming ſeat.

Solignac, *Tanſe*, *Crapone* and St. *Diſier*, are all ſmall places.

Obſ. To the dioceſe of the biſhop of *Pui* belong alſo certain places in *Auvergne*, as *S. Paulien*, &c.

The GOVERNMENT *of* FOIX.

THE government of *Foix* contains the diſtrict and county of *Foix*, with the territories of *Douneſan* and *Andorre*. In the ſouth it borders on the *Pyrenean* mountains and *Rouſzillon*; weſtward on *Gaſcogne*, and eaſtward and northward on *Languedoc*. The principal rivers here are the *Auriege*, which riſes on the borders of *Foix* and *Cerdagne*, becoming navigable at *Hauterive* in *Languedoc*, and a mile above *Toulouſe* falls into the *Garonne*; and the *Rize*, which iſſues from a mountain near *Maz d'Azil*. This country is a dependency of the parliament of *Toulouſe* and conſtitutes part of the lands of the ſtates, who are every year called together by the King, and conſiſt of the clergy, the nobility, the commons and the peaſants. The trade of it conſiſts of cattle, reſin, turpentine, pitch, cork, jaſper and, particularly, iron. Excluſive of the governor, it has alſo a general-lieutenant.

1. The county of *Foix*, ſo called from its capital, had formerly counts of its own, deſcendants from *Roger* II. count of *Carcaſſonne*, whoſe ſon *Bernard*, in the eleventh century, was the firſt count of *Foix*. *Henry* IV. in the year 1607, re-united this county to the crown. It is divided into *Upper* and *Lower Foix*.

1. *Upper Foix* lies among the mountains, whence all its products are wood, iron and mineral waters, with ſome paſtures. In this county are ſeveral caverns with very ſingular figures in them formed by the petrifying waters, and it contains the following places, *viz.*

Foix, the capital of the government, lying on the river *Auriege*, has a caſtle and abbey, the abbot of which takes place in the Diet next to the biſhop.

Taraſcon is a little town on the river *Auriege*, and one of the four principal in the country, but, in the firſt year of this century, was almoſt totally conſumed by fire. In it are ſeveral iron manufactures.

Acqs is a little town at the foot of the *Pyrenees*, which are hereabouts of a ſtupendous height, and is ſo called from its hot waters.

La Baſtide de Seron is a little town ſeated on an eminence.

2. *Lower Foix* produces ſome grain and wine. In it are the following places; namely,

Pamiers, or *Pamiés*, formerly *Apamiés*, *Apamiæ* or *Apamia*, and the ancient *Fredelas*, a little town, ſeated on the river *Auriege*, ſuffered extremely in the religious broils. It is the reſidence of a biſhop under the archbiſhop of *Toulouſe*. Its dioceſe contains 103 pariſhes, with a revenue of 25,000 livres, and its taxation at the court of *Rome* is 2500 florins. In it is alſo a college of Jeſuits. The town does not belong to the county, but pays its taxes ſeparately. It is a part of the government.

Mazeres, one of the four principal towns of the country, formerly the reſidence of the counts of *Foix*, is now but a ſmall place. The *Huguenots* fortified it in the ſixteenth century and maintained it till the year 1629, when they were obliged to ſubmit, and the fortifications were razed.

Barilles is a town and intendancy on the *Auriege*.

Saverdun, alſo one of the four principal towns of this country, though in itſelf but ſmall, lies on the river *Auriege*, being formerly accounted the ſtrongeſt place of the whole country. The lower town, which has alſo ſuburbs, is handſomer and more populous than the upper.

Maz d'Azil is a little town, ſeated on the *Rize*. Before the repeal of the edict of *Nantes*, the inhabitants of this place were all Proteſtants. They fortified and kept it till the year 1629. Both its origin and name are owing to the *Benedictine* abbey here called *Manſum Aſyli*.

Lezat is a little town on the river *Leze*. Its taxes make the twenty-fourth part of thoſe of the country, and it pays them ſeparately. In it is one abbey.

S. Ibars and *Montaut* are two ſmall towns.

2. The little diſtrict and ſovereignty of *Donnezan*, three *French* leagues in length and of the ſame breadth, being ſeparated from the county of *Foix* by a chain of mountains, belonged formerly to the counts of *Foix*, on whom it was conferred, as a fief, by *Peter* II. King of *Arragon* and Count of *Rouſzillon*; but, in the fourteenth century, rendered itſelf independent. *Henry* IV. annexed it to the crown. It contains nine market-towns, or villages; among which the moſt remarkable are

Guerigu, or *Querigu*, a town, having a fort, formerly looked upon as the barrier of *Upper Languedoc*, is the principal place in the country.

Son is a fort ſituate near the foregoing, both commanding the road to *Rouſzillon* over the *Pyrenees*.

III. The territory, or valley, of *Andorre* contains ſeveral villages, of which *Ourdines* is the principal.

The GOVERNMENT *of* ROUSZILLON.

THE county of *Rouſzillon* is ſeparated to the north from *Languedoc* by the *Leſſer Pyrenees*; to the eaſt it borders on the *Mediterranean*, and to the ſouth-weſt is divided by the large *Pyrenean* mountains from *Catalonia* and *Cerdagne*. Its length, from eaſt to weſt, is eighteen *Spaniſh* leagues. The name of *Rouſzillon* is derived from its ancient capital *Ruſcino*, which was once a *Roman* colony and the capital of the *Cardoni*. This name, by degrees, became altered to *Roſzilio*, or *Ruſzilio*. Among the ſeveral mountains here the higheſt are thoſe of *Maſſane* and *Canigou*, the latter of which is ſaid to be 1440 toiſes in height. This country being environed with mountains on all ſides, the ſummer heats are very intenſe, inſomuch that the inhabitants are almoſt univerſally ſwarthy and meagre. The ſoil is very fruitful in corn, wine and forage, and, in ſome parts, of ſuch uncommon fertility, that after the corn-harveſt is got in, they ſow millet, and ſuch kinds of ſeed, thus procuring two and ſometimes three harveſts in a year. Mules * are here uſed for the plough. The great wealth of the country conſiſts in olives and oranges, which are almoſt as common in this country as pears and apples in *Normandy*. Very little wood grows here, and that only of ſhrubs; and, by reaſon of their want of navigable rivers, their only way of being ſupplied with goods from other countries, is by means of mules. It carries on a conſiderable trade in ſheep, which are much eſteemed for the uncommon delicacy of their fleſh. Oxen too are fattened here for the gratification of the wealthy, but the breeding of cows is neglected, their milk being bad. Their pigeons, quails and partridges are excellent. The chief branch of trade in this province is oil, which they traffic in to the annual amount of 200,000 livres. The other articles it exports are corn, millet and wool. The *Tet*, *Tec* and *Agly*, its only rivers, are but large rapid brooks, which diſcharge themſelves into the ſea. Here are alſo hot baths; and, at *Cannet* and the lake of *S. Nazaire*, the ſea-water is conveyed into canals and there by the ſun prepared into ſalt.

This country, from the dominion of the *Romans*, came under the *Viſigoths*. Its next maſters were the *Saracens*, who, about the year 796, were diſpoſſeſſed by *Charles the Great* and his ſon *Lewis*, who inſtituted counts here as governors; but theſe found means, by degrees, to render themſelves independent lords proprietors of the country. *Guinard*, or *Gui-*

* As alſo in *Normandy* and moſt other parts of *France*.

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rad, the laſt of them, in the year 1173, transferred this country, by will, to *Alphonſo*, King of *Arragon* and Count of *Barcelona*. *John* II. King of *Arragon*, in the year 1462, mortgaged the county to *Lewis* XI. King of *France*; but *Charles* the eighth's confeſſor having perſuaded him, that he could not conſcientiouſly keep the country, in the year 1493, he reſtored it *gratis* to *Ferdinand the Catholic*; but *Lewis* XIII. took it again, and, by the peace of the *Pyrenees*, in the year 1659, it was entirely ceded to *France*. It contains but one biſhopric. At *Perpignan* is a ſuperiour court, or council, to which lie appeals from all the inferior courts. In it is alſo a mint. The contributions payable by the inhabitants conſiſt in a poll-tax, which produces about 40,000 livres. Excluſive of the governor, here is alſo a general-lieutenant and deputy-governor.

The government conſiſts of the county of *Rouſzillon* and part of *Cerdagne*.

The county of *Rouſzillon* is divided into two *vigueries*, *viz.*

1. The *viguerie* of *Perpignan*, containing the following places; namely,

Perpignan, in Latin *Perpeniacum*, at preſent the capital of the country, lies on the river *Tet*, ſtanding partly in a plain and partly on a hill, being fortified with a high and thick wall and baſtions. Its citadel is a fine work, and the ſuburbs alſo are defended by a fort. It is a place of no great extent but is very populous, being the reſidence of a ſuperior royal council, or high court of juſtice, an intendancy, a collection, a chancery, a mint and a ſalt-office. Its biſhop ſtyles himſelf biſhop of *Elne*, the ſee having been formerly at that place. He is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of *Narbonne* and has a dioceſe under him of 180 pariſhes. His revenue is 18,000 livres, out of which his taxation at the court of *Rome* is 1500 florins. Excluſive of its cathedral, it contains alſo four pariſh-churches, two colleges of Jeſuits, one ſeminary, twelve convents, and ſeveral alms-houſes and hoſpitals, with an univerſity founded there in the year 1349. In it is a noble cannon-foundery. The only thing wanting here is good drinking-water.

The town of *Rouſzillon* is a remnant of the old town of *Ruſcino*, which gave name to the country, and is ſaid to have been deſtroyed about the year 828. It ſtands on the river *Tet*, not far from *Perpignan*.

Salſes, in Latin *Salſulæ*, is an old fort, on the borders of *Languedoc*, commanding the great road from *Perpignan* to *Narbonne*, ſituate betwixt the mountains and the lake of *Salſes*, or *Leucate*. It was built by the Emperor *Charles* V. is of a ſquare form with very thick walls and towers at the angles, and has good mines. In the year 1639, this place was taken by the *French*; in 1640, by the *Spaniards*; and, in the year 1642, again by the *French*. Near it is a village which was formerly a town.

La Franquin is a road in *Cape Leucate*.

Canet, a market-town and *vicomté*.

S. Nazaire,

S. Nazaire, a village, giving name to a neighbouring lake, betwixt which and *Canet* are moraſſes, where ſalt is prepared by the heat of the ſun.

Riveſaltes is a large market-town on the *Agly*, producing a fine ſort of muſcadine wine.

Opouls, or *Apouls*, is a little town.

Millas is a country town and marquiſate.

Vernet, a village famous for the virtues of its baths.

Elne, in Latin *Helena*, is an old town, ſtanding on an eminence by the river *Tec*, being the ſecond town in the country, but of little traffic, having been deſtroyed, in the years 1285, 1474 and 1642. It was formerly a biſhop's ſee, which in 1602 was removed to *Perpignan*. In it anciently ſtood the city of *Illiberis*.

Collioure, in Latin *Caucoliberis*, is a little ſea-port, having two forts and a harbour for barks.

Port Vendres, in Latin *Portus Veneris*, is a little narrow harbour, defended by two forts.

The two following places lie in *Val-Spir*, called in Latin *Vallis Aſperia*, which was formerly a county, but at preſent only an inferiour *viguerie* belonging to *Perpignan*, viz.

Bellegarde, a ſtrong place ſeated on a mountain, and conſiſting of five regular baſtions, beſides a fort lying a little below it. It is inhabited only by military men, the ſole intent of this place being to defend the difficult paſs from *Rouſzillon* into *Catalonia*, called *Col de Pertuis*.

Prats de Molo, or *Mouliou*, a fortified little town ſeated on the river *Tec*; the fortification quite irregular.

Arles is a little town lying at the foot of Mount *Canigou*, by the river *Tec*, and containing two pariſh-churches, with an abbey of *Benedictines*, which is the largeſt in the country.

Le Fort des Bains ſtands on a hill, at the foot of which runs the river *Tec*. Its principal fortifications are four regular baſtions. This place was built in the year 1670, by *Lewis* XIV. under it is the little village of *Bains*, ſo called from its warm baths.

Ceret is a little town, ſeated at the foot of the *Pyrenees* near the river *Tec*, and containing a ſuburb much larger than itſelf, with two convents.

Ille is a pretty little town, ſeated in a plain on the river *Tet*.

Boulou, a market-town.

2. The *viguerie* formerly the county of *Conflans*, is environed by the *Pyrenean* mountains, and watered by the *Tec*. It was united with *Rouſzillon* in the year 1659. and contains the following places, namely,

Ville Franche, a little town ſtanding amidſt mountains on the *Tet*, but the principal place in *Conflans*. It contains in it a handſome pariſh-church, without a convent. Under *Lewis* XIV. a ſtrong fort was built near this place.

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Prades,

Prades is a handſome little town lying in a charming plain near the river *Tet*, the lordſhip of this place belongs to the *Abbé de Graſſe*. Without it lies a convent of *Capuchins*; and in a narrow valley about a quarter of a league diſtant, ſtands an abbey.

Vinca is a ſmall town.

The little diſtrict of *Capſir* belonged formerly to *Cerdagne*, but now is only an inferior *viguerie* of *Conflans*. The principal place in it is

Pu-Valedor, or *Valadier*, ſeated at the entrance of *Languedoc*.

II. *La Cerdagne* is a little province, one part of which belongs to *Spain*, the other to *France*. The latter, which was ceded to *France* in the treaty of 1660, is about one *French* league and a half broad, containing only one place in it worthy notice, *viz.*

Mont-Louis, a well fortified regular little town, founded in the year 1681, and having a good citadel; it ſtands on an eminence among the *Pyrenees*, to the right of *Col de la Perche*, which is the name of the road from *Rouſzillon* to *Cerdagne*.

The GOVERNMENT *of* *NAVARRE and BEARN.*

NAVARRE and *Bearn* borders northward on *Gaſcogne*; and eaſtward on *Bigorre*; being ſeparated from *Spain* to the ſouth by the *Pyrennean* mountains; and weſtward bordering on *Labourd*. *Lower Navarre* is one of the ſix *Merindades* or bailiwicks, which formerly compoſed the kingdom of *Navarre*, and by the *Spaniards* was called *Merindada de Ultra Puertos*, it being to them beyond the *Pyrenees*, and the road which leads over them, in their language called *puertos*, *i. e.* 'the gates.' *Ferdinand* King of *Arragon* and *Caſtile*, having under a frivolous pretence in 1512, poſſeſſed himſelf of the Kingdom of *Navarre*, all that *Catherine* the lawful heireſs and her huſband *John* of *Albert* could procure to be reſtored to them was this little ſpot. *John*, their ſon, had no better ſucceſs; his ſovereignty being confined to this ſcanty remnant of *Navarre*, though with the title of a Kingdom. *Johanna*, his daughter by his ſpouſe *Margaret*, in 1548, was married to *Antony* of *Bourbon*, to whom ſhe brought the abovementioned remnant as a dowery, together with the juſteſt pretenſions againſt the King of *Caſtile*. Their ſon *Henry* IV. arrived to be King of *France*, and his ſon *Lewis* XIII. in 1620, annexed *Lower Navarre* and *Bearn* to the crown of *France*.

The country or *vicomté* of *Bearn*, has paſſed through a ſeries of tranſitions from the dukes of *Gaſcogne* to the dukes of *Aquitaine*, and ſince the twelfth

twelfth century, by ſeveral marriages to the viſcounts of *Gavar* and the houſes of *Moncade*, *Foix*, *Grailly*, and *Albret*. *Lewis* XII. declared the above-mentioned *Catherine*, Queen of *Navarre*, and her huſband *John d'Albret*, independent poſſeſſors of *Bearn*; and not long after this country was united to the crown of *France*, at the ſame time with *Navarre*.

Part of *Lower Navarre* belongs to the dioceſe of *Acqs*, and the reſt to that of *Bayonne*. In the whole country there is neither abbey, chapter, nor convent; the only eccleſiaſtical buildings remaining here being four parochial priories. Under *Henry* II. King of *Navarre*, the reformation took place here; but in the year 1694, there was, at leaſt in appearance, a general return to the *Romiſh* church. In *Bearn* are two biſhoprics. The whole government is ſubject to the juriſdiction of the parliament of *Pau*. Not only *Lower Navarre*, but *Bearn* alſo has States of its own, each paying the King annually, as an ordinary contingent 4860 livres, with 2000 more for the maintenance of the troops. To the governor they allow 7740, and the deputy-governor 2740.

I. The Kingdom of *Lower Navarre* is ſeparated to the ſouth from *Spaniſh Upper Navarre* by the *Pyrenean* mountains; weſtward it borders on *Labour*, eaſtward on the country of *Soule* and *Bearn*, and northward is bounded by part of *Gaſcogne*, being but eight *French* leagues in length and five broad; mountainous alſo, and producing little. The principal rivers in it, and thoſe too very ſmall ones, are the *Nive*, which iſſues out of the *Spaniſh* mountains, falling near *Bayonne* into the *Adour*, and the *Bidouſe*, which has its ſource here, and falls alſo into the *Adour*. The inhabitants are all *Baſques*, and ſpeak the *Baſque* dialect, which is the ſame with that of *Biſcay*. This country conſiſts of the five diſtricts of *Amix*, *Cize*, *Baigorri*, *Arberou* and *Oſtabaret*, which contain the following places; namely,

Saint Palais, in Latin *oppidum Sancti Pelagii*, a ſmall town in the diſtrict of *Amix*, lying on an eminence on the river *Bidouſe*.

Garrix, a large village, formerly a town in the diſtrict of *Amix*, but now known only as a bailiwick.

La Baſtide de Clarence, a little town in the diſtrict of *Amix*, built in the year 1306.

S. Jean Pie de Port, the capital of the country, ſtanding on the *Nieve* in the diſtrict of *Cize*; and containing a citadel ſeated on an eminence which commands the road into *Spain*.

In the three other quarters or diſtricts of this country there are no towns. But the dutchy of *Grammont* and the county of *Luſſe* are not to be paſſed over in ſilence.

The COUNTRY *and* PRINCIPALITY *of* BEARN.

THE country and principality of *Bearn* is ſo called from *Beneharnum*, a town which formerly had exiſtence, but the ſight of which is now uncertain. This principality is ſixteen *French* leagues in length, and twelve broad; being mountainous, and, excepting in the plains, barren. Very little wheat or rye is produced here; but great quantities of *Mailloc*, which is a kind of *Indian* corn, and flax: The very rocks are planted with vines, and ſome places make an excellent wine. The mountains of *Monein* contain mines of iron, copper and lead, and are alſo covered with pine-trees, which ſerve for maſts and planks. In the vallies of *Oſſau* and *Aſpe*, and alſo at *Oleron*, are mineral waters. The principal rivers in it are the *Gave Bearnois*, and *Gave d'Oleron*, both which are very rapid, and fall into the *Adour*. At *Saillies* is a ſalt-ſpring, which ſupplies the whole government with ſalt. In the year 1695, the inhabitants of *Bearn* were calculated at 198,000.

In it are the following places, *viz.*

1. In the bailiwick of *Pau* is the town of

Pau, in Latin *Palum*, which is the capital, and lies on an eminence on the *Gave Bearnois*, being indeed ſmall, but well built, and the ſeat of a parliament, a bailiwick, and a collection. In the palace here was born *Henry* IV. Excluſive of an academy of ſciences and liberal arts, in it is a college of Jeſuits, with five convents and two hoſpitals. It contains alſo manufactures of cloth.

Leſcar, which ſtands on an eminence, is a biſhop's ſee ſubject to the archbiſhop of *Auch*, with a dioceſe of one hundred and ſeventy-eight pariſhes, and a revenue of 15,000 livres. It contains nothing remarkable but one college.

Nay, a town, or rather a large village, ſeated on the *Gave Bearnois*, was burnt in the year 1545.

Pontac is a little town.

2. In the bailiwick of *Ortez*, the only place worth notice is

Ortez, a ſmall town ſeated on the *Gave Bearnois*, and containing a bailiwick-court. In it formerly was an univerſity for the Proteſtants.

3. In the bailiwick of *Sauveterre* lies

Sauveterre, a little town, which ſtands high on the *Gave d'Oleron*, and contains a bailiwick-court.

Navarreins, or *Navarrinx*, a fortified town on the *Gave d'Oleron*.

Saillies, a little town, noted for its fine ſalt-ſpring.

4. In the bailiwick of *Oleron* is

Oleron,

Oleron, a ſmall but populous town lying on the river *Gave*, to which it gives name, and the ſeat of a bailiwick-court. The trade of this place was formerly more conſiderable than at preſent. Its biſhop, who is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of *Auch*, has a dioceſe containing two hundred and ſeventy-three pariſhes, with a yearly revenue of 13,000 livres, out of which his taxation at the court of *Rome* is 600 florins.

S. Marie, a little town ſeparated from *Oleron* only by the river, over which it has a bridge of ſtone. In this town is the cathedral and biſhop's palace.

Ogeu, or *Ogen*, a village, having ſome cold mineral waters.

Monein, a ſmall but populous town ſituate in a wine country.

At *Aigueſcaudes*, in the valley of *Oſſau*, which is one of the fineſt in the whole country, is a hot ſpring containing a water of a ſoapy, ſpirituous, oily nature, reſembling the ſmell of a bad egg. This water is reckoned an excellent vulnerary, and is alſo uſed with ſucceſs for inward diſorders.

6. In the valley of *Aſpe*, the capital of which is the town of *Acous*, are ſeveral cold ſprings, particularly thoſe of *Eſcot*.

In the bailiwick of *Morlas*, lies

Morlas, a poor town, though formerly the reſidence of the viſcounts and Princes of *Bearn*, and alſo of a mint.

Lembeye, a little town ſtanding high on the borders of *Armagnac*.

The GOVERNMENT *of* *GUYENNE and GASCOGNE.*

THIS borders to the ſouth on the *Pyrenean* mountains, to the weſt on the ocean, to the north on *Saintonge*, *Angoumois*, *Limoſin*, and *Auvergne*; and to the eaſt on *Auvergne* and *Languedoc*. Its extent from ſouth to north, or from *Vio de Sos* in the *Pyrenean* mountains to *Niort* in *Poitou*, is eighty *French* leagues; and from *S. Jean de Luz* to *S. Geniez* in *Rouergue*, about ninety. The name of *Guyenne*, firſt uſed about the year 1360, is derived by corruption from *Aquitaine*; this country, according to *Pliny*, being ſo called on account of the mineral waters in it. The government of *Guyenne* does not contain the whole ancient Kingdom, and afterwards dutchy of *Aquitaine*, which was of much greater extent. It abounds, however, in corn, wine, fruits, hemp, and tobacco, whence ariſes a very conſiderable trade in wine (of which *Bourdeaux* alone annually exports 100,000 tuns) brandy, prunes, and many other commodities. In it are alſo ſeveral ſprings of medicinal waters, together with copper, coal and other mines, and fine

quarries of marble of all colours. In the election of *Figeac*, grows a plant called *radoul*, which is uſed in dying and tanning. The principal rivers in this government are, 1. The *Garonne*, mentioned in the introduction to *France*. This receives into it the little river of *Tarn*, which at *Gailliac*, becomes navigable, together with the *Baiſe* and the *Lot*, in Latin *Olitis*, *Olde*, and *Oulde*, which by means of ſluices are alſo rendered navigable; the *Drot*, and *Dordogne*. Its tide flows up as far as *Langon* and *Macaire*; and therefore by conſequence thirty *French* leagues from its mouth. 2. The *Adour*, which receives its ſource in the mountains of *Bigorre*, at a place called *Tremoula*, being navigable at *Grenade* in *Marſan*; and falling into the ocean through an outlet called *Boucault*. This river has ſome harbours on the ocean.

Charles the Great created his ſon *Lewis* King of *Aquitaine*; but this Kingdom was ſoon divided into the two dutchies of *Aquitaine* and *Gaſcogne*, which by means of the marriage of *William* IV. duke of *Aquitaine*, with *Briſce* heireſs to *Gaſcogne* were united and continued in *William*'s family till the year 1150; when by virtue of the marriage of *Eleanor* with *Henry* II. King of *England*, this dutchy fell to that crown, under which it continued near three hundred years. In the year 1453, *Charles* VII. diſpoſſeſſed the *Engliſh* of it. *Lewis* XI. in 1469, conferred it on his brother *Charles*, who was the laſt duke of *Guyenne*, it being again, on his deceaſe, re-annexed to the crown. In 1753, the title of Duke of *Aquitaine* was again revived in the perſon of the Dauphin's ſecond ſon. In this government is an archbiſhop with nine ſuffragans. It contains two generalities; namely, that of *Bourdeaux*, which is under the parliament of *Bourdeaux*; and that of *Montauban*, under the parliament of *Toulouſe*. The former is compoſed of nine and this of four large *ſenechauſſées*, or bailiwicks. In each is alſo a court of aids, under the direction of the governor, whoſe income is about 10,000 livres; with two general-lieutenants, *viz.* one for *Guyenne* and the other for *Gaſcogne* and *Bigorre*: And beſides theſe thirteen other deputy-governors, that is to ſay, one in each election. The government conſiſts of two main parts.

1. *Proper Guyenne* makes the northern part, and conſiſts of the following countries, namely,

1. *Bourdelois*, being the moſt conſiderable among them, and properly called the bailiwick of *Guyenne*. Wine is its principal commodity, yet is it in general fruitful, though the ſoil is ſomething ſandy. It abounds particularly in cheſtnut and fig-trees of an extraordinary ſize; and alſo propped vines, which ſtand almoſt like trees, in the open field. In it are the following places, *viz.*

Bourdeaux, or *Bordeaux*, in Latin *Burdigala*, the capital of *Guyenne* and the reſidence of an archbiſhop, of a parliament, an intendancy, a treaſurer's office, a court of aids, a provincial tribunal, a *ſenechauſſée*, an admiralty, an election,

election, a *marechauſſée*, &c. lies on the *Garonne* in form of a half-moon, being pretty large and populous; and having a great number of ſtately houſes built of ſtone, but old, and the ſtreets very narrow. The neweſt and handſomeſt part in the whole town is the *place royale*, near the harbour, in which ſtands a grand magazine, with the exchange and a ſtatue of *Lewis* XIV. in braſs. The ſuburb of *Chartron*, or *Chartreaux*, alſo makes a fine appearance. The city and harbour are defended by three forts. The *Chateau trompette* is a citadel owing its preſent beauty and ſtrength to *Lewis* XIV. and ſerving both to cover the harbour and as a bridle to the city. It is a noble work, and built entirely of free-ſtone. The ramparts are all ruined, and a perſon may walk quite round them. The two other forts of *Le chateau de Haa*, and *S. Louis*, or *S. Croix*, are of no great importance. The archbiſhop of this place has nine ſuffragans under him, with a province of four hundred and fifty pariſhes, excluſive of about fifty chapels of eaſe. His revenue is 55,000 livres *per annum*, and his taxation at the court of *Rome* 4000 florins. To him belong alſo the diſtricts of *Montravel*, *Belvez*, *Bigaroque*, &c. The cathedral is a *Gothick* building, large, bare, and deſolate. The ſacriſty treaſury contains nothing extraordinary in it; and the large ſilver ſhrine of relicks on the great altar is the only thing worth ſeeing. The church and convent of the *Dominicans* are new and elegant; but thoſe belonging to the *Carthuſian* monks of a ſplendor ſeldom ſeen in any convents of that order. In this city is alſo an abbey of *Benedictines*, of the order of *S. Maur*. The Jeſuits have likewiſe a fine college here; beſides which there is alſo another college. The univerſity was founded in the year 1441, and in 1712 the King erected here an academy of the ſciences and *beaux arts*, the library belonging to which, though not very numerous, conſiſts entirely of ſelect pieces, placed in a moſt elegant hall. In *Bourdeaux* are alſo three ſeminaries. The trade of this city is very conſiderable, and for its improvement, a toleration is granted to the *Engliſh*, *Dutch*, *Danes*, *Hamburghers* and *Lubeckers*, and even to the *Portugueſe Jews*, though the laſt have no ſynagogue here, nor are Proteſtants indulged in the public exerciſe of their worſhip; only the *Engliſh* are connived at, and have a miniſter in a lay-habit. Other Proteſtants are not prohibited from reading a ſermon privately to their family. The rich traders here of foreign countries call themſelves *Negotians*. In this place are ſtill viſible ſome remains of *Roman* antiquities; namely, an amphitheatre built by the Emperor *Gallienus*, whoſe palace it is called, and of which, beſides ſome parts of its ſide-walls are ſtill ſtanding the two main portals: *La porte baſſe*, an ancient gate of very large freeſtone, neither cemented with mortar nor vaulted, but built horizontally, with houſes on it: part of the walls belonging to the palace of the *Dei tutelares* and of the fountains. In the new hoſpital without the city is a fine manufactory of lace.

Bourg,

Bourg, a little town ſeated on the *Dordogne*, having a little harbour, whence wine is ſhipped to different parts.

Blaye, in Latin *Blavia*, or *Blavutum*, a ſmall town lying on the *Garonne*, having a citadel ſeated on a high rock. In this town is an abbey of *Benedictines*. All ſhips going up to *Bourdeaux* muſt leave their cannon and arms here, which they take in again at their return. The *Garonne* being very wide near this town, a battery is erected on an iſland in it to keep off an enemy's ſhips. Directly oppoſite to *Blaye*, on the other ſide of the river in the country of *Medoc*, is alſo another fort.

The country of *Medoc* conſtitutes a great part of *Bourdelois*, and lies in form of a peninſula betwixt the *Garonne* and the ſea, but is neither populous nor fruitful, the high tides overflowing the north part of it. On a rock at the mouth of the *Garonne*, ſtands a fine light-houſe called *le tour de Cordoue*. In *Medoc* are no towns, the little places of *Souillac*, *Caſtillon*, *Eſpare* and *Chauneuf* excepted.

The country of *Buch*, originally *Buyes*, the former owners of which, namely, the barons of *Captal*, or *Capoudal*, were famous in the hiſtory of *Guyenne*. Since the year 1715, this country belonged to the marquiſes of *Contaut*.

La Tête de Buch is a market-town on the harbour of *Arcachon*, the entrance to which is dangerous on account of the many ſand-banks in it. The inhabitants of this place are moſtly fiſhermen.

Caſtres is a market-town.

Rions, a little place.

Creon, a market-town.

Fronſac is a ſmall town, dutchy and peerage.

Coutras is a large market-town, ſeated near the conflux of the *Iſle* and the *Droume*, being a marquiſate belonging to the dutchy of *Fronſac*. In this neighbourhood, in the year 1587, the army of the *Ligue* was defeated by *Henry* IV.

Libourne is a ſmall, but well inhabited town, ſtanding in a good ſituation on the river *Dordogne*, into which the *Iſle* falls at this place. In this town is a bailiwick, a provincial court of juſtice and ſome convents. Its principal trade conſiſts in ſalt. The country betwixt *Libourne* and *Bourdeaux* is called the land betwixt two ſeas, the two rivers of the *Garonne* and *Dordogne*, into which the tide runs, being here of ſuch a breadth as to be called ſeas.

Cadillac is a little town on the banks of the *Garonne*, and is the capital of the earldom of *Benagues*, containing a fine caſtle, with a collegiate-church and a convent.

2. *Perigord*, which derives its name from its ancient inhabitants the *Petricorii*, is thirty-three *French* leagues in length and twenty-four broad, being

being a ſtony country and not very fruitful, but containing ſome good mines of iron and mineral waters. It is divided into two parts.

1. *Upper Perigord*, called alſo the *White*, contains the following places; namely,

Perigueux, in Latin *Petricordium*, or *Petricorium*, the capital of the country and the reſidence of a biſhop, an election, a bailiwick and a country court of juſtice, being ſeated on the river *Iſle*, in a fine and pretty well inhabited country. The biſhop of this place is ſubordinate to the archbiſhop of *Bourdeaux*, and has a dioceſe containing 450 pariſhes with a revenue of 24,000 livres, out of which the taxation he pays the court of *Rome* is 2590 florins. In the town is a college of Jeſuits, together with four convents, one hoſpital and ſome remains of *Roman* antiquities; as, namely, an amphitheatre, a temple of *Venus*, &c. The old town is called *La Cité*, and the new town, which is about a hundred paces diſtant from the former, is named *la Ville*.

Bourdeilles, *Brantolme* or *Brantôme*, containing an abbey of *Benedictines* of the congregation of *S. Maur*, *Ribeyrat*, or *S. Martin de Riberat*, both ſmall market towns.

Mucidan, or *Muſzidan* in Latin *Mulcedonum*, is a little town, which the Proteſtants formerly ſo fortified that it ſtood out more than one ſiege, particularly in 1579.

Bergerac, anciently *Braierac* is a town ſeated in a delightful plain on the river *Dordogne*, conſiſting of two ſmall towns, namely *S. Martin de Bergerac* and *Madelaine*. In this place is a bailiwick. The town was formerly ſtrongly fortified by the Proteſtants, but *Lewis* XIII. on its reduction, in the year 1621, cauſed the works to be razed.

Limeuil is a ſmall town ſituate near the conflux of the *Vezerre* and *Dordogne*.

La Force is a dutchy and peerage.

2. *Lower Perigord*, which on account of its many woods is alſo called the *Black*, comprehends the following places; *viz.*

Sarlat, a poor town, diſadvantageouſly ſituated on a ſmall river in a valley betwixt hills, the reſidence, however, of a biſhop, a court of juſtice, a royal juriſdiction, an election, a *marechauſſée* and a ſalt-magazine, being alſo reckoned the ſecond city of the country of *Perigord*. Its biſhop, who is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of *Bourdeaux*, enjoys a dioceſe of about 250 pariſhes with a revenue of 12,000 livres a year, out of which he pays to the court of *Rome* 742 florins. This was one of the fortified towns belonging to the Proteſtants, and for that reaſon twice beſieged in the ſixteenth century, and the third time in the year 1652.

Teraſſon is a little town, ſeated on the *Vezere*, having an abbey of *Benedictines*.

Domme is a ſmall town, but ſtrong from its ſituation and defended alſo by a caſtle.

Beaumont,

Beaumont is a little market-town on the river *Couſe*.

Caſtillon is a ſmall town, near which, in the year 1453, the *French* defeated the *Engliſh*.

3. *Agenois* takes its name from the town of *Agen*, being the moſt fruitful part of this government and formerly giving the title of count. The *Nitiobrigæ* were the ancient inhabitants of this fine country. In it are the following places; *viz.*

Agen, the capital of the country, which is pretty large and well inhabited, being the ſeat of a biſhopric, a bailiwick and an election. The biſhop hereof ſtyles himſelf count of *Agen*, though he is not lord of it, but a ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of *Bourdeaux*, having a dioceſe under him of 373 pariſhes and 191 chapels of eaſe, with a yearly revenue of 35,000 livres, out of which his taxation to the court of *Rome* is 2440 florins. Excluſive of the cathedral and a collegiate-church, here are alſo two pariſh-churches with ſeveral convents, one college of Jeſuits and one ſeminary. In this town lived *Julius Scaliger*, and it is alſo famed for being the birth-place of his ſon *Joſeph*; is finely ſituated for trade but makes no advantage of it.

Valence is a little town on the *Garonne*.

Teneins is a town conſiſting of two large villages, one of which belongs to the duke *de la Force*, and the other to the count *de Vauguion*.

Aiguillon is a little town, ſeated on the *Garonne*, at the influx of the *Lot*, and having a caſtle. This place is a dutchy and peerage, and carries on a conſiderable trade in hemp, tobacco, grain, wine and brandy. In the year 1346, it held out a ſiege againſt *John* duke of *Normandy*.

Monheurt is a ſmall town, lying on the *Garonne* and formerly fortified.

Clerac, or *Clairac*, a little town on the river *Lot*, drives a good trade in tobacco, wine and brandy. In it is an abbey, a convent and a fine college of Jeſuits. This place ſuffered much in the religious war.

Marmande is a pretty large town, ſeated on the *Garonne* and carrying on a conſiderable trade in corn, wine and brandy.

Duras is a ſmall town but a dutchy and peerage.

Sainte Foi, a town, lying on the *Dordogne*, was ſtrongly fortified by the Proteſtants and firſt taken from them by the King in the year 1622.

Villeneuve d'Agenois is a little town, ſtanding in a fruitful plain on the river *Lot*, having a royal court of juſtice. Over the river it has a bridge.

Salvetat, or *Sauvetat*, is a ſmall town.

Mas d'Agenois is a market-town.

Monflanquin is a little town, ſtanding on the *Lez*, and containing a royal court.

4. *Quercy*, formerly *Cahourcin*, was anciently inhabited by the *Cadurci*. This country abounds greatly in grain and wine, and is divided into two parts; *viz.*

1. *Upper*

1. *Upper Quercy*, which forms the north part and contains the following places; namely,

Souillac, a little town, ſeated in a rich fertile valley on the little river of *Boreſe*, near the *Dordogne*, and containing an abbey of *Benedictines* of the congregation of *S. Maur*.

Lauzerte, a ſmall town ſtanding on a rock.

Martel, a little town, ſeated on a rock near the *Doraogne*, and containing a royal court of juſtice with a particular bailiwick, belongs to the viſcounts of *Turenne*.

Uſſedun, a little place on a hill on the *Dordogne*, in all probability, the *Uxellodunum* of *Cæſar*.

S. Cere, a ſmall town belonging to the *vicomté* of *Turenne*.

Gourdon, a little town having an abbey.

Roquemadour, alſo a ſmall town with an abbey.

Fons, a little place containing a royal tribunal.

Figeac, a town lying on the *Sele*, the ſeat of an election, an abbey and a chapter. This was a place of ſome ſtrength in the time of the religious war; but falling again, in 1622, into the King's hands, he demoliſhed the fortifications and citadel.

Cadenac, a very ancient little town on a ſteep rock, almoſt entirely ſurrounded by the *Lot*. This place never ſubmitted to the *Engliſh*.

Cajarc, a market-town lying on the *Lot*.

Mier, a little place noted for its mineral waters.

Cahors, anciently *Devona*, or *Dibona*, and in Latin *Cadurcum*, the capital of *Quercy*, lying partly on the *Lot* and partly on a rock, is the ſeat of a biſhopric, an election and a provincial court, but meanly built, and an inconſiderable place. Its biſhop ſtyles himſelf count of *Cahors* and is a ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of *Albi*, with a dioceſe containing 800 pariſhes. His revenue is 45,000 livres, and his taxation at the court of *Rome* 1000 florins. The viſcount of *Ceſſac*, or *Seſſac*, is his vaſſal. The univerſity here, which was founded in the year 1332, was entirely ſuppreſſed by the King, and of its three colleges one was turned into the town-houſe and the other two given to the Jeſuits.

Puy l' Eveque, a little town.

Caſtelnau de Bretenons, a ſmall town and a barony, with a chapter.

2. *Lower Quercy* conſtitutes the ſouth part, to which belong the following places, *viz.*

Albenque, *Moncucq* and *Montpezat*, all little towns.

Caſtelnau de Montatier, a ſmall place containing a chapter.

Lauzerte, a little town ſtanding on a rock.

Caylus, a ſmall town.

Moiſſac, a little town, ſeated at the foot of a mountain near the river *Tarn*, which falls into the *Garonne* near this place. In it is a chapter.

Negrepeliſſe, a ſmall town, ſeated on the *Aveyrou*, formerly fortified by the Proteſtants, but, in the year 1621, the works were demoliſhed.

Real ville la Françoiſe, a little town ſtanding on the river *Aveyrou*.

Cauſſade, a ſmall town, fortified during the time of the religious diſturbances.

Montauban, in Latin *Mons Albanus*, a well built handſome city on the river *Tarn*, being the ſeat of a biſhopric, a generality, an election, a court of aids, a provincial court, a bailiwick and a *vicomté*. It conſiſts properly of three parts; namely, the old and new towns with the *Ville Bourbon*, which laſt lies on the other ſide of the river and is a *fauxbourg*. The biſhop of this place is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of *Toulouſe* and has a dioceſe of ninety-ſix pariſhes, excluſive of chapels of eaſe, with a revenue of 25,000 livres *per annum*, out of which he pays a tax of 2500 florins to the court of *Rome*. In this town are two chapters, an academy of *belles lettres*, one college of Jeſuits, one ſeminary, eight convents and a general hoſpital. Its principal trade conſiſts in woollen ſtuffs. In the year 1562, the inhabitants became Proteſtants and fortified the city ſo ſtrongly that *Lewis* XIII. beſieged it without ſucceſs in the year 1621, and was not able to reduce it till 1629, when its fortifications were razed.

Bourniquel, a market-town.

5. *Rouergue* anciently inhabited by the *Rutheni*, produces little or no grain, but abounds in cattle, together with iron, copper, alum, vitriol and ſulphur. The extent of the country, from *S. Jean de Breuil* to *S. Antonin*, is about thirty *French* leagues; and, from *S. Pierre d'Yſſis* to *Mur de Barres*, twenty. It conſiſted formerly of the earldoms of *Rodez* and *Milhaud*, but at preſent is divided into three parts; namely,

1. An earldom; to which belongs

Rodez, anciently *Segodunum*, the capital of *Rouergue* and the reſidence of a biſhopric, an election, a bailiwick, a country-court and a *marechauſſée*, ſtanding on a hill on the river *Aveyrou*. The biſhop of this place is a ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of *Albi*, ſtyles himſelf count of *Rodez*, being alſo lord of the city, and has a dioceſe containing about 450 pariſhes. His yearly revenue is 40,000 livres, and to the court of *Rome* he pays a taxation of 2326 florins. In it the Jeſuits have a fine college, and, beſides this, in this city are eight convents with a ſeminary and a hoſpital. This place never took part with the Proteſtants.

S. Geniez de Rivedolt, a town, containing a royal court of juſtice and a convent.

Entraigues, a little town and an earldom ſituate near the conflux of the *Lot* and *Truyere*.

Guiolle, a ſmall town.

Le Mur de Barez, a little town containing a collegiate-church and two convents.

Eſtain, *Albin* and *Caſſagnettes*, all ſmall towns.

2. In

2. In the *Upper marché* of *Rouergue*, in which are

Millan, or *Milhaud*, in Latin *Æmilianum*, a town ſeated on the river *Tarn* and the capital of this part of *Rouergue*, containing an election. In it are five convents and a commanderie of the knights of *Malta*. The Proteſtants formerly fortified it, but *Lewis* XIII. diſmantled it in the year 1629. In 1744, the Proteſtant inhabitants had three troops of dragoons quartered upon them, the maintenance of whom for three months coſt them 30,000 livres; by which means the town was totally ruined.

Nant, a ſmall town, containing an abbey of *Benedictines*.

Pont de Camarares, a place celebrated for its mineral waters.

S. Rome de Tarn, a little town lying on the *Tarn*.

S. Sernin, a ſmall place containing a collegiate-church.

Belmont, a little town.

Sainte Frique, or *Sainte Afrique*, a ſmall town, fortified by its inhabitants after they became Proteſtants; but reduced, in the year 1629, by *Lewis* XIII.

Vabres, a ſmall city on the river *Dourdan*, and the reſidence of a biſhop ſubordinate to the archbiſhop of *Albi*, with a dioceſe of 150 pariſhes and a revenue of 20,000 livres *per annum*, out of which his tax to the court of *Rome* is 1000 florins.

Severac le Chateau, a little town and dutchy.

Severac l' Egliſe, a market-town and earldom.

3. The *Lower marché* of *Rouergue* contains

Ville Franche, in Latin *Francopolis*, the principal town of that part of *Rouergue*, and next to *Rodez*, the moſt conſiderable in the whole country, being ſeated on the river *Aveyrou*, and containing one chapter, one college, three convents and a *chartereuſe* without the walls.

S. Antonin, a little town on the river *Aveyrou*, with a chapter and three convents. The principal trade of this place conſiſts in ſaffron and fine large plumbs.

Najac, a little town, ſituate on the river *Aveyrou*, and the ſeat of a bailiwick. Hereabouts, in the years 1672 and 1673, was diſcovered a mine of copper.

Sauveterre, a ſmall town, lying on the *Aveyrou*, and containing a royal court of juſtice.

Conques, a market-town having a chapter.

Peyruſſe, anciently *Petrucia*, a little town, ſtanding on a mountain and the reſidence of a bailiwick.

Villeneuve, a ſmall town.

S. Juſt, a market-town.

Cranſac, a little place noted for its excellent ſulphureous mineral waters. In the neighbourhood alſo are coal-pits.

GASCOGNE.

GASCOGNE conſtitutes the ſouth part of the government of *Guyenne*, and includes the country lying between the *Garonne*, the ocean and the *Pyrenean* mountains. It receives its name from the *Gaſcones* and *Vaſcones*, by the moderns called *Baſques* or *Vaſques*, a people who lived on the *Pyrenean* mountains in *Spain*, and towards the cloſe of the ſixth century ſettled on the north ſide of the *Pyrenees*, where they defended themſelves againſt the *Franks* and extended their conqueſts in *Novempopulania*, but were obliged at laſt to ſubmit to the King of the *Franks*. Under the *Carlovingian* line they choſe a duke of their own, and after that family became extinct, fell, in the eleventh century, under the dominion of the dukes of *Aquitaine*. To it belong the following countries; namely,

1. *Baſadois*, taking its name from the people called *Vaſatæ*. The ſouth part of this province is ſandy, and in it are the following places; *viz.*

Baſas, anciently *Coſſio*, and in Latin *Civitas Vaſatica*, the capital of the country, receiving alſo its name from the *Vaſatæ*. This town ſtands on a mountain and is the reſidence of a *prevoté*, a bailiwick, a country and a royal court of juſtice. Its biſhop is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of *Auch*, has a dioceſe of 234 pariſhes and thirty-ſeven chapels of eaſe, with a revenue of 18,000 livres, out of which his taxation at the court of *Rome* is 600 florins. Excluſive of the cathedral in this town are three pariſh-churches and one college.

Langin, a little town and marquiſate, ſeated on the *Garonne* in a good wine country, and having the tide reaching up to it.

Reole, in Latin *Regula*, a little town on the *Garonne*, deriving its name from an old abbey of *Benedictines*. The inhabitants of this place deal in grain, wine and brandy. In 1676, the parliament of *Bourdeaux* was removed hither till the year 1689.

Captieux, a market-town and barony.

2. *Condomois* is a fruitful country containing the following places; *viz.*

Condom, the capital, which lies on the *Baiſe* and is the ſeat of a provincial-court, a bailiwick and a biſhop ſubject to the archbiſhop of *Bourdeaux*, with a dioceſe of 140 pariſhes and eight chapels of eaſe. His revenue is 50,000 livres, and his taxation at *Rome* 2500 florins. Excluſive of the cathedral, in it are two other churches and five convents. This place ſuffered much in the religious wars.

Mezin, a little town containing a royal court of juſtice.

3. The dutchy of *Albret* contains the following places; namely,

Albret,

Albret, or *Le Bret*, a little town, raiſed to a dutchy in the year 1556.

Nerac, the capital of the dutchy, lying on the river *Baiſe*, which here becomes navigable. It is divided into *Great* and *Little Nerac*. In it is a caſtle with a country and a ducal court of juſtice and four convents. The Kings of *Navarre*, as dukes of *Albret*, had once a palace here. In the ſixteenth century, moſt of the inhabitants became Proteſtants; but, in the year 1621, they were forced to ſurrender to *Lewis* XIII.

Caſtel-Jaloux, a ſmall town, ſeated on the little river *Avence*, containing a chapter and a pretty trade in wine, cattle and honey.

Caſtel Moron, a market town.

Tartas, a little town, ſeated on the *Midore* near the river *Adour*, being handſome and containing a bailiwick-court, with a church and two convents.

4. The little diſtrict of *Gabardan*, or *Gavardan*, which enjoyed formerly viſcounts of its own, who became afterwards viſcounts of *Bearn*, contains

Gabaret, a ſmall town on the river *Geniſe*, and the capital of this country.

5. The little diſtrict of *Marſan*, once a *vicomté*, containing

Mont de Marſan, a ſmall town, ſeated on the river *Medouze* and the principal place of the country.

Roquefort de Marſan, a little town lying on the ſame river.

S. Juſtin, a market-town.

6. The little diſtrict of *Turſan* always had the ſame viſcount as *Marſan*. In it is

Aire, in Latin *Atura*, or *Adura*, and *Vicus Julii*, a town, ſeated on the river *Adour*, but having more the appearance of a large village, though, notwithſtanding, a biſhop's ſee with a dioceſe of 241 pariſhes belonging to it, ſubject to the archbiſhop of *Auch*. His revenue is 30,000 livres, and his taxation at the court of *Rome* 1200 florins. This place ſuffered greatly in the religious wars.

Mas, a town having a collegiate church.

Grenade, a ſmall place.

7. The little territory of *Chaloſſe*, contains

S. Sever, commonly called *Cap de Gaſcogne*, one of the prettieſt towns in all *Gaſcogne*, and ſeated on the river *Adour*, owing both its name and origin to an abbey of *Benedictines*. This town contains a bailiwick-court.

Mugron, a ſmall town.

Toloſette, a place of no conſideration.

8. *Les Landes*, or *Lannes*, is a narrow level ſlip of land, not very fruitful, and ſtill worſe inhabited; in it, however, are great numbers of bees, and conſequently large quantities of honey and wax. In a more extenſive ſenſe,

it

it includes the whole ſea-coaſt ſouth of *Bourdeaux* to the mouth of the river *Adour*, together with a part of *Bourdelois* and *Baſadois*. But in its moſt confined and uſual import, it comprehends only the following diſtricts, namely,

1. The *vicomté* of *Acqs*, to which belongs

Acqs, or *Dax*, in Latin *Aquæ Tarbellicæ*, and *Aquæ Auguſtæ*, lying on the river *Adour* in the diſtrict of *Auribat*. In it are a provincial and bailiwick-court, with an election; and it is alſo a biſhop's ſee ſubject to the archbiſhop of *Auch*, with a dioceſe of 243 pariſhes. His income is 14,000 livres, and the *Roman* tax upon it 500 florins. In this place are ſix convents, one college, and an hoſpital. The fortifications, and even the caſtle, are of no great importance. The town and the neighbouring country boaſt ſeveral warm baths.

Port des Lannes, a little place ſeated on the *Adour*.

2. The country of *Marancin* borders on the ſea-coaſt, on which are *Marennes*, the choaked up harbour called *le Vieux Boucault*; and *Cape Breton*, a village noted for the goodneſs of its wine.

3. The *vicomté* of *Aorte*, or *Urt*, ſo called from *Urt*, now but a middling village, though the principal place of the country.

Peire Hourade, in Latin *Petra forata*, a ſmall place lying on the river *Adour*, which is here joined by the *Gave*, was anciently the reſidence of the viſcount, who had a caſtle here called *Aſpremont*.

Obſ. *Albret* and *Tartas*, once *vicomtés*, and lying in this territory, belong to the dutchy of *Albret*, N° 3.

9. *Labour*, or *Labourd*, ſo called from the ancient city of *Lapurdum*, now *Bayonne*, and inhabited formerly by the *Tarbellii*, is part of the country of the *Baſques*, extending anciently almoſt as far as *S. Sebaſtian*, in the *Spaniſh* province of *Guipuſcoa*; but all beyond the river *Bidaſſoa* belongs to the King of *Spain*. It produces little corn, and leſs wine; but enjoys great plenty of fruit. The tribute its inhabitants pay to the King is very inconſiderable. In this diſtrict are the following places; namely,

Bayonne, in Latin *Lapurdum*, the capital of the country, lying at the junction of the *Adour* and *Nive*, at no great diſtance from the mouth of the former. It is of pretty conſiderable extent, and the reſidence of a biſhop, a collection, a bailiwick court, an admiralty and a mint. The name of *Bayonne* is compounded of the two *Baſque* words *Baia* and *Ona*, ſignifying, a good harbour: It well deſerves that title, and is accordingly much frequented and of great advantage to the country, though the ſhallows render the entrance to it ſomewhat difficult. The river *Nive* runs through the city; and the *Adour* cloſe by its walls; ſoon after which they unite, and divide the city into three parts; the large town as it is called, lies on this ſide the *Nive*; the ſmall town is betwixt the *Nive*, and the *Adour*; and the ſuburb of *S. Eſprit*, in which great numbers of *Jews* reſide, lies on the other

other ſide of the river. The two firſt parts, beſides their other works, have each a ſmall fort; but the ſuburb, excluſive of its good fortifications, has a regular ſquare citadel ſtanding on an eminence, which thus commands the three ſeveral parts of the city, the harbour, and the adjacent country. Its biſhop is a ſuffragan to *Auch*, has a dioceſe under him containing ſeventy-two pariſhes, with a revenue of 19,000 livres, out of which his taxation at the court of *Rome* is only 100 florins. Excluſive of its cathedral and chapter, the ſuburb alſo contains another ſmall chapter. In it is likewiſe one college and five convents.

S. Jean de Luz, in the *Baſque* tongue *Luis*, or *Loitzun*, *i. e.* 'a muddy place,' and *Sibour*, two large villages, ſeparated only by a rivulet called *Ninette*, over which they have a communication by means of a ſmall bridge. Both contributed to form the little harbour of *Socoa* for the ſecurity of their fiſhing barks. In the firſt of theſe villages Cardinal *Mazarine* reſided during the congreſs for the treaty of peace with *Spain*, which was held in *Pheaſant Iſland* in the river of *Bidaſſoa*; and there alſo *Lewis* XIV. married *Maria Tereſa* the Infanta of *Spain*.

Andaye, a fort and large village on the river *Bidaſſoa*, oppoſite to *Fontarabia*, makes a fine brandy.

Uſtariz, a market-town.

Bidache, a principality belonging to the family of *Grammont*.

Guiche, in Latin *Guiſſunum*, a county.

10. The country or vale of *Soule*, properly *Subola*, is included in *Lower Navarre* and *Bearn*, lies in the *Pyrenean* mountains, and belongs to the country of the *Baſques*, having States of its own, and containing ſixty-nine pariſhes. A conſiderable part of the inhabitants ſeek for work in *Spain*. The mountains here produce good ſhip-timber, but with no conveniency for ſpeedy carriage. The principal place of this vale, formerly a *vicomté*, is

Mauleon, a town and caſtle on the river *Gave*.

11. *Armagnac*, with the adjacent lordſhips, was formerly a *comté*; is twenty-two *French* leagues in length and about ſixteen in breadth, producing both grain and wine; and being divided into *Upper* and *Lower Armagnac*.

1. *Upper Armagnac* lies among the *Pyrenean* mountains, and contains four vallies.

1. The vale of *Magnoac*, the principal place of which is

Caſtelnau de Magnoac, a little town on the river *Gers*, the ſeat of the bailiwick of the four vales, and of a collegiate church.

2. The vale of *Neſtez*, in which is

Barte, a large village, ſeated on the river *Neſtez*.

3. The vale of *Barouſſe*, in which is

Mauleon, a little town.

4. The vale of *Aure*, in it are

Arreu,

Arreu, a ſmall town.

Sarrancolin, a little town containing a priory. A very fine kind of marble is dug in its neighbourhood. It has alſo a thriving glaſs-houſe.

2. *Lower Armagnac*, which is larger and more fruitful than the former, conſiſts of

1. *Proper Armagnac*, in which is

Auch, anciently *Eluſaberris*, or as it is alſo found written *Climberris*, *Ellimberris*, and afterwards *Auguſta*, the capital of *Armagnac* and all *Gaſcogne*. This place is the ſeat of an archbiſhopric, an intendancy, and an election; contains a treaſurer's office, a bailiwick, a provincial and royal court, with an office alſo of the finances. The lordſhip of the town is divided betwixt the archbiſhop and the count of *Armagnac*. The dioceſe conſiſts of 372 pariſh-churches and 277 chapels of eaſe. The annual revenue of its archbiſhop is 90,000 livres, out of which his taxation at the court of *Rome* is 10,000 florins. Excluſive of the cathedral, in this city is alſo a chapter and priory.

Nogaro, a little town on the river *Douſe*, having a collegiate church, is one of the five towns given to the duke of *Bouillon* in exchange for his principality of *Sedan*.

2. The earldom of *Fezenzac*, in Latin *Comitatus Fidentiacus*, in which is

Vic, with the addition of *de Fezenzac*, formerly *Fidentia*, a little town ſeated on the river *Douſe*. It contains one collegiate church, and is the principal place of the earldom.

3. The little country of *Eauſan* contains

Eauſe, in Latin *Eluſa*, a ſmall town lying on the *Geliſe* near the town of *Eauſe* or *Eluſa*; which, for a conſiderable time, was the capital of *Novempopulania*, and gave name to the *Eluſatæ*. This ancient place, which was afterwards called *Civtat*, *i. e.* 'the city,' is in a ruinous condition, and near it is built the preſent new town.

4. The county of *Gaure*. In it is

Fleurence, a little town, but the capital.

5. The ſmall tract and *vicomté* of *Brullois*. In it is

Leyrac, a little town.

6. *Lomagne*, formerly a *vicomté*. In it are

Leictoure, in Latin *Lactura* or *Lactora*, a ſtrong town, having a caſtle on a declivity near the river *Gers*. It contains a bailiwick and a provincial court; is alſo the place of an election and a biſhop's ſee, under the archbiſhop of *Auch*, with a dioceſe of ſeventy-three pariſhes. His revenue is 18,000 livres, and the *Roman* tax 1600 florins.

Vic, now a ſmall place, but formerly the reſidence of the viſcounts.

Beaumont, a little town lying on the *Gimone*.

7. *Fezenzaguel*, formerly a *vicomté*, containing,

Mauveſin,

Mauveſin, ſmall, but makes great quantities of ſalt-petre. This place was formerly one of the ſtrongeſt holds of the *Huguenots*; but in the year 1621, ſurrendered to *Lewis* XIII.

8. The country of *Riviere* contains

Verdun, a little town ſeated on the *Garonne*, and the principal place of a particular lordſhip, to which alſo belong the following places, *viz.*

Grenade, a little town lying on the *Garonne*.

Le Mas-Garnier, a ſmall place, ſeated on the *Garonne* and having an abbey of *Benedictines*.

L'Iſle Jourdain, anciently *Caſtellum Ictium*, a little town lying on the *Save*, formerly the principal place of an earldom, has a collegiate-church.

Sainte Foy de Peyrolieres, a ſmall town.

9. The *comté* of *Aſtarac*, belonging to the ducal houſe of *Roquelaure*, being a fruitful populous country, with the following places in it; namely,

Mirande, the capital and ſeat of an election but ſmall.

Caſtelnau de Barbarens, a little town.

Berdoues, an abbey.

Simorre, a town, containing an abbey, and the reſidence of the duke *de Roquelaure*'s court.

Maſſe Oube, a market-town.

Roquelaure, giving name to the dukedom.

10. *Comenges*, or *Comminges*, in Latin *Convenæ*, eighteen *French* leagues in length, and about ſix broad; being remarkable only for ſome marble quarries; is divided into the upper and lower.

1. *Upper Comenges*, the air of which is cold by reaſon of its ſituation on the mountains. The principal places in it are as follow, *viz.*

S. Bertrand, the capital of the *comté* ſmall, and ſtanding on an eminence near the *Garonne*; is a biſhop's ſee ſubject to the archbiſhop of *Auch*, with a dioceſe containing two hundred pariſhes, ſome of which lying in the province of *Languedoc*, the biſhop of this place is one of the States. His revenue amounts to 28,000 livres *per annum*, and his taxation at the court of *Rome* is 5000 florins. Near this place formerly ſtood the *Lugdunum Convenarum* of the ancients.

S. Beat, a ſtrong town ſeated betwixt two mountains on the *Garonne*, which is here joined by the *Pique*, contains a priory. All its houſes are of marble, that being the only ſtone hereabouts. The ſmall town of *Valentine*, though belonging to the dioceſe of the biſhop of *S. Bertrand*, is reckoned in *Upper Languedoc*.

The little country of *Nebouzan*, was formerly a viſcounty, and ſtill votes in the aſſembly of the States. It contains the following places, *viz.*

S. Gaudens, the capital, which is well inhabited, and the ſeat of the country court. It contains alſo a collegiate church and three convents.

Barbazan, a little place, having mineral waters.

Caſſagnabere, ſmall, but noted for being the birth-place of Cardinal *Oſſat*.

Niſos, an abbey.

La Roque, a little place and barony.

Capver, a village.

Mont-regeau, or *Monrejau*, a little town ſtanding high on the *Garonne*, not far from the place where it is joined by the *Nette*, belongs to the duke of *Antin*.

S. Martory, a large market-town lying on the *Garonne*, is famous for the ſaint of that name.

2. *Lower Comenges*, is ſeated in a plain, and enjoys a warmer air than the upper part of the country. In it are

1. The lordſhip of *Sammatan*, containing

Sammatan, a little town, which is the ſeat of a *caſtelany*.

Lombez, a little town ſeated on the *Save*, and a biſhop's ſee, ſubject to the archbiſhop of *Toulouſe*. Its dioceſe conſiſts of ninety pariſhes; the biſhop's revenue is 20,000 livres, out of which his taxation at the court of *Rome* is 2500 florins.

2. The lordſhip of *Muret*, containing

Muret, a ſmall town lying on the *Garonne*, and the ſeat of a royal and foreſt-court. Near this place *Peter* of *Arragon*, who beſieged it in 1213, was defeated and ſlain in the field.

L'Iſle Dodon, ſmall, and ſtanding high on the river *Save*, contains a King's court and *caſtelany*.

Montpezat, a market-town.

11. The country of *Conſerans*, or *Couſerans*, formerly a viſcounty, lies among the *Pyrenean* mountains, and contains

S. Lizier, a little town ſeated on the *Salat*, and the principal place of this country being a biſhop's ſee ſubject to the archbiſhop of *Auch*. Its dioceſe conſiſts of eighty-two pariſhes, and the biſhop of this place enjoys a revenue of 24,000 livres, out of which he is taxed at the court of *Rome* in 1000 florins. This place was anciently called *Auſtria*.

Conſerans, a market-town ſtanding on an eminence, and formerly the capital of the country.

S. Girons, a little town on the river *Salat*.

Maſſat, a ſmall town, containing a collegiate church.

Bigorre, once a county, and anciently inhabited by the *Bigerreri* or *Begerroni*, has States of its own, which are compoſed of the biſhop of *Tarbe*, four abbots, two priories, a commander of the order of *Malta*, eleven barons, and the citizens and peaſants. It is divided into three parts, *viz.*

1. The levels, containing

Tarbe, the principal place, which ſtands on the ſide of the ancient city of *Begorra*, is ſmall, but has a bailiwick and foreſt-court; being alſo a biſhop's ſee ſubject to *Auch*, with a dioceſe of three hundred and eighty-four pariſhes

pariſhes and chapels. His revenue is 22,000 livres, and his taxation at the court of *Rome* 1200 florins. In it, beſides the cathedral, are one pariſh-church and two convents. The town is alſo defended by a fort.

Vic de Bigorre, a little town, which its firſt counts frequently made their place of reſidence.

Antin confers the title of duke and peer.

Bagneres, a town ſituate in the vale of *Campan* on the river *Adour*, and celebrated for the virtues of its mineral ſprings, which were known ſo early as the times of the *Romans*, and of which M. *Salignac* has publiſhed a particular account. Here are both cold and hot ſprings.

Campan, a market-town, having quarries of marble in its neighbourhood.

Lourde, a little town ſituate in the vale of *Lavedan* on the river *Gave*; has a fort ſtanding on a rock.

2. The mountainous part contains

S. Savin, a very ancient abbey of *Benedictines*, ſituate in the vale of *Lavedan*.

Baredge, a little place lying in the valley of *Lavedan*, at the foot of Mount *Tormalet*, celebrated for its warm baths.

3. *Ruſtan* contains

S. Sever, a little town ſeated on the river *Rouſſe*, which takes its name from the ancient abbey of *Benedictines* ſeated there.

Jornac, a ſmall place.

Obſ. The valley of *Lavedan*, which lies among the *Pyrenean* mountains, is about ten or twelve *French* leagues in length and in ſome places ſeven or eight in breadth, being a viſcounty, but not comprehending at preſent the whole vale; *Lourde*, *S. Savin*, and *Baredge*, belonging to the county of *Bigorre*, in which I have alſo included them. Among the places pertaining to this viſcounty is *Caſtellobon* and *Beauſent*.

The GOVERNMENT *of* *SAINTONGE and ANGOUMOIS,*

Contains the greateſt part of SAINTONGE and ANGOUMOIS.

1. SAINTONGE terminates eaſtward on *Angoumois* and *Perigord*; ſouthward on *Bourdelois* and the *Garonne*; weſtward is bounded by the ocean, and northward by the country of *Aunis* and *Poitou*. This diſtrict is about twenty-five *French* leagues in length and twelve broad. Its

name is derived from the *Santoni*, the ancient inhabitants thereof. This country abounds in grain, wine, and all kinds of fruit; and particularly near the ſea makes great quantities of excellent ſalt. Its horſes alſo are greatly eſteemed. In it too are ſome mineral ſprings. Its principal rivers are the *Charente*, which abounds in fiſh, and receives its ſource near *Charennac*, running into the ſea; and the *Butonne*, the ſource of which is at *Chef-Boutonne* in *Poitou*, being navigable at *S. Jean d'Angely*, and falling into the *Charente*. This country was formerly an earldom, and in the middle-ages frequently changed maſters betwixt the *French* and the *Engliſh*; but *Charles* V. fixed it to the crown of *France*. It is ſubject to the parliament of *Bourdeaux*, a few pariſhes only excepted, which are within the juriſdiction of *Angoumois*. The governor-general is generally alſo deputy-governor of this country, which the *Charente* divides into ſouth and north.

1. In the ſouth part or *Upper Saintonge* lies

Saintes, the capital of the country being ſeated on the *Charente*, and a biſhop's ſee. It contains an election, a provincial and a bailiwick court, with a *marechauſſée*. Its biſhop is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of *Bourdeaux*, having a dioceſe under him containing five hundred and ſixty-five pariſhes and chapels, with a revenue of 20,000 livres, out of which his *Roman* tax is 2000 florins. It is ſmall, and has narrow mean ſtreets; but in the ſuburbs is an abbey and college of Jeſuits. Some councils were held here in the years 563, 1075, 1080, 1088 and 1096.

Pons, a handſome town, ſtands high on the little river *Seigne*, over which it has ſeveral bridges, whence probably it received its name: It is divided into the upper and lower. In it are three pariſh-churches, three convents, three alms-houſes, and a commanderie of the knights of *Malta*. It has alſo a mineral ſpring, is an ancient *Sirauté*, the proprietors of which ſtile themſelves *Sires de Pons*, with fifty-three pariſhes and two hundred and fifty noble fiefs. At preſent it belongs to the houſe of *Lothring-Marſan*.

Jonſac, a little town.

Barbeſieux, a ſmall town and marquiſate belonging to the houſe of *Louvois*. In it are two pariſh-churches and one convent, with a mineral ſpring in its neighbourhood.

Montauſier, a dukedom and peerage, having ſeven pariſhes belonging to it.

Mortagne, a town ſeated on the *Garonne*, and bearing the title of a principality.

Tallemond, a market-town ſtanding on an eminence on the *Garonne*, with the title alſo of a principality.

Pont l'Abbé, a market-town.

2. In the north part, or *Lower Saintonge* lies

Saint Jean d'Angely, in Latin *Angeriacum*, a town lying on the *Butonne*, and the capital of an election, with a royal court of juſtice. Whilſt this place continued in the hands of the Proteſtants it was populous and well-

fortified; but being reduced in the year 1621 by *Lewis* XIII. the fortifications were razed, and the city deprived of its privileges. In it, however, is an abbey and three convents. Its brandy too is much eſteemed; and it alſo makes woollen ſtuffs.

Taillebourg, a little place lying on the *Charente*, having a caſtle ſeated on a rock. It has a chapter, and gives title of count to the houſe of *Tremouille*.

Tonnay Charente, a town and principality on the *Charente*, with a caſtle, an abbey, and an harbour; has belonged for ſome time to the houſe of *Rochechouart*.

Tonnay-Boutonne, a little town ſeated on the *Boutonne*.

Fontenay la Battu, a market-town, which in the year 1714, was raiſed to a dukedom and peerage under the title of *Rohan*.

ANGOUMOIS,

WHICH derives its name from its capital, is bounded to the weſt by *Saintonge*, and to the ſouth by *Perigord*. Eaſtward it borders on *Limoſin*, and northward on *Poitou*; being betwixt fifteen and eighteen *French* leagues in length and about ſixteen broad. The country, which is full of hills, but none of any conſiderable bigneſs, produces wheat, rye, barley, oats, *Spaniſh* corn, ſaffron, wine, and all kinds of fruits. It yields alſo ſome excellent mines of iron; but is particularly famous for paper. Its principal rivers are the *Charente* and *Touvre*, the latter of which riſes here and runs into the former. This country was anciently an earldom; but count *Francis* coming to be King of *France*, raiſed it to a dutchy. It is ſubject to the parliament of *Paris*, and contains a bailiwick and territorial juriſdiction. In it are the following places, *viz.*

Angouleſme, in Latin *Inculiſma*, the capital of the country, ſeated on a hill on the river *Charente*. It confers the title of duke, and is the reſidence of a biſhopric, an election, a *prevoté*, a bailiwick, a country and foreſt-court, an office of the five great farms, and a *marechauſſée*. Its biſhop is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of *Bourdeaux*, with a dioceſe of two hundred pariſhes, and a revenue of 20,000 livres, out of which his tax at the court of *Rome* is 1000 florins. In it alſo is a college of Jeſuits, with twelve pariſh-churches, and the abbey of *S. Cibard*, in which lie buried the old counts of *Angoumois*, together with ten convents and a general hoſpital.

Coignac, or *Cognac*, the ſecond town of the country, pleaſantly ſituated on the *Charente*, has a caſtle, in which *Francis* I. was born, together with three convents. In the year 1238, a council was held here.

Jarnac, a market-town ſeated on the *Charente*, near which, in the year 1569, the *Huguenots* were defeated by *Henry* III.

Chateau-

Chateau-neuf, a town and county, containing a royal *prevoté* and *chatellany*.

La Valette, a little town, having a diſtrict of thirteen pariſhes and forty fiefs, was formerly a dutchy and peerage.

Aubeterre, a ſmall town and a marquiſate with an abbey and one collegiate-church.

Rochefoucaut, a little town, dukedom and peerage, lying on the *Tardouere*, having a collegiate-church and a convent.

Blanzac, a ſmall town, containing a chapter.

Verteuil, a litte town and barony, ſeated on the *Charente* and belonging to the ducal houſe of *Rochefoucaut*.

Ruffec, a little town and marquiſate.

Chabanois, or *S Quentin de Chabanois*, a ſmall town and principality.

Montbrun, a little town and the capital of a county, to which belong eighteen pariſhes and forty fiefs.

The GOVERNMENT *of AUNIS.*

THE province of *Aunis*, or *Aunix*, in Latin *Alniſium*, is bounded to the north by *Saintonge*, to the weſt by the ocean, and northward and eaſtward by *Poitou*. It is watered by the river *Seure*, which riſes in *Poitou*, becomes navigable at *Niort*, after which it receives the *Vendie*, which is alſo navigable, and by means of the *Charente*. It has good harbours along the coaſt. The country is rather too barren, but produces good grain and a great deal of wine, the ſwampy parts alſo affording good paſturage. An excellent ſalt is made in the ſalt-marſhes hereabouts. The province depends on the parliament of *Paris*, but is partly governed by its own common law, founded on cuſtom. Under the governor is a general-lieutenant and a deputy-governor.

1. The country of *Brouageais*, which forms a part of *Saintonge* and makes very good ſea-ſalt, contains

Brouage, a little ſtrong ſea-port ſituate among marſhes.

Fort Chapus lies on a rock at the mouth of the *Seudre*, which renders it a tolerable good harbour.

Marennes, a ſea-port and alſo an election with a court of admiralty. The adjacent country is very fruitful and its wine good. A great deal of ſalt is alſo made here. The *Sires de Pons* are ſtyled counts of *Marennes*.

Arvert, a town ſeated on a peninſula.

La Temblade, a handſome, populous and thriving town.

Sauion, a town, having a caſtle, ſeated on the river *Seudre*, was once fortified.

Royan,

Royan, a little town, lying on the *Garonne*, with an harbour in which are caught great numbers of ſardines. In it are two convents. It alſo confers the title of marquis. When under the *Huguenots* it was well fortified, and ſo vigorouſly defended againſt *Lewis* XIII. in the year 1621, that he was obliged to draw off his troops; but he afterwards ſeverely avenged this diſgrace, demoliſhing it ſo entirely, that the preſent place is only the ſuburbs of the former.

Soubiſe, a town, lying on the *Charente* and having a chapter, is the capital of a principality, to which belong ſeven pariſhes. Its annual produce is about 12,000 livres. Dependent alſo on this town is

L'iſle de Madame, lying at the mouth of the *Charente*, and *Fort Lupin*. In its neighbourhood are the mineral waters of *Rouſzililaſſe*.

Oleron, in Latin *Uliarus*, an iſland about three *French* leagues diſtant from the main land, being five in length and two broad and extremely fruitful. The inhabitants are good ſeamen. It belongs to the government of *Aunix*, but is ſubject to the judge of *Saintonge*, appeals from whence are carried to the parliament of *Bourdeaux*. On the eaſt of it ſtands a ſtrong caſtle, near which a town has been erected in which are two hoſpitals and one convent. The light-houſe of *Chauſſiron* ſtands on a point of the iſland.

3. The iſle of *Re*, in Latin *Radis*, lies betwixt two and three *French* leagues from the continent, being four miles in length and two broad. It produces plenty of wine, of which is made a very fine ſort of brandy. It abounds alſo in ſalt and is populous. In it are

S. Martin, a fortified little town, having a citadel and harbour.

Fort La Prée defends the entrance into *Pertius Breton*.

Fort Samblanceau commands the ſtraits of *Pertius d'Antioche*.

Fort Martray lies on one ſide of it.

4. The country of *Aunis* Proper contains

Rochefort, a new regular built town, ſeated on the *Charente*, having an excellent dock and magazines well repleniſhed with naval ſtores. In it is alſo a royal marine academy with an hoſpital for ſeamen, a ſeminary and a convent; but the neighbouring ſalt-marſhes give an unwholeſomeneſs to the air. The approach to the town up the river is well defended by ſeveral forts; as, namely, that on the iſle of *Aix* *, the redoubt facing it called *Aiguille*, *Forts Fourax*, *de la Pointe* and *Vergeron*; beſides which there is a palliſado carried along the river.

Surgeres, a neat market-town.

Rochelle, in Latin *Rupella*, the capital of the province and government, lies on the ſea, having a good harbour and being rather handſome than large.

* On the twenty-firſt of *September*, 1757, this fort, together with the iſland on which it ſtands, was taken by the brave Captain *Howe*, in the *Magnamine*, after about half an hour's reſiſtance; the whole garriſon, which conſiſted of near ſix hundred men, being made priſoners of war.

large. It is the reſidence of an intendency, an election, a provincial and bailiwick court, an admiralty, a chamber of commerce and a *marechauſſée*. It has alſo a mint and an academy of *belles lettres*, with a college of Jeſuits, a medicinal, botanical and anatomical ſchool and a ſugar manufactory. It is likewiſe a biſhop's ſee, ſuffragan to *Bourdeaux*, with a dioceſe of one hundred and eight pariſhes, and a revenue of 17,000 livres, out of which he is taxed at the court of *Rome* in ſeven hundred and forty-two florins. Its maritime trade in general, and eſpecially to the *French* colonies in *Africa* and *America*, is very conſiderable, the harbour being ſafe, though the entrance to it is narrow and none of the deepeſt. In the ſixteenth century, the inhabitants joined in the reformation, fortified the town and held out a ſiege. In the year 1622, *Lewis* XIII. in order to compel them to a ſurrender, ordered *Fort Louis* to be erected at the entrance of their harbour; and, in the year 1628, to prevent their receiving any ſuccours by ſea a mole was raiſed which ſurrounded the haven. Famine, at length, obliged them the ſame year to capitulate; in conſequence of which their privileges were taken from them and the fortifications demoliſhed; but, in the reign of *Lewis* XIV. theſe were again repaired. The air here is no better than at *Rochefort* and from the ſame cauſe.

Marans, a large market-town, lying among the ſalt marſhes, carries on a good trade in ſalt, malt and meal.

Charon, a market-town, ſituated on the ſea and having an abbey.

Marſilly, alſo a market-town.

The GOVERNMENT *of* POITOU.

THE province of *Poitou* borders, to the ſouth, on *Saintonge*, *Angoumois* and *Aunix*; to the eaſt on *La Marche* and part of *Berry*; to the north on *Touraine* and *Anjou*, and weſtward on the ocean. From weſt to eaſt it is forty-eight *French* leagues, and from north to ſouth twenty-two. It receives its name from the ancient *Pictoni*, or *Pictavi*. The ſoil is various, according to the different parts of the country, but it abounds, in general, with grain and cattle; and the principal trade of the inhabitants conſiſts in oxen, mules, horſes and woollen ſtuffs. The largeſt rivers in it are, the *Vienne*, which riſes on the borders of *Limouſin*, becomes navigable ſome miles above *Chatelleraud*, and being joined by the *Creuſe* falls into the *Loire*. The *Sevre Niortoiſe*, the ſource of which is ſome leagues above *S. Maixent*, becomes navigable at *Niort* and, after receiving the *Vendée*, diſcharges itſelf into the ſea. The *Clain*, which riſes in the frontiers of *Angoumois* and mingles with the *Vienne*. This

This province was erected into an earldom by *Charlemagne*. *Eleanor*, daughter to the laſt duke of *Aquitaine*, brought it to her ſpouſe King *Henry* of *England*. *Philip Auguſtus* made himſelf maſter of it, and *Henry* III. King of *England*, formally ceded it to *France*; but afterwards thoſe two crowns had frequent diſputes concerning it, during which it was given as an appenage to the Princes of the blood. Since the year 1436, this province has been perpetually annexed to the crown. It is ſubject to the parliament of *Paris* and has but one provincial court. Under the governor is a general-lieutenant and two deputy-governors.

It is divided into two parts.

1. *Upper Poitou*, which conſtitutes the eaſtern part of the country, is larger, more fruitful, pleaſant and healthy than the *Lower*. The principal places in it are

Poitiers, in Latin *Auguſtoritum*, the capital of the country, lying on the river *Clain*. It is of conſiderable extent, and perhaps, next to *Paris*, the largeſt town in the whole Kingdom, but is mean, ſmoky and thinly inhabited. It is the ſeat of a biſhopric, an intendancy, an election, a country court and royal juriſdiction, a *marechauſſée* and a mintage. The biſhop hereof is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of *Bourdeaux*, with a dioceſe of ſeven hundred and twenty-two pariſhes and a revenue of 22,000 livres, out of which he is taxed at the court of *Rome* in 2800 florins. The cathedral here is of uncommon bigneſs and built in the *Gothick* ſtyle. In this city are alſo four collegiate-churches, ſeventeen other pariſh-churches, twenty-one convents, four abbies, with an univerſity founded in the year 1431, one college of Jeſuits, two ſeminaries and three hoſpitals. On the *place royale*, as it is called, the inhabitants, in the year 1687, erected a pedeſtrian ſtatue to *Lewis* XIV. The handicraftmen in this town are princpally glovers and comb-makers. It exports alſo round woollen caps and ſtockings to the *American* colonies. It is not likewiſe without ſome remains of *Roman* antiquities; and, though the amphitheatre here lies greatly buried among gardens and ſmall houſes, yet is it wholly diſtinguiſhable. Of a triumphal arch, or rather gate, erected at the beginning of a military way, all that remains at preſent is the Arc with the two pillars which ſupport it. The palace and thick round tower cloſe by it are indeed ſaid to be *Roman*, but they carry evident traces along with them of *Gothick* ſtructure, not to mention others of more modern date. In the neighbourhood here, in the year 1356, was fought a battle betwixt the *French* and the *Engliſh* to the diſadvantage of the former, and in which *John*, King of *France*, was taken priſoner.

Luſignan, an old town ſeated on a hill.

Vivonne, a little town, lying on the river *Clain*, gives the title of count.

Niort, the beſt trading town in this province, lies on the river *Seure*, being the ſeat of an election, a bailiwick, a royal juriſdiction, a foreſt-court

and a *marechauſſée*. It contains a caſtle, two pariſh-churches, nine convents, a general hoſpital, and has ſome manufactures of wool.

S. Maixant, a little town, ſeated on an eminence on the river *Seure*, being the reſidence of an election and a royal court of juſtice. In it are three pariſh-churches, one abbey of *Benedictines*, four convents, one college and one hoſpital. It belongs to the duke of *Mazarine*.

Melle, a little town, the ſeat of a royal *prevoté*, contains three churches, one ſmall college and a manufactory of ſerge.

Chizay, a market-town, having a royal *prevoté*.

Aunay, a little place, conferring the title of count.

Civray, a ſmall town, lying on the *Charente*, in which is a royal juriſdiction, a royal bailiwick, a provincial *marechauſſée*, one pariſh-church and two convents.

Charroux, or *Chairoux*, a ſmall town, ſeated on the *Charente*, in the little territory of *Briou*, contains an abbey.

Marſillac, a principality.

Rochechouart, a little town, lying on a mountain and having a caſtle, is the principal place of a viſcounty.

L'iſle Jourdain and *Luſſac* are two ſmall towns, and the latter alſo a marquiſate.

Mortemar is a dukedom and peerage belonging to the houſe of *Rochechouart*.

Montmorillon, a town, which is the ſeat of a royal juriſdiction, a bailiwick and a *marechauſſée*, contains one pariſh, one collegiate-church and three convents.

Tremouille, or *Trimouille*, a little town, lying on the *Venaiſe*, is a dukedom and peerage.

S. Savin, a ſmall place, contains a celebrated abbey of *Benedictines*.

Chauvigny is a little town lying on the *Vienne*.

Chatellerand, in Latin *Caſtellum Eraldi*, or *Caſtrum Airaudi*, a town lying on the *Vienne*, in the country and dukedom of *Chatellerandois*, belongs, at preſent, to the duke of *Tremouille*. It is the ſeat of an election, a royal bailiwick, a *marechauſſée* and a foreſt-court. In it alſo is a collegiate-church and four convents with a fine bridge of ſtone leading over the river to the ſuburbs.

Richelieu, a regular built town, founded by Cardinal *Richelieu*, together with a ſtately ſeat, lying on the little rivers *Amable* and *Vide*, gives the title of duke and peer, and is the ſeat of an election and a ſalt magazine.

The little diſtrict of *Mirebalais* contains

Mirebau, a ſmall town and barony, which is the principal place of the diſtrict. In it are five pariſh-churches, one chapter and ſeveral convents.

Moncontour, a little town, ſeated on the *Dive*, near which, in the year 1567, the *Huguenots* were defeated.

The

The little country of *Gaſtine*, its principal place

Partenay, a town, the ſeat of a *prevoté*, a royal juriſdiction and a *marechauſſée*. In it alſo are one chapter and three convents.

The little country of *Loudunois*, the principal place of which is

Loudun, a town and the reſidence of an election, a royal *prevoté*, a juriſdiction and a *marechauſſée*. In it is alſo one chapter, two pariſh-churches and eight convents. Much labour and art has been uſed to bring over the Proteſtants of this town to the *Romiſh* church.

Fontevraut, a market-town, having an abbey, lies on the borders of *Anjou*.

Thours, a town ſtanding on a hill on the river *Toue*, is the principal place of an election and the ſeat of a *marechauſſée*. It contains two chapters, three pariſh-churches, one abbey, five convents, two hoſpitals and a ſmall college. It confers alſo the title of a dukedom and peerage, to which belong 1700 fiefs.

II. *Lower Poitou* conſtitutes the weſtern part, and contains the following places; *viz.*

Argenton, a little town.

Mauleon, a ſmall town and the principal place of an election.

Mortaigne, a little town and a dukedom.

Montaigu, a market-town and marquiſate.

Garnache, a market-town and barony.

S. Gille, a ſmall ſea-port.

La Roche ſur Yon, a market-town and principality lying on the river *Yon* and belonging to the houſe of *Bourbon-Conti*.

Mareuil, a market-town, ſituate on the river *Lay*.

Les Sables d' Olonne, a town, lying on the ſea, the principal place of an election, containing alſo a ſmall harbour and being the ſeat of an admiralty: In it are two pariſh-churches and four convents. The inhabitants of this place are reckoned good ſailors.

Talmont, a little town, bearing the title of a principality. In it are two pariſh-churches and one abbey.

Fontenay la Comte, a town, lying on the *Vendée*, having three pariſh-churches, two hoſpitals, four convents and a college of Jeſuits. It contains a royal bailiwick, a *marechauſſée* and a foreſt-court.

Meilleraye, a dukedom and peerage.

Luçon, a town, lying in a moraſs and enjoying the title of a barony, is a biſhop's ſee and the reſidence of a bailiwick and *marechauſſée*. Its biſhop is lord and baron of the town, being ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of *Bourdeaux*, with a dioceſe of two hundred and thirty pariſhes, and a revenue of 20,000 livres, out of which his taxation at the court of *Rome* is 1000 florins. Excluſive of the cathedral it contains one pariſh-church, one ſeminary and two convents. The air here is unwholeſome.

Maillezais, a little town, lying on an iſland formed by the rivers *Seure* and *Antize*. The biſhop's ſee, which was formerly here, is removed to *Rochelle*.

The iſland of *Noirmoutier*, in Latin *Nigrum Monaſterium* and *inſula Dei*, is three *French* leagues in length and populous, confers the title of marquis, belongs to the younger branch of *Tremouille*, and contains the following places; *viz.*

Noirmoutier, a little town having a priory.

Barbaſtre, a market-town.

The iſland of *Yeu*, in Latin *Oya*, is three *French* leagues in length.

The GOVERNMENT *of* BRETAGNE.

THIS province is a peninſula ſurrounded on all ſides by the ſea, excepting towards the eaſt, where it joins *Normandy*, *Maine*, *Anjou* and *Poitou*. Its greateſt length, from weſt to eaſt, is ſixty *French* leagues, and its greateſt breadth forty-five; but in many places it is very narrow. Its name it receives from the old *Britons*, or *Britts*, who being driven out of *Britain* about the middle of the fifth century by the *Angles* and *Saxons*, croſſed the ſea into *Gaul*, and, after wandering about for ſome time, ſettled in the country of the *Curioſolitæ* and *Oſiſmi*, who were branches of the *Armorici*, and poſſeſſing themſelves almoſt of the whole country of the *Vanni*, gave name at length to this province. *Gregory* of *Tours*, however, is the firſt who mentions it under this title. In ſucceeding times the *Britons* were obliged to ſubmit to the Kings of the *Franks*. *Charles the Great* had a fleet here to act againſt the *Normans*. Under his ſucceſſors, *Numenoius*, a chief of the *Bretons* in that part of the country which at preſent bears the name of *Upper Bretagne*, and whoſe inhabitants were originally *Gauls*, created himſelf King. His ſecond ſucceſſor was taken off by ſome conſpirators who made themſelves maſters of the country, but only under the title of counts. The *Normans* indeed reduced it but could not keep quiet poſſeſſion of it. Theſe diſturbances were brought, however, to a period under *Conan*, count of *Bretagne*, who married his only daughter, *Conſtantia*, to *Gottfried*, count of *Anjou*, ſon to *Henry* II. of *England* and duke of *Normandy*. The daughter and heireſs of this *Conſtantia* marrying with *Peter* of *Dreux*, *Bretagne* fell to the royal family of *France*, *Peter* being a Prince of the blood. His grandſon, *John* II. was a duke and peer of *France*. After the death of *Francis* II. duke of *Bretagne*, *Anne*, his heireſs, was ſucceſſively married to the two Kings *Charles* VIII. and *Lewis* XII. and by the latter left iſſue two

two daughters, the eldeſt of whom, called *Claudia*, was married to *Francis* I. who, at the deſire of the ſtates, in the year 1532, united *Bretagne* to the crown. His ſucceſſor, *Henry* II. aboliſhed the title of duke of *Bretagne*.

This province contains ſome very good harbours but few navigable rivers except the *Loire*, which terminates its courſe here, and the *Vilaine*, in Latin *Vicinonia*. The country is in ſome parts level, in others hilly, particularly in *Upper Bretagne*, through which runs a whole chain of mountains called *Le Mont Arré*. It produces no great quantity of grain or wine, but its extenſive and fruitful paſtures yield a very profitable trade in butter. It produces alſo hemp and flax, of which are made great quantities of linen and ſail-cloth. At *Carnot*, in the dioceſe of *Quimpir*, is a lead mine, but the lead found in it is not a near ſo good as that of *England*. The dioceſe of *Nantes*, in ſome places, yields alſo pit-coal, but that too much inferior to the *Engliſh*. On the coaſts are taken great numbers of ſardines and other fiſh. The earldom of *Nantois* contains a ſalt manufactory. Horſes are alſo another branch of its trade. The inhabitants on the ſea-coaſt are excellent ſea-men. In *Upper Bretagne* they ſpeak *French*, but *Lower Brittany* has a particular language, which is ſuppoſed to be the ſame with the *Celtick**.

This country has its own parliament, which is held at *Rennes*, as alſo its own laws and particular ſtates; the latter of which conſiſt of the clergy, nobility, burghers and peaſants. They are ſummoned by the King every two years. The governor is alſo admiral of *Bretagne*, and under him are two general-lieutenants, one of whom has the ſuperintendency of eight dioceſes and the other only of the earldom and biſhopric of *Nantes*. Beſides theſe there are three other ſub-governors; *viz.* the firſt for *Rennes*, *Dol*, *S. Malo* and *Vannes*; the ſecond for *S. Brieu*, *Treguier*, *S. Paul de Leon* and *Quimper*; and the third for *Nantois*. In the meeting of the ſtates and aſſeſſment of taxes, the country is divided according to the nine biſhopricks, of which the firſt five belong to *Upper Bretagne*.

1. The biſhopric of *Rennes* contains the following places; namely,

Rennes, anciently *Condate*, the capital of the whole country, deriving its name from the *Rhedones*, the moſt famous people among the *Armorici*. It is divided by the *Vilaine* into two parts, is pretty large, populous, and the reſidence of a biſhop, the parliament of the whole country, an intendancy, a collection, a chamber of aids, a country-court, a foreſt-court and a conſulate. It contains many well-built houſes, but the ſtreets in it are narrow, dark and dirty. Its biſhop is ſubordinate to the archbiſhop of *Tours*, has a dioceſe conſiſting of two hundred and ſixty-three pariſhes, with an income of 14,000 livres, out of which he is taxed to the court of *Rome* in 1000 florins. Ex-

* The author ought rather to have ſaid the *Welch*, which, making ſome allowances for a *French* accent, it certainly is in greater purity than what is ſpoke in many parts of that country.

cluſive

cluſive of the cathedral, in it are eight pariſh-churches, ſeventeen convents and a fine college of Jeſuits, with a noble ſtatue of *Lewis* XV. erected by the ſtates of the province. The viſcounty of *Rennes* belongs to the duke of *Tremouille*.

Chateaubourg, an earldom.

Vitrei, a ſmall town, lying on the *Vilaine*, having a chapter and priory. It is the ſeat of the firſt barony in the country and belongs to the duke of *Tremouille*.

S. Aubin du Cormier, a little town, near which the *Bretons* and their confederates defeated the army of *Charles* VIII.

Fougeres, in Latin *Filiceriæ*, a town, ſeated on the river *Cueſnon*, containing a caſtle, two pariſh-churches and an abbey.

2. The biſhopric of *Nantes* includes the earldom of *Nantois*, which is divided by the *Loire* into two parts, being fruitful in wine and corn, good paſtures and conſequently alſo in good cattle. It yields likewiſe ſalt and pit-coal, and enjoys in all parts a flouriſhing trade. In it are the following places; *viz.*

Nantes, anciently *Condivincum*, or *Condivicnum*, which is in rank the ſecond city in *Brittany*, and receives its name from the *Namnetes*, a people of *Gallia Armorica*. It lies on the *Loire*, is one of the greateſt trading cities in the Kingdom, being pretty large, populous, well ſituated, and containing four ſuburbs. It is alſo a biſhop's ſee, the ſeat of an intendancy, a collection, a chamber of accounts, a board of finances, a mint-office, a country-court, a bailiwick, a *prevoté*, an admiralty, a foreſt-court, and a conſulate. Its biſhop is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of *Tours*, with a dioceſe of two hundred and twelve pariſhes excluſive of chapels of eaſe, and enjoys a revenue of 30,000 livres, out of which his taxation at the court of *Rome* is 2000 florins. Excluſive of the cathedral and a collegiate church, in it are eleven pariſh-churches, fourteen convents, two hoſpitals, one college, and an univerſity, founded about the year 1460. This city carries on a very large trade to the *French* colonies in *America*, as alſo to *Spain* and *Portugal*, not to mention other *European* ſhipping which frequent its port, though ſhips of burden can come no farther up the *Loire* than to *Paimboeuf*, a market-town, where the cargoes are put into ſmaller veſſels and carried to *Nantes*. The city is famous in hiſtory for the edict iſſued here in the year 1598, by *Henry the Great*, for granting to the Proteſtants the public exerciſe of their religion, but this edict *Lewis the Great* revoked in 1685.

Ancenis, a little town and marquiſate lying on the *Loire*, and belonging to the houſe of *Bethune-Caroſt*.

Chauteau-Briand, a ſmall town, containing one pariſh-church and two convents, belongs at preſent, as a barony, to the houſe of *Bourbon Condé*.

Derval, a barony.

Coiſlin,

Coiſlin, a little place, raiſed to a dukedom in the year 1603.

La Roche-Bernard, a market-town and barony lying on the *Vilaine*, and belonging to the dukedom of *Coiſlin*.

Pont-chateau, a barony, belongs alſo to the duke *de Coiſlin*.

Guerande, a little town ſtanding cloſe by the ſea, amidſt marſhes, in which a good ſalt is made. Its collegiate church is alſo the pariſh-church, beſides which it contains likewiſe two convents.

Croiſie, a ſmall town and ſea-port, in the neighbourhood of which are ſalt-marſhes.

Paimboeuf, a market-town, containing an harbour on the river *Loire*, which is properly that of *Nantes*. Vide *Nantes*.

The country of *Retz* conſiſts of that part of the biſhopric of *Nantes* which lies to the ſouth ſide of the *Loire*, and belongs at preſent, as a dukedom and peerage, to the houſe of *Villeroi*. In it are the following places, *viz.*

Bernerie, a ſmall market-town and ſea-port, its inhabitants ſubſiſted chiefly by fiſhing.

Bourgneuf, a little town having a ſea-port. In the neighbouring marſhes are made great quantities of ſalt.

Machecou, *Machecol*, or *Machequoleu*, the principal place of this country, is a market-town containing two pariſh-churches, and ſtanding on the ruins of the town of *Ratiate*, which has been long ſince demoliſhed, but from which the country of *Retz* receives its name.

Cliſſon, a little town and barony, having a collegiate church.

The greateſt part of the iſland of *Bouin* belongs alſo to this diviſion.

3. The biſhopric of *Dol* is the leaſt, being only five miles in circuit.

Dol, the only town in it, is ſmall, thinly inhabited, and its ſituation unhealthy, this place ſtanding on marſhes. It contains a treaſurer's office and a court of admiralty, and is a biſhopric ſubject to the metropolitan of *Tours*, with eighty pariſhes, and a revenue of 22,000 livres, out of which the *Roman* tax is 4000 florins. The biſhop of this place, as lord of the city, bears the title of count of it, and formerly aſſumed the ſtate of an archbiſhop. Even to this day, within his own dioceſe the croſs is carried before him, and at a meeting of the States, he takes place of all other biſhops.

4. The biſhopric of *S. Malo* is of pretty large extent, and its territory produces corn and fruits. In it are

S. Malo, in Latin *Maclovium*, and *Maclopolis*, a ſmall but populous city, lying on a little iſland in the ſea, formerly called *S. Aaron*, and joined to the continent by a mole, at the head of which is a ſtrong fort. It contains a treaſurer's office and a court of admiralty, and is alſo a biſhop's ſee ſubject to *Tours*, with a dioceſe of one hundred and ſixty pariſhes. The biſhop of this place is lord of the city; and his income amounts to 35,000 livres *per annum*, out of which his tax to the court of *Rome* is 1000 florins. The har-

bour is large, but the entrance very rocky, and at ebb almoſt dry. On the adjacent rocks have been erected ſeveral forts, the principal of which are *Sezembre*, *la Conchée*, *le Fort Royal*, *le grand Bay*, *le petit Bay*, *L'iſle à Rebours*, *le Fort du Cap*, *Roteneuf*, and *le Chateau de Latte*. It carries on a conſiderable trade with *England*, *Holland*, and *Spain*, and in time of war ſtands very convenient for privateering.

At *Solidor* harbour, one *French* league from *S. Malo*, formerly ſtood the town of *Aleth*, which was alſo a biſhop's ſee, but in the year 1149 removed to *S. Malo*. The place where the ruins are ſtill viſible is called *Quidaleth*, or *Guichaleth*, *i. e.* '*Aleth* town.'

Cancale, a port, giving name to a neighbouring cape, noted for fine oyſters.

Chateauneuf, a market-town and marquiſate.

Dinan, a town ſtanding on a hill, having a good caſtle, two convents, and an hoſpital. The States have ſometimes met here.

Combourg, an earldom.

Montfort, ſurnamed *la Cane*, *Ploermel*, and *Joſſelin*, containing an abbey, together with *Comper*, which lies on the river *Men*, are all little places.

5. The biſhopric of *S. Brieu*, a good corn and fruit country, with three iron-works at *Loudeac*, *Hardouinaye*, and *Vaublanc*. The moſt remarkable places in it are

Saint Brieu, in Latin *Oppidum S. Brioci*, or *Briocenſe*, lying among mountains which intercept the ſight of the ſea, though but half a league off, and on which it has a ſmall harbour, contains a receiver's office and a court of admiralty, being alſo a biſhopric ſubject to *Tours*, and conſiſting of two hundred pariſhes. Its revenue is 22,000 livres, and its taxation to *Rome* 800 florins. Excluſive of the cathedral, it contains alſo one chapter and one college.

Lambale, a little town, having ſome manufactures of linen, belongs to the dukedom of *Penthievre*.

Montconthour, alſo ſmall, and belonging to the ſame dukedom.

Quintin, or *Lorge*, a town and dukedom, containing a collegiate church, is alſo one of the ſtate baronies.

Jugon, another little place, conſtituting a part of the dukedom of *Penthievre*.

Loudeac, ſmall, but makes a great deal of thread; contains an iron-mill.

II. To *Lower Bretagne* belong four biſhoprics.

1. The biſhopric of *Treguier*; its territory produces corn and hemp, and is noted alſo for its breed of horſes. In it are

Treguier, in Latin, *Trecorium*, a ſea-port, ſtanding on a peninſula formerly named *Trecor*. The *Bretons*, in their tongue, call this place *Lantriguier*, *i. e.* 'the town of *Treguier*.' It contains a collector's office, and is a biſhopric ſubject to the archbiſhop of *Tours*, with a dioceſe of ſeventy pariſhes.

pariſhes. Its biſhop is lord and count of *Treguier*, and his revenue amounts to 20,000 livres, out of which his tax to the court of *Rome* is only 460 florins.

Lanmur, a little place, but having a royal court of juſtice.

Morlaix, properly *Monrelais*, and in Latin *Mons relaxus*, a ſmall town lying on a navigable river, with the tide coming up to it, which has not a little contributed to its trade. Its harbour is defended by fort *Taureau*, which ſtands on an iſland. It contains two pariſh and one collegiate church, and in its large ſuburb of *Venice*, two convents and an hoſpital.

The dukedom and peerage of *Penthievre*, belonging to the count *de Toulouſe*, contains the following places, *viz.*

Guingamp, a ſmall town, but the principal place of the dukedom, and having an abbey.

Lanion, alſo ſmall, but extremely well ſituated for trade.

Lambale, *Moncantour*, and *Jugon*, three little places in the biſhopric of *S. Brien*, alſo belong to it.

2. The biſhopric of *Vannes* contains the following places, *viz.*

Vannes, or *Vennes*, the *Dariorigum* of the ancients, a ſea-port receiving its name from the *Veneti*. It is the ſeat of a provincial, an admiralty, and a foreſt-court, a collection and a conſulate; with a biſhopric alſo ſubject to the archbiſhop of *Tours*. Its dioceſe conſiſts of one hundred and ſixty pariſhes, and its biſhop, who is lord of part of the city, enjoys a revenue of 24,000 livres, out of which his taxation at *Rome* is 350 florins. One of its two ſuburbs called *le grand Marche*, is larger than the city itſelf; the name of the other is *S. Paterne*. In it are ſeveral churches and convents, together with a college of Jeſuits. The harbour in *Morbian* bay is one of the ſafeſt and moſt ſpacious in the whole Kingdom.

The peninſula of *Ruys*, in Latin *Reuviſium*, or *S. Gildas*, containing an abbey of *Benedictines*, and a fort.

Auray, a little town and harbour ſeated on *Morbian* bay, and carrying on a good trade. In the year 1364, a battle was fought here betwixt *John* Count *de Montfort* and *Charles de Blois*.

Port Louis, a town having a very good road and harbour; its principal trade eels and pilchards. A citadel and other fortifications were erected here by order of *Lewis* XIV. who alſo gave his name to the place, which was before called *Blavet*.

L'Orient, well known for being the particular port of the *French Eaſt-India* company.

Hennebond, a little town ſeated on the river *Blavet*, and once fortified, conſiſts of three parts, *viz.* the new town, the walled town, and the old town. In it are three pariſh-churches and a ſmall harbour, but it enjoys a good trade.

Redon, a little town ſtanding on the *Vilaine*, and having an abbey.

Guemene, a little town containing a collegiate church, enjoys the title of a principality, and belongs to the houſe of *Rohan-Soubiſe*.

Rohan, a town lying on the *Aouſte*, and bearing the title of a dutchy and peerage; gives name to a very diſtinguiſhed family.

Pontivi, the principal place of the dukedom of *Rohan*.

Maleſtroit, a little town and barony, ſeated on the river *Louſt*.

Belle-Iſle, anciently *Coloneſus*, about ſix *French* leagues from the continent; being alſo ſix long and two broad; confers the title of marquis. It is environed ſo on all ſides with rocks that it has only three landing-places; at one of theſe lies *Palais*, a little fortified place, having a citadel and a good road.

Bangor, a market-town.

Of the other places on this iſland, the principal are *Sauzon* and *Lomaria*.

Grouaix, or *Groays*, a little town lying oppoſite the mouth of the river *Blavet*. Its principal employment catching of eels.

3. The biſhopric of *Quimper*, or *Cornouaille*, i. e. '*Cornu Galliæ*,' this part of *Gaul* ſtretching itſelf like a horn into the ſea. It includes the whole earldom of *Cornouaille*, and in it are

Quimper, or *Quimper-Corentin*, a town ſeated on the river *Oder*, where it is joined by the *Bedet*. It is both large and populous, and contains a provincial court, a bailiwick, an admiralty, and a treaſurer's office, being likewiſe a biſhop's ſee ſubject to the archbiſhop of *Tours*, with a dioceſe of above two hundred pariſhes. The biſhop is lord of the city, and his revenue is 22,000 livres, out of which his taxation to the *Roman* court is 1000 florins. Excluſive of a fine college of Jeſuits, in it are alſo two convents and an abbey.

Douarnenes, a little town, having an harbour ſeated on a bay of the ſame name; in which are caught vaſt quantities of pilchards.

Audierne, a little maritime town.

Concarnean, or *Coneq*, a little place, having an harbour lying on the ſea.

Quimperle, a ſmall town ſeated on the little river *Iſſotte*, and containing an abbey and two pariſh-churches.

Carhaix, a little town containing a foreſt-court.

Chateaulin, a market-town ſeated on the river *Auſon*, and carrying on a great trade in ſalmon and ſlates. In its neighbourhood are found both copper and iron mines.

4. The biſhopric of *S. Pol de Leon*, contains the following places, *viz.*

S. Pol de Leon, or ſimply *Leon*, and in Latin *Legio*, ſtanding on the ſea, and receiving the name of *S. Pol* from a biſhop of that place; but *Leon* is the proper name of the diſtrict. The biſhop hereof, who ſtiles himſelf count of *Leon*, is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of *Tours*, with a dioceſe of one hundred and twenty pariſhes, and a revenue of 15,000 livres, out of which he is taxed at the court of *Rome* in 800 florins.

Roſcof, a town, having a harbour about a league diſtant from *S. Pol.* The iſle of *Baſs*, lying oppoſite to it, forms a fine road.

Leſneven, and *S. Renand*, two towns belonging to the crown.

Landernau, a little town, but the principal place of the barony of *Leon*, belonging to the houſe of *Rohan*. It lies on the river *Elhorne*, and contains three pariſhes.

Le Chatel, a fine lordſhip.

Le Conquet, a little town, ſtanding on the weſt point of *Britany*.

Breſt, a ſmall but ſtrong town, having a ſpacious and fine road and harbour, which is reckoned the beſt and ſafeſt in the whole Kingdom. The entrance to it, however, is difficult on account of the many rocks in it, which lie under water. The harbour ſtands betwixt the town and the ſuburb called *Recouvrance*, being defended by a ſtrong fort and a tower. In the town is a court of admiralty and a bailiwick, with two pariſh-churches, a ſeminary under the direction of the Jeſuits, and a convent. On the ſouth ſide of the harbour, in the year 1750, a foundation was laid for a building which is to ſerve as a receptacle in winter to the ſlaves; and likewiſe for magazines of all kinds of naval ſtores. Here is alſo an academy for ſea-officers, inſomuch that this place may be called the capital of the *French* marine.

Oueſſant, in Latin *Uxantis*, a ſmall iſland lying in the ſea oppoſite *Conquet*, and being about eight *French* leagues in circumference, gives the title or marquis to the family of *Rieux*. Beſides the light-houſe here for the conveniency of ſhips going into *Breſt*, in it is alſo a fort. Some leſſer iſlands lying hereabouts likewiſe receive their name from it.

Sayn, in Latin *Sena*, a ſmall iſland ſtanding oppoſite to the bay of *Douaruenes*, from which it is ſeparated by the *paſſage du Ras*. The rocks and ſhallows about it are very dangerous.

The GOVERNMENT of NORMANDY.

NORMANDY terminates weſtward on *Britany*, ſouthward on *Beauſſe*, *Perche*, and *Maine*; eaſtward on *Picardy* and *L'iſle de France*, and northward on the *Britiſh* channel. Its extent from weſt to eaſt is upwards of ſixty *French* leagues, and from ſouth to north thirty. Its name, as will appear from the ſequel, it derives from the *Normans*. It is one of the moſt fruitful provinces in the whole Kingdom, as alſo one of the moſt profitable to the King. It abounds in grain, flax, hemp, and vegetables for

dying, but what little wine it has is none of the beſt. It yields, however, great quantities of apples and pears, of which the natives make cyder and perry for their uſual drink. It is alſo a fine country for cattle, being full of excellent paſtures. The ſea ſupplies it with plenty of fiſh, and of its water are made great quantities of ſalt. The many iron-works in it are alſo of no ſmall advantage to the country. It has likewiſe ſome mines of copper, whence of courſe it is not without its mineral waters; and thoſe of *Forges* are in great repute.

The principal rivers in it are the *Seine*, mentioned in the introduction to *France*; the *Eure*, which riſes in *Grande-Perche*, and becomes navigable at *Maintenon*, receiving into it the rivers *Aure* and *Iton*, after which it falls into the *Seine* at *Pont d'Arche*; the *Andelle*, which takes its ſource in the pariſh of *Forges*, and falling into the *Seine* is very ſerviceable in conveying to *Paris* the fuel for firing which is cut in the foreſts of *Lions* and *Pitre*; the *Rille*, or *Riſle*, which receives its origin in the pariſh of *S. Vandrille*, and at *Roque* mingles with the *Seine*; the *Dive*, riſing in the pariſh of *Cour-Menil*, and after receiving the *Vie* becomes navigable, diſcharging itſelf at laſt into the ſea; the *Lezon*, which begins in the *Liévin* and, being joined by the *Orbiquet*, is afterwards called the *Tonques*, and becoming navigable loſes itſelf in the ſea; the *Carentone*, the ſource of which lies alſo in *Liévin*, and, after receiving the *Cernant*, falls into the *Rille*; the *Ante*, which iſſues beyond *Falaiſe* and, after a courſe of four *French* leagues, joins the *Vire*; the *Orne*, which riſes not far from *Seez*, receives the *Noirau*, *Guigne*, *Laize* and *Oudon*, and empties itſelf into the ſea. This river is navigable only from *Caen* to its mouth. The *Aure*, which riſes in the pariſh of *Parfouru*, ſix *French* leagues from the ſea and, in the pariſh of *Maiſons*, joins the *Drome*, which takes its ſource in the pariſh of the ſame name, but afterwards gradually loſes itſelf, and, as is thought, makes its appearance again at *Port en Beſzin*.

This country, under the *Roman* Emperors, was the ſecond *provincia Lugdunenſis*, and under the Kings of the *Franks* conſtituted a part of the Kingdom of *Neuſtria*. Under *Charles the Bold* it was over-run by ſwarms of pyratical *Normans*, who ſeated themſelves in *Neuſtria*, and, in the year 912, obliged *Charles the Simple* to cede it to them as a fief of *France*. Their duke and leader, *Rollo*, having been baptized, the laſt-mentioned *Charles* gave him his daughter *Giſle* in marriage. The ſucceeding dukes roſe to great power both here and beyond ſea; and *William*, in the year 1066, became King of *England*. In the year 1135, the male line of this King and duke became extinct in the perſon of *Henry* I. and his daughter *Matilda* married *Godfrey*, count of *Anjou*. The fruit of this marriage was *Henry* II. King of *England*, duke of *Normandy*, lord of *Guyenne*, *Poitou* and *Saintonge*. He left three ſons, *Richard*, *Godfrey* and *John*; the laſt of whom ſeized on the dominions of both his brothers, and even had *Arthur*, the

the ſon of *Godfrey*, taken off; for which, in the year 1202, *Philip Auguſtus*, with the conſent of the peers, deprived him moſt of his territories in *France*; and, in the year 1203, *Normandy* was annexed to the crown. *Henry* III. of *England* ceded to *Lewis the Pious*, and his ſucceſſors, all his claim to this province, which, afterwards, to the end of the fourteenth century, ſome Kings beſtowed on their eldeſt ſons, with the title of duke of *Normandy*, till that of *Dauphin* was inſtituted. The animoſities betwixt the houſes of *Orleans* and *Burgundy* gave the *Engliſh* an opportunity of overrunning not only *Normandy* but a great part of *France*. This province they held about thirty years, when they were driven out by *Charles* VII.

Subject to the archbiſhop of *Rouen* are the ſix biſhoprics of *Normandy*, and theſe ſeven dioceſes contain eighty abbies and 4299 pariſhes. The country is governed by its own law, which is called 'the Wiſe;' and it is for this reaſon *Normandy* is ſtyled, *La pais de la ſapience*, *i.e.* 'the land of wiſdom.' *Rouen* has a parliament, on which all the other courts of the province are dependent. With reſpect to its finances, in it are three *generalities*; namely, at *Rouen*, *Caen* and *Alençon*; from which the King is ſaid to have drawn 20,000000 of livres a year. The government of *Normandy* is one of the moſt conſiderable in the whole Kingdom. Under the governor are two general-lieutenants, one for *Upper* and the other for *Lower Normandy*; and each of the ſeven great diſtricts has a deputy-governor of its own. Theſe diſtricts are *Rouen*, *Ceaux*, *Giſors*, *Evreux*, *Caen*, *Coutances* and *Alençon*. The country is divided into two grand parts.

I. *Upper Normandy* conſiſts of four great diſtricts and the following countries; *viz.*

1. The country of *Ceaux*, excluſive of that part which conſtitutes the government of *Havre de Grace*, being ſo called from its ancient inhabitants the *Caleti*, is a high level, containing little good water in it, but being very fertile in all kinds of grain. It belongs to the diſtrict of *Ceaux*. In it are

Caudebec, in Latin *Calidum Beccum*, *i. e.* 'the hot bee, or rivulet,' being a ſmall but populous town, ſeated on the river *Seine*, into which, near this place, falls a rivulet which runs through the town and gives name to it. In it is a bailiwick, a provincial, an admiralty and a foreſt-court, as alſo a ſalt and treaſurer's office. It contains two convents, one pariſh-church and an hoſpital. Its manufacture of hats was formerly much more advantageous than at preſent, though the place ſtill preſerves a pretty good trade by ſea. In the year 1419, it was taken by the *Engliſh*; in 1562, by the Proteſtants; but, in the year 1592, retaken by the Royaliſts.

Lillebonne, a ſmall town and principality, lying on the *Seine* and containing two churches and an old palace. In the years 1080 and 1162, the provincial ſynods were held here.

Yvetot, a large country town, containing a caſtle and one collegiate-church. The inhabitants pay no taxes. The lords of this place ſtyle themſelves

ſelves Princes of *Yvetot*, but that the town has formerly been a Kingdom carries with it much the air of a fable.

Cailli, a market-town and barony, having the title of a marquiſate.

Longueville, a town, conferring the title of duke.

S. Valeri, a large market-town, having a ſmall harbour, and containing alſo an admiralty, a mayoralty and a ſalt-office.

Aumale, in Latin *Albamarla*, a little town but the principal place of a dutchy and peerage, being alſo the ſeat of a bailiwick, a *viſcomté* and a foreſt-court, ſtands on an eminence and contains two pariſh-churches, one abbey and two convents; woollen manufactures its principal traffic.

Arques, a little town, but having more the appearance of a village, ſtands on the river of the ſame name. It contains, however, ſeveral courts and offices, and has alſo an abbey. Near this place, in the year 1589, *Henry* IV. defeated the forces of the league.

Dieppe, a ſea-port, as well as its caſtle, very irregularly fortified, contains two ſuburbs, a harbour, a court of admiralty and a ſalt-office. In the year 1694, this place was laid in aſhes by a bombardment from the *Engliſh*, but afterwards rebuilt much better. It is famous for its laces and various ivory works.

Baqueville, a town and county.

Eu, a town, county and peerage, lying on the *Breſle*, contains a bailiwick, an admiralty, a foreſt-court and a ſalt-office, together with one collegiate and three pariſh-churches, one college of Jeſuits, one hoſpital, one priory, two convents and two forts.

Treport, a town, ſeated at the mouth of the *Breſle*, is the harbour to the town of *Eu*, and contains a ſalt-office, a mayoralty, an office of the farms and an abbey.

The marquiſate of *Claire* and *Panilleuſe*.

2. The little diſtrict of *Bray* is very mountainous and its vallies marſhy; accordingly the country derives its name from the word *Bray*, *i. e.* 'pitch or ſlime.' The ſoil is not very fit for tillage, but makes amends for this defect by its excellent paſtures and fertility in fruit. The principal places in it are the following, *viz.*

Neufchatel, a ſmall town, containing three pariſhes and one college.

Gournay, a little town, lying on the river *Ette*, or *Epte*, being a bailiwick, viſcounty, a mayoralty and a ſalt-office, contains one collegiate and one pariſh-church, with four convents. This place has a manufacture for ſerges and deals largely in butter and cheeſe,

La Ferté, a town, containing a viſcounty-court and a *caſtelany*, belongs to the houſe of *Matignon*.

Forges, a town, famous for its ferrugineous mineral-waters.

3. *Le Vexin Normand*, ſo called by way of diſtinction from *Vexin François*, the latter of which belongs to the government of *L' iſle de France*. In this place

place formerly lived the *Velocaſſi*, or *Bellocaſſi*, from whom the names of *Vulcaſſinum*, *Veulgueſzin*, or *Veulqueſzin* and *Vexin* are derived. The ſoil of this country is more fruitful than that of *Ceaux*. In it are

Rouen, the *Rothomagus* of the ancients, afterwards *Rothomum*, or *Rodomum*, the capital of *Normandy*, being environed on three ſides by mountains. The fourth ſide is watered by the *Seine*, over which it has a pontoon, or bridge of boats, which riſes and falls with the ebb and flood and is paved. It is a large populous city, and, excluſive of its great trade, is the reſidence of a parliament, an intendancy, an election, a chamber of accounts, a tax-office, a *viſcomté*, a bailiwick, a royal and foreſt-court, an admiralty, a ſalt-office, a mint, a conſulate, a *marechauſſée* and a *prevoté*. It has ſix ſuburbs, in one of which are three or four fine mineral ſprings. It contains above 7200 houſes, thirty-ſix pariſh-churches and fifty-ſix convents, among which are four abbies and a college of Jeſuits. The ſtreets are ſhort and narrow. Subject to its archbiſhop are ſix ſuffragans and a province of 1388 pariſh-churches, excluſive of chapels. His annual revenue is 80,000 livres, and his taxation to the *Roman* court 12,000 florins. He ſtyles himſelf primate of *Normandy*. In the cathedral are to be ſeen the monuments of ſeveral Kings, prelates and lords. In the butter tower, as it is called, which is one of the three towers of this church, hangs a bell ten feet in height, being the ſame in diameter, and weighing 36,000 pounds. On the market-place, *aux veaux*, ſtands the image of the celebrated maid of *Orleans*, who was burnt here as a witch by the *Engliſh*, and is repreſented kneeling before *Charles* VII. but that erected in the new market, in the year 1721, to *Lewis* XV. is a very ordinary piece of workmanſhip. In this city are ſeveral manufactures, and its trade is very conſiderable.

Jumiege, a market-town, lying on the *Seine*, containing two churches and one abbey.

Ecouis, a large market-town and barony, having a collegiate-church and one hoſpital.

Duclair and *Pavilli*, both market-towns.

La Londe, *Appeville*, *Charleval*, *Mailleraie*, *Quevilli*, *Til*, *Roſai*, *Tourni*, *Belbeuf* and *Varneville* are all marquiſates.

Mauteville, an earldom.

The four following towns and viſcounties belong to the diſtrict of *Giſors*.

Giſors, a town, ſeated on the river *Epte*, and having three ſuburbs, bears the title of a viſcounty. It is the principal place of one of the ſeven large diſtricts of *Normandy*, and contains an election, a *marechauſſée*, a mayoralty, a police, a foreſt-court and a ſalt-office. In it is only one pariſh-church, but it has ſix convents and an hoſpital.

Andeli, the *Andelaus*, or *Andelagus*, of the ancients, of which has been made *Andelium*, is the name of two towns lying near one another, being both together called *Les Andelis*.

Great

Great Andeli, which is but a ſmall place, lies in a valley on the river *Gambon*, being an election and containing a royal, a provincial, a *vicomté*, and a foreſt-court with a ſalt-office. In it is a collegiate-church and a priory, with two convents and a ſmall college.

Little Andeli, which is ſtill ſmaller, lies on the *Seine* and was formerly fortified. In it is one pariſh-church, one hoſpital and one convent.

Lions, the ſeat of a *vicomté*, an election and a foreſt-court, with two convents, is ſurrounded with a foreſt which is the largeſt in all *Normandy*.

Vernon, a town and *vicomté*, lying in a fine valley on the river *Seine*, contains an election, a ſalt-office, a foreſt and a diſtrict-court. Under its pariſh-church is alſo a collegiate one. In it are likewiſe ſix convents and one college.

Neuf-Marche en Lions, a market-town, ſeated on the *Epte* and formerly fortified, contains a priory.

4. *Campagne*, belonging partly to the diſtrict of *Rouen* and partly to that of *Evreux*, is divided into

1. *Campagne de Neubourg*, containing

Pont de l'Arche, in Latin *Pons Arcus*, or *Arcuatus*, or alſo *de Arcis*, a little town, having a bridge of ſtone over the *Seine*. It is the ſeat of an election, a ſalt-office, a *vicomté*, a bailiwick and a foreſt-court; has alſo a ſtout fort, ſtanding on an iſland, with a pariſh-church, two convents and a very fine manufacture of cloth.

Louviers, in Latin *Lupariæ*, a ſmall town and earldom, belonging to the archbiſhop of *Rouen*, lies on the river *Eure* and contains a ſalt-office. It makes alſo a great deal of cloth.

Neubourg, a large borough, or market-town, giving name to the country and conferring the title of marquis. In it is a caſtle, one pariſh-church, one convent and an hoſpital.

Harcourt, a market-town, dukedom and peerage, was formerly a marquiſate under the name of *Tury*.

Evreux, anciently *Mediolanum*, ſo called from the *Eburovici*, corruptly pronounced *Ebroicæ*, is a little town, having large ſuburbs, lying on the river *Iton*. It is the principal place of an earldom belonging to the duke of *Bouillon*, with an election and a ſalt-office; is likewiſe a biſhopric ſubject to *Rouen*, with a dioceſe of four hundred and eighty pariſhes. The revenue of its biſhop is 20,000 livres, and his taxation at the court of *Rome* 2500 florins. In it are nine pariſh-churches, two abbies and ſeveral convents. Near it ſtands the caſtle of *Navarre*.

Gaillon, a market-town, lying on the *Seine*, containing a collegiate-church and a ſtately ſeat of the archbiſhop of *Rouen*, who is lord of the place. Not far from it is a fine *Carthuſian* monaſtery; the church of which is the burial-place of the counts of *Soiſſons-Bourbon*.

2. *Campagne de S. André*, in which are

S. André,

S. André, a market-town.

Nonancourt, lying on the river *Aure*, being a ſmall town and viſcounty, containing a bailiwick and foreſt-court.

Verneuil, in Latin *Vernolium*, a town and marquiſate, lying on the *Aure*, being alſo the ſeat of a collection, and containing a bailiwick, viſcounty and foreſt-court, with a ſalt-office. It has alſo a college, two convents and ſome churches.

Breteuil, a little town and viſcounty, ſeated on the river *Iton*, contains a foreſt-court.

Conches, a town and marquiſate, which is the ſeat of a viſcounty and a bailiwick-court, a *marechauſſée*, a mayoralty, a police and a ſalt-office, contains one abbey, three pariſh-churches and an hoſpital, and belongs to the earldom of *Evreux*.

5. *Le Roumois* lies betwixt the rivers *Seine* and *Rille*, abounding in grain and fruit and producing alſo good breeds of cattle, particularly ſheep. In the country belonging to the diſtrict of *Rouen* are

Pont-Audemer, a town, lying on the river *Rille*, being the principal place of an election, and the ſeat of a viſcounty, a diſtrict and a foreſt-court, having alſo a ſalt-office, two pariſh-churches and a ſmall harbour.

Quillebeuf, a little town, lying on the *Seine*, contains a court of admiralty, and was formerly fortified.

Elbeuf, a little town on the *Seine*, being a dukedom and peerage, makes fine cloth and carpets. In it is one pariſh-church and one convent.

La Bouille, a market-town, containing a ſalt-office and ſome manufactures of cloth.

Boucachard, or *Bourg-achard*, having a collegiate-church; *Routot*, *Bonneville* and *Briône*, are market-towns, ſeated on the *Rille*.

Annebaut, a market-town on the *Rille* enjoying the title of a marquiſate.

Bec, a market-town, ſeated at the conflux of the *Rille* and *Bec*, contains one abbey of *Benedictines*.

Montfort, a little town lying on the *Rille*.

Bourg-Theroude, a market-town, containing a collegiate-church, and an hoſpital.

6. *Leiuvin*, a ſmall tract of land, but being a good corn, paſture, and flax-country. In it are

Cormeilles, a large borough, or market-town and barony, containing three pariſh-churches and one abbey.

Lievray, another market-town, the principal place of this little territory.

Tiberville, a market-town.

7. The country of *Ouche*, in Latin *Pagus Uticenſis*, contains the following places; *viz.*

Bernay, a town, ſtanding on the little river *Charentonne*, being an election and the ſeat of a viſcounty-court, and having alſo a ſalt-office, two

pariſh-churches, one college, a rich abbey of *Benedictines* and ſome convents.

Beaumont Le Roger, a little open town and earldom, lying on the *Rille* and containing a priory.

L'Aigle, in Latin *Aquila*, a ſmall town and marquiſate ſtanding on the *Rille*, is the ſeat of a viſcounty and a ſuperior court of juſtice. It contains alſo a ſalt-office, three ſuburbs, three pariſh-churches and two convents.

II. *Lower Normandy* conſiſts of three large diſtricts and the following ſmall territories; *viz.*

1. The country of *Auge*, ſo named from its fine paſtures. In it are

Liſieux, ſeated at the conflux of the rivers *Orbec* and *Gaſſey*, ſo called from the *Lexovii*. It is the ſeat of a collection and the ſee of a biſhop who enjoys the title of count of *Liſieux*, with a dioceſe of five hundred and eighty pariſhes. His revenue is 40,000 livres *per annum*, and his taxation at the court of *Rome* 4000 florins. In it is one abbey and ſeveral ſtuff and linen manufactures.

Pont l' Eveque, a little town, ſeated on the *Touque*, containing an election, a viſcounty, a bailiwick and a foreſt-court.

Beaumont en Auge, a market-town, containing a foreſt-court, a college and a priory.

Honfleur, a populous town, ſituate near the mouth of the *Seine*, having a viſcounty and an admiralty-court with a ſalt-office. In it are alſo two pariſh-churches and three convents.

2. *Le Campagne de Caen* extends to *Falaiſe* and has only one ſingle town in it; namely,

Caen, in Latin *Cadomus*, lying at the conflux of the rivers *Orne* and *Odon*, in a valley betwixt two large meadows. It is the ſecond town in *Normandy*, and contains an intendancy, an election, a provincial, a *marechauſſée*, an admiralty and a foreſt-court, with a ſalt-office and an univerſity founded in the year 1452, together with an academy of ſciences inſtituted in 1706. In it are two large ſuburbs, twelve pariſh-churches, one collegiate-church, fourteen convents, a houſe of Jeſuits, a general and another hoſpital, and alſo two abbies. In the *place royale*, which is both very ſpacious and regular, ſtands an equeſtrian ſtatue of *Lewis* XIV. The principal trade of this town and its election conſiſts in cloths and fine linen.

Argences, a market-town and barony on the river *Meauce*.

Tronard, a market-town containing an abbey.

3. The country of *Beſſin* is a ſingular inſtance of the effects of perſevering induſtry, being rendered very fruitful with a great variety of productions, and in ſeveral places covered with fine orchards. The principal places in it are

Bayeux, lying on the river *Aure*, containing an election, a foreſt, an admiralty, a *marechauſſée*, a diſtrict-court and a ſalt-office, with ſeventeen pariſh-churches, nine convents, two hoſpitals, one college of Jeſuits and one

one ſeminary. The biſhop hereof is ſuffragan to *Rouen*, with a dioceſe of ſix hundred and fifteen pariſhes and a revenue of 60,000 livres, out of which his taxation to the court of *Rome* is 4433 florins.

Saint Lo, in Latin *Sanctus Landus*, a town, ſeated on the *Vire*, contains an election, a foreſt, a bailiwick and a viſcounty-court, with a mint. It has alſo a chapter, four pariſh-churches, ſeveral convents, two hoſpitals and a college, and makes ſerges and druggets.

4. The country of *Cotantin*, or *Coutantin*, contains many rocky mountains and vallies, and conſequently ſeveral ſprings and little rivers. It breeds alſo great numbers of cattle. *Cape la Hogue* in it is well known for the important victory gained there, in the year 1692, by the *Engliſh* fleet over that of *France*. In it are

Coutances, or *Conſtances*, in Latin *Conſtantia*, a town, containing a biſhop's ſee, an election, an admiralty, a *vicomté*, a mayoralty, a country, a diſtrict and a foreſt-court, with two pariſh-churches, one abbey, five convents, one college, a ſeminary and two hoſpitals. Its biſhop, who is ſuffragan to *Rouen*, enjoys a dioceſe of five hundred and fifty pariſhes, with a revenue of 22,000 livres, out of which his taxation at the court of *Rome* is 2500 florins.

Carentan, a little town, lying near the ſea, contains an election, an admiralty, a viſcounty and a bailiwick-court, but only one pariſh-church, one convent and one hoſpital. It is unhealthy on account of its ſituation among marſhes.

S. Sauveur, ſurnamed *Le Vicomté*, a little town with a ſtately abbey of *Benedictines*, on the river *Bauptois*. The diſtrict here is alſo called by its name.

Valogne, in Latin *Valoniæ*, is an election and the ſeat of a viſcounty, a foreſt and a bailiwick-court. In it are two pariſh-churches and one collegiate, with three convents, one ſeminary and two hoſpitals. The diſtrict in which it ſtands is called *Hague*, and is a peninſula.

Cherbourg, in Latin *Cæſaris Burgus*, a ſea-port, containing an admiralty, a bailiwick and a viſcounty-court, a mayoralty, *&c.* It has alſo one abbey and a general hoſpital. It was formerly fortified, and for that reaſon beſieged by the *Engliſh* in the year 1418, and in 1450 by the *French*. Cloth and ſerge are made here.

Barfleur, a little ſea-port, contains a viſcounty and an admiralty-court. It was formerly a place of conſideration, its harbour being the beſt in all *Normandy*. In the year 1346, this town was laid in ruins by the *Engliſh*.

Pirou, a marquiſate.

Granville, a little ſea-port.

Ville Dieu, a large and opulent market-town, containing a commanderie of *Malta*.

5. The country of *Avranchin* abounds in grain, fruits, flax and hemp, but little paſture-ground. Salt is made along the coaſts. In it are the following places; *viz.*

Avranches, in Latin *Abricantæ* and *Abrincæ*, a town, ſtanding high on the river *See*. In it is a viſcounty and a bailiwick-court, with an election, *&c.* It is alſo a biſhopric ſubject to the archbiſhop of *Rouen*, with a dioceſe of one hundred and eighty pariſhes. Its revenue is 15,000 livres, and its taxation at the *Roman* court 2500 florins. Excluſive of the cathedral, in it are three pariſh-churches, one convent, one hoſpital, one college and a ſeminary.

Mont Saint Michel, a little town, abbey and caſtle, ſtanding in a bay on a rock called *Tumba*, being about the eighth part of a *French* league in circumference. At low water a perſon may go on foot to it from the continent. This town, on account of its dangerous ſituation, is called *Mons S. Michaelis in periculo maris*. In the eighth century a ſmall chapel was founded here, which, in proceſs of time, gave riſe to an abbey; and near that a little town was afterwards erected. The latter lies lower than the former, and, though ſtrong by ſituation, is nevertheleſs fortified. It is alſo much frequented by pilgrims. At a ſmall diſtance from it is the rock of *Tumbella*, or *Tombellaine*, on which formerly ſtood a caſtle.

Pont Orſon, a ſmall town, formerly fortified.

Mortain, in Latin *Moritolium*, a little town, ſeated on the river *Lances*, being the principal place of an earldom and the ſeat of an election, a diſtrict, a viſcounty, a *marechauſſée* and a foreſt-court, belonging at preſent to the houſe of *Orleans*. In it is one collegiate-church.

6. The ſmall territory of *Bocage* contains the following places; *viz.*

Torigni, a large market-town, ſtanding near the river *Vire*, and the principal place of an earldom. In it is a bailiwick, a viſcounty and a ſuperior court. It contains alſo a very fine ſeat, two pariſh-churches, one abbey, one priory and one hoſpital.

Vire, the principal place of this little country, lies on a river of the ſame name, and contains an election, a viſcounty, a bailiwick, a foreſt-court and five convents. It has alſo a manufactory of fine linen.

Condé, a little town, ſeated on the *Nereau*, or *Noireau*, and containing a mayoralty, two pariſh-churches and one hoſpital, belongs to the houſe of *Matignon*.

7. *Les Marches*, a ſmall country, ſo called as lying on the frontiers of *Perche* and *Maine*; in which is

Alençon, a town, ſeated on the *Sarte*, which roſe gradually to be a marquiſate, an earldom and a peerage; together with a dukedom and peerage. It is the ſeat of a generality and an election; contains a provincial, a royal, a foreſt and a viſcount's court, with a ſalt-office, two pariſh-churches, one college of Jeſuits, five convents and two hoſpitals.

Seez,

Seez, in Latin *Saii*, or *Sagii*, a town, ſituate on the river *Orne*, contains an election and ſalt-office. Excluſive of its cathedral, in it are five pariſh-churches, one abbey, one convent, two ſeminaries, one college and an hoſpital. Its biſhop is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of *Rouen*, with a revenue of 16,000 livres *per annum* and a taxation to the court of *Rome* of 3000 florins. The dioceſe conſiſts of five hundred pariſhes.

Eſſay, a little town, contains a bailiwick and a viſcounty-court, with one pariſh-church, one abbey and one hoſpital.

Argentan, a town, ſeated on the *Orne*, is a marquiſate and a viſcounty, with an election, diſtrict and foreſt-court. It contains alſo a ſalt-office, three pariſh-churches, four convents and two hoſpitals. In the town and neighbourhood are ſeveral manufactures of fine linen, eſtamine and other ſlight ſtuffs.

Falaiſe, a town and marquiſate, lying on the river *Ante*, containing an election, a diſtrict, an under-foreſt-court and ſalt-office; has alſo two pariſh-churches, two convents, one abbey and two hoſpitals.

Domfront, in the little country of *Paſſais*, the ſeat of an election, a viſcounty, a bailiwick, a foreſt-court, *&c.* contains alſo a church and one or two convents.

The little territory of *Houlme*, alſo belonging to this diſtrict, is mountainous, and conſequently little fit for tillage; but has fine apple-orchards and iron-works. In it are the following places; *viz.*

Briouze, a market-town and barony.

Carouges, a market-town and earldom.

The GOVERNMENT *of* *HAVRE DE GRACE.*

THIS diſtrict conſtitutes the weſtern part of the country of *Caux*, in *Upper Normandy*, and, though a particular military government, is ſubject notwithſtanding to the civil and eccleſiaſtical government of *Normandy*. To it belong the following places; *viz.*

Le Havre de Grace, a ſtrong town, ſeated at the mouth of the *Seine* and built by *Francis* I. who called it alſo, after his own name, *Ville Francois*; whence it is accordingly, by ſome, called *Franciſcopolis*; but this name is now ſuperſeded by the other. *Havre* is the capital and ſeat of the government, and contains a naval intendant, a viſcounty, an admiralty and a royal-court of juſtice, together with a ſalt-office, one pariſh-church; one ſeminary and two convents. It has a good harbour lying betwixt the town and the citadel, which is ſmall but regularly fortified. In the year 1562, this

this place was ſurpriſed by the *Huguenots*, but in the following year again recovered.

Harfleur, formerly *Hareflot*, a little town ſtanding on the *Lezarde*, and containing a viſcounty and an admiralty court, together with a police, a ſalt-office, a mayoralty, &c. It has only one pariſh-church, and one convent. The proſperity of *Havre de Grace* has occaſioned the decline of this town; and its harbour is fit now only to receive barks. It was twice taken by the *Engliſh*, namely, in the years 1415 and 1440.

Montivilliers, a little town lying on the *Lezarde*, contains a bailiwick and a viſcounty-court, with an election, three pariſh-churches, and one abbey.

Feſcan, or *Feſcamp*, in Latin, *Fiſcamnum*, a town and barony lying on the ſea, and containing a ſmall harbour, a bailiwick and an admiralty-court, with a ſalt-office. The buildings here dedicated to ſacred uſes are ten pariſh-churches, three of which lie without the walls, one abbey, two convents, one college, one hoſpital, and a commanderie of *Malta*.

The GOVERNMENT *of* *MAINE and PERCHE.*

THIS government comprehends the province of *Maine*, together with the country and earldom of *Laval*, and the greateſt part of the country and earldom of *Perche*.

1. The county of *Maine* borders to the north on *Normandy*, eaſtward on *Perche*, and to the ſouth is bounded by *Touraine* and *Vendomois*, weſtward by *Anjou* and *Brittany*. Both the government and its capital derive their name from the *Cenomani*. Its length from weſt to eaſt is thirty-five *French* leagues, and its breadth from ſouth to north twenty. It is pretty fruitful, and contains ſome iron-works, mineral waters, and two quarries of marble. The principal rivers in it are the *Maienne*, which riſes at *Linieres*, on the frontiers of *Normandy*, and after receiving the *Sarte*, falls into the *Loire*, being partly of itſelf, and partly by means of ſluices navigable from *Laval* to its mouth; the *Huine*, which receives its ſource in *Perche*, and runs into the *Sarte*; the *Sarte*, which riſes in *Perche*, receives the *Orne*, *Huine*, *Enferne*, and *Loire* in its paſſage, and is navigable as far as *Mans*, after which it falls into the *Maienne*. This country was formerly an earldom; but has been united to the crown ever ſince the year 1584. It is governed by laws of its own, but is ſubject to the parliament of *Paris*, having a particular ſub-governor. It conſiſts of three parts.

1. *Upper*

1. *Upper Maine*, containing

Maienne, or *Main la Juhele*, or *la Juée*, in Latin *Meduana*, a town, dukedom, and peerage. It ſtands on a river of the ſame name, is the principal place of an election, a *marechauſſée* and a foreſt-court, with three pariſh-churches, and one convent.

Ernee, a little town, in which is a ſalt-office, one convent, and one hoſpital.

Sorron, a large market-town, ſeated on the *Coëſnon*.

Ambrieres, a little town and barony.

Laſſai, a ſmall town and a marquiſate.

Evron, a ſmall town, containing an abbey.

Vilaine la Juel, a market-town and a marquiſate.

Sille le Guillaume, a ſmall town and barony, formerly fortified.

Beaumont le Vicomte, a little town lying on the *Sarte*, and containing a royal diſtrict-court, a ſalt-office, a *marechauſſée*, one pariſh-church, and one convent.

Memers, or *Mamers*, in Latin *Mamercia*, a ſmall town ſeated on the *Dive*, being the principal place of the *Sonnois*, and the ſeat of a royal diſtrict, a *prevoté*, a ſalt-office, and a foreſt-court.

Freſnay, a ſmall town and barony, ſituate on the *Sarte*.

Ballon, a little town and marquiſate, ſtanding on the *Orne*.

Bonneſtable, a little town, which formerly bore the oppoſite name of *Maleſtable*.

2. *Lower Maine*, in which are

Mans, in Latin *Cenomanum*, the capital of the province of *Maine*, ſtands on a hill on the river *Sarte*, being the ſeat of a biſhopric, an election, a diſtrict, a bailiwick, a provincial-court, a ſalt-office, a foreſt-court, a *marechauſſée*, *&c.* In it are ſixteen pariſh-churches, the cathedral and two collegiate churches being included, together with four abbies, eight convents, one college, and one ſeminary. Its biſhop is ſubordinate to the archbiſhop of *Tours*, has a dioceſe of ſix hundred and ninety-ſix pariſhes, and a revenue of 35,000 livres, out of which he pays a taxation to the court of *Rome* of 2216 florins.

Montfort, a little town and marquiſate, lying on the river *Huiſne*.

La Ferte-Bernard, a ſmall town and a barony, ſtanding on the river *Huiſne*, being the ſeat of a *marechauſſée*, a foreſt-court, and a ſalt-office; and containing a caſtle, one pariſh-church, two convents, and one hoſpital. This place belongs to the duke of *Richelieu*.

Vibrais, a large market-town and marquiſate, ſeated on the river *Brais*.

Chateau du Loir, a ſmall town ſtanding on an eminence on the river *Loir*, and containing a royal court of juſtice, an election, a *marechauſſée*, a foreſt-court, a ſalt-office, and two pariſh-churches. It is the capital of the

the ſmall territory of *Vaux du Loir*, and well known in the county, having held out a ſeven years ſiege againſt *Herbert* Count of *Mans*.

Saint Calais, a little town and barony, containing an abbey and one convent.

Montdoubleau, a ſmall town, barony, and peerage, containing a ſalt-office.

La Sutz, an earldom, ſituate on the *Sarte*.

S. Suzanne, a ſmall town and a barony, lying on the *Erve*.

Sable, a town ſeated on the *Sarte*, and containing two pariſh-churches, one convent, and a ſalt-magazine. This place was formerly fortified. It confers the title of marquis, dependent on which are the barony of *S. Germain*, together with the *caſtelanies* of *Malicorne*, *Garlande*, *Viré*, and about fifty other fiefs.

Entraſme, a barony.

3. The earldom of *Laval*, which has enjoyed counts of its own ever ſince the eleventh century, and belongs at preſent to the houſe of *Tremouille*.

Laval, in Latin *Vallis Widonis*, or *Guidonis*, a town ſeated on the *Maine*, being the principal place of an election, a country and a foreſt-court, a ſalt-office, *&c.* In it are two pariſh and two collegiate churches, one priory, and eight convents.

La Gravelle, a market-town ſituate on the frontiers of *Brittany*, and containing a ſalt-office. In the year 1424, the *Engliſh* were defeated near this town.

PERCHE.

THE country of *Perche* is fifteen *French* leagues in length and twelve broad, being bounded to the ſouth by the river *Maine*, to the weſt and north by *Normandy*, and bordering to the eaſt on *Timerais* and *Chartrain*. The eminences here produce only graſs for cattle; the vallies and plains abound in all kinds of corn, hemp, hay, and particularly in apples, of the juice of which their uſual liquor is made. It affords, however, but little wine, and that too very indifferent. In it are ſome iron-mines. In the middle of the foreſt of *Belleſme*, at *Mortagne*, is a mineral ſpring called *la Herſe*, the water of which is of a ferruginous quality, and very ſalutary in many caſes. The water of the ſpring of *Cheſnegallon* is alſo of the ſame nature, but not ſo ſtrong.

This country had formerly counts of its own, the laſt of whom, *Stephen*, left behind him a daughter, who bequeathed it to *S. Lewis*, and he annexed it to the crown. It enjoys alſo its own laws, is ſubject to the parliament of *Paris*, and governed by a particular ſub-governor. The whole country does

does not belong to this government, *Perche Gouet* being ſubject to the parliament of *Orleanois*, and *Timerais* to that of *l'iſle de France*, whence, conſequently only two parts of *Perche* are to be deſcribed here, namely,

1. *Great Perche*, containing

Mortagne, in Latin *Moritonia*, or *Moritania*, the capital of the country, and the principal place of an election, the ſeat alſo of a diſtrict-court, a viſcounty, a *marechauſſée*, a ſalt-office, and a foreſt-court. In it is one collegiate and three pariſh-churches, four convents, one hoſpital, and ſome conſiderable manufactures of coarſe linen.

Belleſme, a little town, diſputing the rank of capital with the preceding place, is the reſidence of a royal viſcounty, a foreſt-court, a ſalt-office and a diſtrict belonging to the country-court of *Chartres*. In the neighbouring wood is the mineral ſpring of *Herſe*, of which I have ſpoken above.

Nogent le Rotrou, a populous market-town ſituate on the river *Huiſne*, and receiving the addition to its name from Count *Rotrou*.

Saint Denis, a market-town belonging to the convent of the ſame name.

La Trappe, a *Ciſtercian* abbey, noted for the auſterity of its monks.

2. The *French Country*, as it is called, is a ſmall tract, and *La Tour griſe* is the principal, being the ſeat of a royal judge or lieutenant, with a juriſdiction extending over twenty-two pariſhes.

The GOVERNMENT *of* ORLEANOIS.

CONSISTS of ſeveral ſmall countries, namely, *Orleanois Proper*, *Sologne*, *Beauſſe Proper*, or *Chartrain*, *Dunois*, *Vendomois*, *Blaiſois*, the greateſt part of *Gatinois* and *Perche Gouet*. To the north it terminates on *Normandy* and *l'iſle de France*, to the eaſt on *l'iſle de France*, *Champagne*, and *Burgundy*; to the ſouth it is bounded by *Nivernois* and *Berry*; and weſtward by *Touraine* and *Maine*. The rivers which run through this government, or have their ſource in it are the *Loire*, of which mention has been made in the introduction to *France*, the *Loiret*, which riſes a league from *Orleans*, and after a courſe of two leagues, in which it receives the rivers *S. Cyre* and *Cobray*, falls into the *Loire*; the *Cher*, which has its ſource in *Combraille* belonging to the government of *Auvergne*, is navigable above *Vierzon* in *Berry*, and runs into the *Loire*; the *Laconie*, which riſes in the wood of *Oleans*, and loſes itſelf in the *Loire*; the *Aigle*, the ſource

of which lies near *Mée* in *Beauſſe*, and mingles alſo with the *Loir*; and the *Hyere*, which loſes itſelf under ground, and when it appears again afterwards near *Montigny* is called *le Ganelon*; and joins the *Loire*. Mention has already been made of the rivers *Yonne*, *Eure*, and *Loire*.

In this diſtrict are alſo ſome remarkable canals. That of *Briare*, which receives its name from a little town near it, was begun in the time of *Henry the Great*, and finiſhed under *Lewis* XIII. being the firſt conſiderable work of this kind in *France*. It joins the river *Loire* with the *Loing*, which falls into the *Seine*, and conſequently opens a communication betwixt the countries lying on the *Loire* and the city of *Paris*. Near *Briare* it falls into the *Loire*, and near *Montargis* into the *Loing*. Since the making of the canal of *Orleans*, its revenues are much diminiſhed: The latter alſo joins the above-mentioned rivers, begins about two miles above the city of *Orleans*, in the diſtrict of *Portmorant*, is near eighteen *French* leagues in length, contains thirty ſluices, and ends in the *Loing* near the village of *Cepoy*. This canal was begun in the year 1682, and finiſhed in 1692.

The whole government is ſubject to the parliament of *Paris*, and contains four large and three ſmall juriſdictions. The trade carried on here by means of the *Loire* is the moſt extenſive in the whole Kingdom; comprehending not only all that which comes from the ſouthern and weſtern parts, but likewiſe from foreign countries. The principal ſtaple is at *Orleans*. Subject to the governor are three general-lieutenants, and three ſub-governors: The firſt general-lieutenant and ſub-governor have under their juriſdiction the country and dutchy of *Orleans*, *Dunois*, and *Vendomois*; the ſecond the country of *Chartrain*, and under it *Gatinois Orleanois*; the third is for *Blaiſois*.

1. *Proper Orleanois* is one of the fineſt countries in *France*, being fertile in grain, wine, and excellent fruit, and abounding in cattle, game, and fiſh. The foreſt of *Orleans* is the largeſt in the whole Kingdom. The country is divided into

1. *Upper Orleanois*, to which belongs

Orleans, anciently *Genabum*, or *Cenabum*, afterwards *Aurelianum*, and *Aureliana civitas*, the capital of the government, and lying on the *Loire*, over which it has a fine bridge of ſtone, on which is to be ſeen a beautiful monument of caſt braſs, but the pedeſtal is only of a ſandy ſtone, with ſome ornaments in the *Gothic* taſte. This monument conſiſts of the following particulars: In the centre is a crucifix, on the top of which ſtands a pelican with its brood, pecking its own breaſt; before the crucifix is the Virgin *Mary* ſitting with the dead body of *Chriſt*, which is reclined on her lap. On the right ſide is King *Charles* VII. kneeling, and ſtretching out both his hands towards the croſs; and on the left ſide the famous maid of *Orleans* or *Joanne de Arc*, alſo repreſented kneeling, who in 1429, relieved the city when inveſted by the *Engliſh*. Both are armed *Cap a pie*, with

ſwords

ſwords by their ſides; the King has the *French* coat of arms, with the crown and a helmet on, but the helmet of the maid ſtands by her. Her hair is tied cloſe at her neck, the reſt of it hangs looſe on her back. Theſe ſtatues are not as big as the life. A ſolemn proceſſion is obſerved here annually on the 12th of *May*, in commemoration of the deliverance of the place.

This city is one of the largeſt in the Kingdom, but meanly built, and a few trading people excepted, the inhabitants are poor. It is a biſhop's ſee, and contains an intendancy, an election, a *caſtelany*, and a diſtrict which extends over the whole dutchy, together with a country-court, a *prevoté*, a ſalt-office, a foreſt-court, a hunting juriſdiction, and a *marechauſſée*. It has, beſides a fine cathedral built in the *Gothic* ſtile, three chapters, twenty-two pariſh-churches, one abbey, an univerſity conſiſting only of the ſingle faculty of civilians, which was formerly famous, but at preſent in no great repute, one college of Jeſuits, one ſeminary, in which divinity is taught, and a public library. Its biſhop is ſubordinate to the archbiſhop of *Paris*, has a dioceſe of two hundred and ſeventy-two pariſhes, and a revenue of 24,000 livres, out of which his taxation to the court of *Rome* is 2000 florins. The ſuburb on the farther ſide of the river makes a tolerable appearance; in it is a *Carthuſian* monaſtery. The public walk is properly a part of the city rampart, levelled and planted with beautiful rows of trees. The city, on account of its ſituation in the middle of the *Loire*, is the magazine of the whole trade of the Kingdom, eſpecially in grain, wine, brandy, and ſpices. It carries on alſo a conſiderable trade in ſtockings, of which great quantities are made here, and likewiſe in ſheep-ſkins. In it are alſo ſome ſugar-bakers. And in the years 511, 533, or 536, 538, 541, 549, *&c.* councils were held here. During the time of the *Merovingian* line this city was the royal reſidence for upwards of one hundred years, till *Clotharius* II. united this State to his crown. It was afterwards an earldom. In the year 1344, it was raiſed to a dukedom and peerage, and is uſually an appenage to Princes of the blood. *Lewis* XIV. gave it his brother *Philip*, in which houſe it continues.

Beaugency, in Latin *Balgentiacum*, a town and earldom ſeated on the *Loire*, over which it has a bridge of ſtone. It is the ſeat of an election, a royal *prevoté*, a diſtrict, a ſalt-office, a foreſt-court, a *caſtelany* belonging to the juriſdiction of *Orleans*, and a hunting diſtrict, together with a chapter. Some councils were held here in the years 1104 and 1157.

Meun, *Meung*, or *Mehun*, on the *Loire*, a little town ſtanding on an eminence, and containing one collegiate church.

Boigny, the principal commanderie and meeting-place of the knights of St. *Lazarus*.

Chateauneuf, a market-town, having a fine caſtle ſeated on the *Loire*.

Pithiviers, *Piviers*, or *Pluviers*, a little town ſeated on the river *Deuf*, near the foreſt of *Orleans*, belongs to the biſhop of *Orleans*, being the ſeat of an election, a *caſtelany*, and a chapter.

Pithiviers le Vieul is a village lying about one *French* league from the preceding place, belonging alſo to the biſhop of *Orleans*.

2. *Lower Orleanois*, containing

Clery, a market-town, having a collegiate church, built by *Lewis* XI. who alſo lies buried there.

Jurgeau, or *Gergeau*, in Latin *Gurgorilum*, a little town ſeated on the *Loire*, over which it has a bridge of ſtone. In it, excluſive of the pariſh-church, is a collegiate church, and it belongs to the biſhop of *Orleans*. In the year 1428, this place was taken by the *Engliſh*, but they loſt it again the following year.

Obſ. Under the name *Beauſſe*, or *Beauce*, *Belſia*, or *Belſa*, are uſually comprehended the countries of *Chartrain*, *Dunois*, *Vendomois*, *Mantois*, and *Hurepois*, though it never was a proper country and lordſhip. The two laſt countries belong to the government of *l'iſle de France*. In this place too the three firſt are to be deſcribed.

II. The country of *Chartrain*, called alſo *Proper Beauce*, being a fine corn country. In it is

Chartres, the *Autricum* of the ancients, being divided into two parts by the river *Eure*, the largeſt of which ſtands on an eminence, and has very narrow ſtreets. This town is the ſeat of an election, a provincial and a bailiwick-court, together with a ſalt-office, *&c.* It is alſo a biſhopric ſubject to the archbiſhop of *Paris*, with a dioceſe of eight hundred and ten pariſhes; the annual revenue of which is 25,000 livres, and its taxation at *Rome* 4000 florins. Excluſive of the cathedral, which is very fine, in it are ſix pariſh-churches, not including thoſe in the ſuburbs, three abbies, one priory, nine convents, one ſeminary, and two hoſpitals. It enjoys the title of dukedom, and belongs to the houſe of *Orleans*.

Gallardon, a little town ſtanding on the *Voile*, and being a *chatelany*.

Nogent le Roi, a ſmall town, lying in a valley on the river *Eure*, containing a *chatelany* and a royal court of juſtice.

Epernon, the principal place of a dukedom.

Maintenon, a market-town ſeated on the *Eure*, and having the title of a marquiſate conferred on the celebrated female favourite of *Lewis* XIV. In it is a chapter; and on the *Eure* ſtands an unfiniſhed aqueduct which was intended to convey water to *Verſailles*.

Bonneval, a little town ſtanding on the *Loire*, and ſo called from its ſituation in a fruitful valley; is the ſeat of a royal *prevoté* and a mayoralty, containing one abbey, three pariſh-churches, and one hoſpital.

III. The country of *Dunois* is an earldom and very fruitful in grain. It contains

Chateaudun, in Latin *Dunum*, an old town and viſcounty, ſeated on an eminence on the river *Loir*. This is the principal town of the country, and contains

contains an election and a bailiwick-court, with two collegiate and ſix pariſh-churches, one abbey, three convents, two hoſpitals and an old caſtle.

Patay, near which, in the year 1429, the *Engliſh* were defeated. *Puiſeaux*, *Marchenois* and *Freteval*, all little towns.

IV. *Vendemois*, a county and afterwards a dukedom and peerage. This country is alſo very fertile in corn and is divided into two parts.

1. *Upper Vendomois* contains

Vendome, in Latin *Vindocinum*, which ſtands on the *Loire*, and contains an election, a *marechauſſée* and a bailiwick-court, together with a ſalt-office and a collegiate-church, in which lie the counts and Princes of *Vendome*, one abbey, one college, five convents and an hoſpital. In it are alſo forty-five pariſhes.

2. *Lower Vendomois* contains

Montoire, a little town, ſeated on the *Loire*, containing a *chatelany* and a ſalt-office, with forty-two pariſhes.

Obſ. Some alſo include here the towns of *Montdoubleau* and *S. Calais*, which have been mentioned in *Maine*.

V. *Le Perche Gouet*, or *Leſſer Perche*, forms a part of the province of *Perche*, which bears the name of its ancient lords the *Gouets*, and now conſiſts of five baronies; *viz. Halluye*, or *Alluye*, the principal, *Auton*, *La Baſoche*, *Montmirail* and *Brou*.

VI. *Le Blaiſois*, anciently an earldom, is a fine country and divided into the *Upper* and *Lower*. The principal places of note in it are

Blois, in Latin *Bleſæ*, the capital of the country, ſtanding partly on an eminence and partly on a plain on the river *Loire*, over which it has a well built bridge of ſtone. It had formerly the title of an earldom, is a biſhop's ſee, the ſeat of an election, a diſtrict, a chamber of accounts, a *marechauſſée* and a ſalt-office, contains one college of Jeſuits with a fine church, in which lies interred the mother of King *Staniſlaus*, and ſeveral other churches and convents. Its biſhop is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of *Paris*, enjoys a dioceſe of about two hundred pariſhes and a revenue of 24,000 livres, out of which he is taxed at the court of *Rome* in 2533 florins. Its celebrated caſtle, or palace, ſtands on a rocky eminence. Many Princes have made additions and alterations to it, and, among others, *Lewis* XII. who was born here. An equeſtrian ſtatue of that Monarch is to be ſeen over one of the gates. In this palace is the *black chamber*, where the duke of *Guiſe* was murdered, and alſo that where his brother, the cardinal, ſuffered the ſame fate; alſo the public hall, containing the chimney in which both their bodies were burnt to aſhes. The caſtle is now inhabited by ſeveral noble families.

Chambord, a royal palace, ſeated in a wood on the river *Coſſon*, being a magnificent *Gothick* edifice of free-ſtone, built by *Francis* I. The tower, in particular over the centre, makes a grand appearance. Its principal grand winding ſtair-caſe is of ſo ſingular a conſtruction that two perſons can at the

ſame time go up it in different places and be always parallel to each other. In this palace *Staniſlaus*, the dethroned King of *Poland*, on his firſt reception in *France*, reſided near nine years. It was afterwards conferred on the celebrated Count *Maurice* of *Saxe*, who died here in the year 1750, when the King gave it his heir Count *de Frieſe*, who died here in the year 1755.

Montfrault, *Les Montils* and *Herbault*, three royal palaces.

Ville Savin, *Chiverny*, *Beuregard*, *Menards*, *Nozieux*, *Chaumont*, *Unzain*, *Bury*, &c. ſeats belonging to particular noblemen.

Mer, a little town, belongs to the marquiſate of *Menards*, and contains a ſalt-office.

Saint Die, a large market-town, ſituate on the *Loire* and having a convent.

Millarey, a little town, containing a royal *caſtelany*.

Coutres, a market-town.

Pont le Voi, a little place, containing a celebrated abbey of *Benedictines*, in which is a college; but the revenue of the abbot has been annexed to the ſee of *Blois*.

La Ferte Aurain, a dukedom and peerage.

VII. *Sologne*, in Latin *Secalaunia*, or *Segalonia*, a country, the boundaries and appertenances of which are not eaſily determined. In it are reckoned the following places:

Romorentin, in Latin *Rivus Morentini*, the principal town, and containing an election, a *caſtelany*, a *marechauſſée*, a bailiwick, a royal and a foreſt-court, with a ſalt-office and a collegiate-church; trafficks in ſerges and other woollen ſtuffs.

La Ferte Imbaut and *La Ferte Senneterre*, two little places.

La Chapelle d'Angillon, a ſmall town, *caſtelany* and barony on the *Leſſer Sandre*.

Aubigny, a little town, lying on the *Nerre*, is a dukedom and peerage containing three convents.

Sully, a little town, ſtanding on the *Loire*, contains a collegiate-church and ſalt-office, being alſo a dukedom and peerage.

VIII. *Le Gatinois Orleannois*, ſo called by way of diſtinction from the *Gatinois François*, belongs to the government of *l'iſle de France*. In it are

Montargis, in Latin *Mons Agiſus*, or *Mons Argi*, the capital, being alſo handſome and populous. It ſtands on the *Loing*, is a dukedom and peerage, with an election, a *prevoté*, a foreſt, a bailiwick, a provincial, a *marechauſſée*-court and a ſalt-office. In it is an old caſtle, and one pariſh-church, with ſeveral convents and a college.

Lorris, a little town, having a *caſtelany* for the bailiwick of *Montargis*.

Chateau-Renard, a little town, ſtanding on the *Ouaine*, and once fortified, contains a woollen manufactory.

Chatillon on the *Loing*, a ſmall town, containing a dukedom and a peerage.

Gien,

Gien, in Latin *Giemum*, a town, ſeated on the *Loire*, and bearing the title of an earldom, is the ſeat of an election, a bailiwick-court, a ſalt-office, and a *prevoté*, with one collegiate church and three convents.

Briare, a little town ſeated on the *Loire*, near which the canal, which unites the *Loire* and *Seine*, begins.

The little country of *Puiſaye* contains the following places; *viz.*

S. Fargeau, a ſmall town, ſtanding on the river *Loing*, being a dukedom, containing a bailiwick-court and a ſalt-office.

Saint Amand, a ſmall town.

Bleneau, a little town, having a bailiwick-court.

Coſne, the ancient *Condate*, which name was afterwards changed into *Condida*, *Conada*, and laſtly into *Cona*, a ſmall town, near the river *Loire*, containing one collegiate-church, three convents, a priory and a ſalt-office, and having alſo ſome iron-works in its neighbourhood.

Obſ. Some include here the towns of *Milly* and *Etampes*, which are placed by others in the government of *l'Iſle de France*, where I have already deſcribed them.

The GOVERNMENT *of* *NIVERNOIS*,

TO the north, is bounded by *Gatinois* and *Auxerrois*; to the eaſt, by *Burgundy*; to the ſouth, by *Bourbonnois*; and terminates to the weſt on *Berry*. Its figure is pretty nearly circular, with a diameter of about twenty *French* leagues, *Morvant* excepted, which is mountainous and barren. It produces wine, fruit and grain. It enjoys alſo plenty of wood and pit-coal, together with ſome mines of iron. Among the many rivers which water this country three of them are navigable; *viz.* the *Loire*, which has been mentioned above; the *Allier*, which runs into the *Loire*, and the *Yonne*, the ſource of which lies in the borders of this country, two *French* leagues from *Chateauchinon*, near which it runs into the ſea. The other rivers here are the *Nevre*, the *Arron*, the *Alaine*, the *Quenne*, the *Andarge*, the *Yſſeure*, the *Creſſonne*, the *Acolin*, the *Abron*, the *Beſbre*, the *Acolaſtre*, the *Aubois*, the *Narcy*, the *Guercby*, the *Noaix*, the *Arrou*, &c. At *S. Pariſe* and *Bougues* are ſome mineral ſprings. This country had been a conſiderable earldom from the ninth century, and in the year 1588, was erected, by *Francis* I. into a dukedom and peerage; but, in the year 1707, fell again to a country. It is ſubject to the parliament of *Paris*, has its own particular law, and over it is a governor, a general-lieutenant and a deputy-governor. It is divided into the following eight diſtricts; *viz.*

I. *Le vaux de Nevers*, abounding in wine, corn, wood, and paſtures, in which are the following places; namely,

Nevers,

Nevers, anciently *Noviodunum*, and afterwards *Nivernum*, the capital of the country, ſtanding in form of an amphitheatre on the river *Loire*, which is here joined by the little river *Nievre*, over which it has a handſome bridge of ſtone. It contains an election, a foreſt, a bailiwick, and a *marechauſſée* court, with a ſalt-office; and excluſive of its cathedral, in it are eleven pariſh-churches, two abbies, ſeveral convents, one college of Jeſuits, and a caſtle. The biſhop of this place is ſuffragan to *Sens*, with a dioceſe of two hundred and ſeventy-one pariſhes, and beſides his revenue of 20,000 livres, is lord of the *caſtelanies* of *Premery*, *Urſy*, and *Parſy*; being taxed at the *Romiſh* court in 1250 florins. This place is celebrated for its porcelain and glaſs-houſes; as alſo for its enamel-works.

Pougues, a village about two *French* leagues diſtant from *Nevers*, on the road to *Paris*, ſtands at the foot of a mountain, having near it a ferrugineous ſpring of great virtue.

Chamlemy, a little town, ſtanding near one of the ſprings of the *Nievre*.

2. *Les Arnognes*, very fertile in corn and wine, together with fine paſtures, and plenty alſo of wood; but containing neither town nor village.

3. The vallies of *Montenoiſon*, which are alſo fertile, and derive their name from a caſtle on a hill, at the foot of which is the village of *Noiſon*. Its principal places are

Montenoiſon, a *caſtelany*.

Premery, a little town and *caſtelany*, containing a chapter.

Champalemond, a *caſtelany*.

4. The vallies of *Yonne* lie along the river *Yonne*, being eſteemed the moſt fertile diſtrict in the whole country. To it belongs

Clamecy, in Latin *Climiciacum*, or *Clameciacum*, a town ſeated on the *Yonne*, which here becomes navigable, and is joined by the *Buvron*. In it is a *caſtelany* and a ſalt-office. *Pantenor*, one of its ſuburbs ſtanding on the other ſide of the *Yonne*, and called a town, was in the year 1180, made the reſidence of the biſhop of *Bethlehem*, who had been compelled to leave *Paleſtine*. This biſhop, who ſtill ſtiles himſelf biſhop of *Bethlehem*, is created by the count *de Nevers*, and enjoys all the privileges of the other *French* biſhops, though his revenue be only 1000 livres, and this town his whole dioceſe. He frequently, however, performs the epiſcopal functions of other prelates; and is in reality *ſervus ſervorum Dei*, if the biſhops may be accounted God's true ſervants.

Vezelay, a little town ſtanding on a hill cloſe by the river *Eure*, which ſome include in the diſtrict of *Morvant*. This place is the ſeat of an election, a *marechauſſée* and a bailiwick-court, together with a ſalt-office; and contains one abbey, one collegiate church, and one convent.

Tannay, containing a chapter, and *Varzy*, are two market-towns.

Corbigny, or *S. Leonard*, a ſmall town, having an abbey of *Benedictines*.

5. The

5. The diſtrict of *Morvant*, in Latin *Morvinus pagus*, which is covered with wood and mountains, and contains few fertile ſpots, ſtands partly in the dutchy of *Burgundy*. In it is

Chatel, or *Chateau Chinon*, in Latin *Caſtrum Caninum*, a little town ſeated on an eminence on the river *Yonne*, and containing an election, a *marechauſſée*, and a ſalt-office. It is the principal place of a lordſhip, with the title of an earldom; has ten pariſhes and five manors belonging to it, of which this place makes one.

Ouroux, or *Auroux*, and *Lorme*, two ſmall towns and manors.

Braſſy, and *Dun les places*, two little places having manors.

6. *Bazois*, a diſtrict, conſiſting of vallies lying along the mountains of *Morvant*, produces little wheat or rye; but abounds in good paſturage, woods, and coal-pits. In it is

Moulins-Engilbert, ſmall, but having a *caſtelany*, a ſalt-office, a collegiate church, two convents, and one hoſpital.

Montrouillon and *Cercy*, together with *Tour de Coddes*, and two *caſtelanies*.

Deſize, in Latin *Dececia*, a very ancient town ſeated on a rocky iſland in the river *Loire*, where it is joined by the *Airon*. It contains a *caſtelany*, a ſalt-office, an old caſtle, and three convents.

S. Saulge, a little town, having a *caſtelany*, a ſalt-office, a mayoralty, one pariſh-church, and a priory.

Luzy, a ſmall town, containing a ſalt-office.

7. The little country lying betwixt the rivers *Loire* and *Allier*, begins at the conflux of theſe two rivers and runs along them as far as the *Bourbonnois*. Some parts of it abound in good paſture-grounds, others are woody, and others produce corn and a little wine. In it are

S. Pierre le Moutier, a little town ſeated among hills on a marſhy lake belonging to the King, and containing a provincial and a diſtrict-court, with a ſalt-office, a chapel, a priory, and two convents.

La Ferte Chauderon, a little town and ancient barony, the proprietor of which is ſtiled marſhal, and governor of *Nivernois*.

D'orne, a market-town, having a chapter.

8. *Le Donziois*, a diſtrict, formerly a barony, diſmembered from the county of *Nevers*; but in the year 1552 re-annexed to it: It is ſtill, however, a fief in the gift of the biſhop of *Auxerre*, and contains

Donzy, the capital, ſmall, and lying on the river *Nohin*. In it is a collegiate church, a priory, a convent, and an hoſpital.

Antrain, or *Entrain*, in Latin *Interamnis*, a town and *caſtelany* environed with lakes.

Dreve, a little town containing a *caſtelany*, ſtands on a mountain.

S. Sauveur, *Corvol Lorgueilleux*, *Billy*, and *Eſtaiz*, caſtelanies.

The GOVERNMENT *of* *BOURBONNOIS.*

BOURBONNOIS terminates to the north on *Nivernois* and *Berry*, to the weſt on *Upper-Marche*, to the ſouth on *Auvergne*, and to the eaſt on *Burgundy* and *Forez*; being about thirty *French* leagues in length, and twenty broad. It is pretty fertile, particularly in corn, fruits, and forage, producing alſo good wine, though not in a ſufficient quantity for exportation. It boaſts alſo a few coal-pits, and great numbers of mineral ſprings and warm baths. Its rivers are the *Loire*, the *Allier*, the *Cher*, together with ſome other ſmaller ones. In the month of *July*, when the ſnows melt on the mountains of *Auvergne*, great damages are done by the inundations of the *Allier*. This country had formerly *Sires* of its own, who were alſo ſtyled Princes, barons, and counts. Towards the end of the year 1327, it was raiſed to a dukedom. Duke *Lewis* had two ſons, *Peter* and *James*, the latter was count of *la Marche*, and his deſcendants ſtill ſit on the *French* throne; but the former was the founder of the other dukes of *Bourbon*. On his taking up arms againſt his ſovereign *Francis* I. his dukedom was forfeited, and annexed to the crown. At the peace of the *Pyrenees*, in the year 1659, it was again ſeparated from the demeſnes and given to *Lewis de Bourbon*, Prince of *Condé*, in lieu of the dutchy of *Albret*. It is ſubject to the parliament of *Paris*; though the duke *de Bourbon* has the nomination of all civil offices, yet their proper maſter is the King. Excluſive of the governor and general-lieutenant, here are alſo two ſub-governors. In *Bourbonnois* are twenty-two towns, the moſt remarkable of theſe are,

Moulins, in Latin *Molinæ*, which is the capital of the country, lies on the *Allier*, being well built, and one of the pleaſanteſt in the Kingdom. In it is an intendancy, an election, a *caſtelany* with ſeveral courts, and a chamber of demeſnes, *&c.* It contains likewiſe one collegiate church, with a college of Jeſuits, five convents and an hoſpital; and cloſe by the town is a mineral ſpring.

Villeneuve, a market-town.

Bourbon l'Archeambaud, in Latin *Burbo Archembaldi*, a little town environed by four hills, on one of which ſtands an old caſtle containing three chapels in it. That called the *Holy* is very ſplendid. In the town is alſo a royal *caſtelany*, and a diſtrict-court, with one pariſh church, one chapter, a priory, a convent and two hoſpitals. This place is noted for the virtues of its hot baths and cold mineral ſprings.

Le

Le Veurdre, ſeated on the *Allier*. *S. Amand* lying on the river *Cher*. *Heriſſon*, cantaining a chapter. *Villefranche*, *Souvigny*, *Gouzon*, *Huriel* and *Le Montet aux Moines*, all little towns; the four latter of which are but mean.

Montluçon, a town ſtanding on a rock near the river *Cher*, contains an election, a *caſtelany* and a ſalt-office, with one collegiate church, two pariſh churches, four convents and one hoſpital.

Neris, a borough or market-town, ſeated on a rock. Its warm baths are much frequented.

Montmeraut Verneuil, *Jaligny*, *Varennes*, *Prilly*, and *La Palice*, all little towns.

Vichy, a ſmall town ſtanding on the *Allier*; noted for its mineral waters and baths.

Saint Pourcain, a little place lying on the river *Scioule*, owes its name and origin to an abbey of *Benedictines*, which is at preſent but a priory. In it are alſo three convents and an hoſpital.

Gannat, a little town, the ſeat of an election, a *caſtelany* and a diſtrict-court, with a ſalt-office, a collegiate church and three convents.

The GOVERNMENT *of* *LIONNOIS*,

CONTAINS the three ſmall provinces of *Lionnois*, *Forez*, and *Beaujolois*, bordering to the north on *Maconnois* and *Burgundy*; to the eaſt it is ſeparated by the *Soane* and *Rhone* from *Breſſe* and *Dauphiny*; to the ſouth is bounded by *Vivarois* and *Velais*; and weſtward by *Auvergne*. It produces a ſufficiency of grain, wine, and fruits, particularly a kind of large cheſtnuts called *Marrons*. Excluſive of the three large rivers of the *Rhone*, *Soane*, and *Loire*, mentioned above; in it are ſeveral ſmall ones, as the *Furan*, *Lignon*, *Rhin*, *Azergue*, *&c.* Not far from the village of *Cheſſey*, four *French* leagues from *Lyon*, is a mine of copper and vitriol. *S. Galmier*, *Moin*, *S. Alban*, *&c.* are mineral ſprings. The courts of this government proceed according to the civil-law, and appeals from them lie to the parliament of *Paris*. Excluſive of its governor and general-lieutenant, it has two ſub-governors, one over *Lyonnois* and *Beaujolois*, the other over *Forez*.

1. *Lionnois* is about twelve *French* leagues in length and ſeven in breadth. During the time of the *Merovingian* Kings it was governed by counts or *Stattholders*, who by degrees got the country into their own hands. Theſe

counts and the archbiſhops of *Lyon* were at perpetual variance about the limits of their power, till in the year 1173, *Guy* II. count of *Forez*, and archbiſhop *Guichard* came to an agreement, whereby the former relinquiſhed to the church of *Lyon* all his poſſeſſions in the city of that name, and the *Lionnois*; the latter ceding to him moſt of his poſſeſſions in *Forez* and *Beaujolois*, with the addition of 1100 ſilver marks. King *Philip the Handſome* compelled the biſhop to take an oath of allegiance to him; and in the year 1307, raiſed the lordſhip of *Lyon*, which was but a barony to an earldom, conferring it, together with its juriſdiction, on the archbiſhop and the chapter, and it is by virtue of this that the prebends ſtile themſelves earls. At length, in the year 1563, the juriſdiction devolved to the crown. In it are

Lyon, in Latin *Lugdunum*, or *Lugdunum Seguſianorum*, the capital of the province, and of the whole government, lying at the conflux of the *Rhone* and *Soane*. The latter runs through a part of the city, having two bridges of wood and one narrow one of ſtone over it; whereas the ſtone bridge over the *Rhone* is a noble ſtructure. It is about a fourth part as large as *Paris*, and populous, though moſt of the ſtreets are narrow. It contains, however, two fine ſquares, particularly one very large and pleaſant one, in which ſtands an equeſtrian ſtatue of braſs of *Lewis* XIV. and on the other is the town-houſe, which is a very beautiful building. Its exchange is remarkable only for the multiplicity of buſineſs tranſacted on it. Round the city lie ſome mountains, which being variegated with convents, ſeats, gardens, and vineyards, form a very delightful appearance. This place is an archbiſhopric an intendancy, and an election, with a mint, a provincial and other courts. Its archbiſhop is primate over the five archbiſhoprics of *Lyon*, *Rouen*, *Tours*, *Sens*, and *Paris*, ſo that appeals lie from them to him. He has alſo ſix biſhops for his ſuffragans with a dioceſe of ſeven hundred and ſixty-four pariſhes, and a revenue of 48,000 livres, out of which his taxation to the *Roman* court is 3000 florins. I have already obſerved that the metropolitan of this place ſtiles himſelf count of *Lyon*. Excluſive of the cathedral, in it are three chapters or collegiate churches, thirteen pariſh-churches, two colleges of Jeſuits, the larger of which is the moſt ſtately in all the Kingdom. It has alſo a very numerous and well arranged library with an obſervatory, ſeveral convents, and three hoſpitals. The arſenal here is a fine building, and well ſtored with military implements. Here are alſo three forts, namely, *Pierre en Ciſe* (the only one which is garriſoned, and which ſerves for a ſtate priſon) *S. Jean*, and *S. Clair*. Moſt of the inhabitants are makers of ſilk, gold and ſilver ſtuffs, with gold and ſilver laces. Formerly, while its other manufactures were wholly ſupplied from *France*, the looms in and about this city amounted to 18,000. But in the year 1698 this number was found reduced to 4000. It is ſtill, however, in great repute for the above-mentioned manufactures; particularly for its bombaſines, the beautiful luſtre

of

of which is owing to an invention of *Octavius May*: And its trade extends not only all over *France*, but even to *Spain*, *Italy*, *Switzerland*, *Germany*, the *Netherlands*, and *England*. The remnants of antiquity here are now ſcarce viſible. In the years 1245 and 1274 ſome councils were held in this city.

Ance, or *Anſe*, a little town ſeated near the *Soane*, in which ſome provincial ſynods are held.

Tarare, a town lying on the *Tardive* in a vale at the foot of a mountain of the ſame name.

La Breſle, a little town ſeated betwixt hills on the river *Tardive*, ſuffered extremely by an inundation in the year 1715.

Condrieux, a ſmall place on the *Rhone*, containing one pariſh-church and two convents.

S. Chaumond, a town lying on the *Gier*, having a caſtle and a chapter.

2. *Forez*, which is equal in extent to *Lyonnois*, and *Beaujolois* put together, had formerly counts of its own, whoſe male iſſue failing in the year 1369, the laſt count hereof was ſucceeded by his ſiſter *Johanna* married to *Beraud the Great*, Dauphin of *Auvergne*, whoſe daughter in 1371, at her marriage with *Lewis* II. duke of *Bourbon*, brought him this county, which continued in their lineage till the year 1521, when *Suſannah* of *Bourbon* dying, her ſucceſſion occaſioned great diſputes betwixt her huſband the conſtable *de Bourbon*, *Louiſa* of *Savoy* mother to *Francis* I. and the Princeſs *de la Roche Sur Yon*. But in the year 1532, *Francis* I. annexed *Forez* to the crown. It conſiſts of two parts, *viz.*

1. *Upper Forez*, containing

Feurs, or *Fors*, in Latin, *Forum Seguſianorum*, a little town lying on the *Loire*, and giving name to the country, being formerly much more conſiderable than at preſent. In it is a royal *caſtelany*. One *French* league from hence at the foot of a rock called *Dinzy*, is a ſulphureous ſpring.

Saint Galmier, a little town ſtanding on an eminence near the river *Loire*, and having a royal *caſtelany*. At the end of its ſuburbs is a ſpring called *Font-Forte*, of a vinous taſte, and very wholſome.

S. Etienne de Furans, a populous town ſeated on the river *Furans*, and next to *Lyon*, the moſt conſiderable in this government. The inhabitants of this place carry on a great trade in hard-ware, which is their principal buſineſs.

2. *Lower Forez*, in which is

S. Rambert, a little town ſeated on the *Loire*, and containing a chapter.

Montbriſon, the capital of *Forez*, lies on the little river *Veziſe*, being the principal place of an election, a *caſtelany*, a *prevoté*, a foreſt and ſeveral other courts. In it alſo, excluſive of its collegiate church, is one college, with

with ſeveral other churches and convents. At no great diſtance from it are the mineral ſprings of *Moin*.

Rocheforte, a little town lying on the river *Lignon*.

S. Germain Laval, a ſmall town having a *caſtelany*.

Roanne or *Rouane*, in Latin *Rodumna*, a very ancient town ſeated on the *Loire*, which here becomes navigable. This is the ſtaple for all goods ſent from *Lyon* to *Paris*, *Orleans*, *Nantes*, &c. It is alſo the ſeat of an election and bailiwick. The little country of *Roannois*, or *Roannez*, in which this town lies, has been erected into a dutchy and peerage.

S. Alban, a village, one *French* league and a half from *Roanne*, having three mineral ſprings.

3. *Beaujolois* is about ten *French* leagues in length, and eight in breadth, being a very fruitful country. It was formerly a barony, which Baron *Edward* II. in the year 1400, conferred, together with the lordſhip of *Dombes*, on *Lewis* II. duke of *Bourbon*, from which houſe it deſcended by inheritance to the houſe of *Orleans*.

Beaujeu, a little town ſtanding on the *Ardiere*, and containing an old caſtle on a mountain. It was formerly the capital of the country, but is now only a large market-town, from which the country takes its name.

Ville Franche, the capital of the country, lies near the *Soane* on the little river *Morgon*, being the ſeat of an election, and a ſalt-office, with a collegiate church, and an academy of the *beaux arts*.

Belleville, a little town containing an abbey.

The GOVERNMENT *of* *AUVERGNE.*

THIS county, which takes its name from its ancient inhabitants the *Arverni*, is bounded to the eaſt by *Forez*, to the north by *Bourbonnois*, to the weſt by *Limoſin*, *Quercy*, and *la Manche*, and to the ſouth by *Rouergue* and *Sevennes*. Its extent from ſouth to north is about forty *French* leagues, and from weſt to eaſt thirty. *Lower Auvergne* is a very fertile pleaſant country, abounding in wine, grain, forage, fruit, and hemp, and far excelling *Upper Auvergne*, which is cold and full of mountains, being covered with ſnow ſeven or eight months in the year, though its paſtures nevertheleſs are excellent; and accordingly it deals largely in cattle. The ſituation of the mountains occaſions ſuch variableneſs and eddies in the winds, that no wind-mills are found to ſucceed there. Its principal rivers are the *Allier*, which riſes at *Chabellier* in *Gevaudan*, becomes navigable at *Viale*,

not

not far from *Maringue*, and falls into the *Loire:* The *Dardogne*, which iſſues from the higheſt mountain in this country, called *Mont d'or*, and loſes itſelf in the *Garonne*. The *Alagnon*, the ſource of which is at *Cantal*, being very rapid; is not very navigable, and falls into the *Allier*.

At *Pontgibaud* is a ſilver mine; but the produce not anſwering the charges, it has been diſcontinued: Whereas the coal-mines in the neighbourhood of *Braſſac* are very profitable articles. Excluſive of its mineral ſprings, in which it exceeds any province in *France*, here are alſo ſeveral others equally remarkable. The higheſt mountains in this country are *Le Pui de Dome*, in Latin *Mons Dominans*, the perpendicular height of which is eight hundred and ten toiſes; the *Cantal*, nine hundred and eighty-four, and the *Mont d'or* one thouſand and thirty: The two latter are no leſs noted for the curious plants growing on them. Excluſive of corn, wine, cattle, cheeſe, coals, and other products of the earth; this country carries on alſo a great trade in manufactures, ſuch as all kinds of ſilk ſtuffs, cloths, very beautiful laces, and paper, which is accounted the beſt in all *Europe*. Every year ſome thouſands of labourers go from hence into *Spain*, and return with the beſt part of their earnings. *Auvergne* is an ancient county raiſed to a dukedom and peerage in the year 1360, but in 1531, again re-united to the crown, a ſmall part of the ancient county excepted, which ſtill enjoys the title of an earldom; and belongs to the houſe of *Bouillon*. The whole country is ſubject to the parliament of *Paris*, but under different laws; *Lower Auvergne* having a particular code of its own, but in *Upper Auvergne* the civil-law takes place. In it are five large diſtricts and two bailiwicks. Subject to its governor are two general-lieutenants, and two ſub-governors.

I. To *Upper Auvergne*, which lies among the mountains, belong the following places, *viz.*

S. Flour, the capital of *Upper Auvergne*, lying on a mountain of difficult acceſs. It is a biſhop's ſee, containing a dioceſe of two hundred and ſeventy pariſhes, with a revenue of 12,000 livres, and a tax to the court of *Rome* of 900 florins. Excluſive of its cathedral here is alſo a chapter, and a college of Jeſuits. It carries on likewiſe a good trade in grain, this city being, as it were, the general magazine of the neighbouring country, which produces a great deal of rye. Its carpets, cloths, and knives are alſo greatly eſteemed.

Aurillac, a town, diſputing the title and rank of capital with *S. Flour*. It lies in a valley on the river *Jordane*, being pretty well built and populous, and conferring the title of count. It is the ſeat of an election, a diſtrict, a bailiwick, and a *marechauſſée*; it contains a caſtle ſeated on a high rock, together with a collegiate church, which is properly a ſecularized abbey, the abbot of which is lord of the town, and holds immediately of the Pope. In it alſo is a college of Jeſuits, with one abbey and four convents. In this town are ſome manufactures of tapeſtry of *haute* and *baſſe lieu*, as alſo of lace.

Murat, a town and viſcounty ſeated on the river *Allangon*, is the ſeat of a diſtrict and a foreſt-court, together with a royal *prevoté*. The inhabitants principally braziers and lace-makers.

4. The viſcounty of *Carlades*, conferred in the year 1644, on the Prince of *Monaco*; contains

Vic, a large market-town, lying on the river *Eure*, and the ſeat of a diſtrict-court, having alſo a mineral ſpring, the water of which is of a vitriolic nature.

Carlat, a little town, the capital of the country, and having formerly a fortified caſtle.

Maurs, *Montſalvi*, *la Roquebrou*, and *Pleaux*, all mean little towns.

Mauriac, a ſmall town, ſtanding not far from the *Dordogne*, and containing a college of Jeſuits, and an abbey.

Salers, a little town, but the ſeat of a royal diſtrict, the greateſt part of which belongs to the baron of *Salers*; the other part is the property of the count *de Caylus*.

Chades Aigues, in Latin *Aquæ calidæ*, a little town and barony, taking its name from the warm mineral waters found there.

II. To *Lower Auvergne* belongs alſo the great valley of *Limagne*, through which runs the *Allier*. In it are

Clermont, anciently *Auguſtonemetum*, afterwards *Arverna*, or *Urbs Arvernorum*, the capital of the whole county, ſtanding on a ſmall eminence betwixt the rivers *Artier* and *Bedat*. It is populous, but has very narrow ſtreets, and its houſes are dark. This town is alſo a biſhop's ſee; contains a tax-chamber, an election, a bailiwick, a country-court, *&c.* and was formerly the principal place belonging to the counts of *Auvergne*, who on this account ſtiled themſelves alſo counts of *Clermont*. The biſhop hereof is the firſt ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of *Bourges*, is alſo lord of the ſmall towns of *Billon* and *Croupieres*; and enjoys a dioceſe of eight hundred pariſhes, with a revenue of 15,000 livres, out of which his taxation at the court of *Rome* is 4550 florins. In it, excluſive of its cathedral, are three collegiate churches, and three abbies. In that of *S. Allire*, the bodies of ſeveral ſaints lie depoſited in its chapel of *S. Venerand*; and in that of *S. André*, the tombs of the old counts of *Clermont*, and the Dauphins of *Auvergne*; with many convents, and a college of Jeſuits.

In the neighbourhood of this city are wells where any ſubſtances laid in them ſoon contract a lapideous cruſt; but the moſt remarkable of theſe is that in the ſuburb of *S. Allire*, which has formed the famous ſtone bridge mentioned by ſo many hiſtorians. It is a ſolid rock compoſed of ſeveral ſtrata, formed during the courſe of many years, by the running of the petrifying waters of this ſpring over it. It has no cavity or arches till after above ſixty paces in length, where the rivulet of *Tiretaine* forces its way through. This petrifying ſpring, which falls on a much higher ground than

than the bed of the rivulet, gradually leaves behind it ſome lapideous matter, and thus in proceſs of time has formed an arch, through which the *Tiretaine* has a free paſſage. The neceſſity which this petrifying matter ſeemed to be under of forming itſelf into an arch, could continue no longer than the breadth of the rivulet; after which the water of the ſpring ran regularly again under it, and there formed a new petrification reſembling a pillar. The inhabitants of theſe parts to lengthen this wonderful bridge, have diverted the brook out of its old channel, and made it to paſs cloſe by the pillar; whereby the ſpring formed a ſecond arch, and thus as many arches and pillars as they pleaſe, might by the ſame means have been produced. But the great reſort of people to ſee this natural curioſity becoming troubleſome to the *Benedictines* of the abbey of *S. Allier*, within whoſe juriſdiction the ſpring lies; in order to leſſen its petrifying virtue they divided the ſtream into ſeveral branches, which has ſo well anſwered their intent, that at preſent it only covers with a thin cruſt thoſe bodies on which it falls perpendicularly, but in thoſe over which it runs in its ordinary courſe no traces of this petrifying quality are any longer perceivable. It is the only drinking-water in this ſuburb, and no bad effect is felt from it.

Hard by the city are the mineral ſprings of *S. Pierre* and *Jaude*.

Montferrand, a little town ſtanding on a high hill, and containing a diſtrict-court, a chapter, two commanderies, and one convent.

Riom, in Latin *Ricomagus*, a well built but ill inhabited town, containing an intendancy, an election, a country, a *marechauſſée*, a mint-court, *&c.* together with three chapters, and a college.

Volvic, a village, celebrated for its ſtone bridge.

The dukedom and peerage of *Montpenſier*, to which is united the principality of *Dauphine d'Auvergne* and the barony of *Combrailles*, belongs to the ducal houſe of *Orleans*, and contains the following places, *viz.*

Aigueperſe, in Latin *Aqua Sparſa*, the capital of the dukedom lying in a fine plain on the river *Luzon*. It is ſmall, but contains a royal court of juſtice, one abbey and two chapters. Not far from hence is a ſpring having a continual ebullition, but its water nevertheleſs is cold and has nothing remarkable in its taſte. Near this place lie the ruins of the ancient caſtle of *Montpenſier*.

Vodable, a little town, which is the reſidence of an extenſive *caſtelany*, conſtituting the ancient *Dauphiné d'Auvergne*, and to which alſo belong the places of *Leſtoing* and *Alt-Brionde*.

Montegu, *Chambon* on the *Voiſe* and *Evaux*, all ſmall places, together with *Sermur* a market-town; belong to the barony of *Combrailles*.

Ebreuille, a little town, ſeated on the river *Sioule*, and containing an abbey.

Cuſſet, a little town, but the ſeat of a royal diſtrict and a *prevoté*, containing alſo a chapter and an abbey.

Maringue, a little town lying cloſe by the river *Allier*, where the dealers in corn have their granary.

Thiers or *Tiern*, a town and viſcounty ſituate near the *Durolle*, in the country of *Limagne*, which by its trade has rendered it the moſt conſiderable and moſt populous town in *Auvergne*. In it is a royal court of juſtice, one collegiate church, and one abbey.

Vic le Comté, a little town, the reſidence of the laſt counts of *Auvergne*, and containing a chapter. In its neighbourhood are four mineral ſprings.

Pont du Chateau, a little thriving town, ſeated on the *Allier*. This place bears the title of a marquiſate, and belongs to the houſe of *Canillac*.

Billon, a poor town belonging to the biſhop of *Clermont*, contains a chapter, and a college of Jeſuits.

Iſſoire, or *Yſſoire*, in Latin *Iciodorus*, a ſmall town ſeated on the river *Couſe*, which not far from hence falls into the *Allier*, contains an election and a *prevoté*. The abbot of the *Benedictine* abbey of the congregation of *S. Maur* is lord of this place.

Saucilanges, a ſmall town, containing a priory of *Benedictines*.

Ambert, a town, the principal place of the little country of *Liuradois*, and pertaining to the marquis of *Roche Baron*, who is a deſcendant of the houſe of *Rochefoucault*.

Uſſon, a little and poorly inhabited town ſtanding on a ſteep mountain, and having a royal court of juſtice.

Auſon, a little town and barony.

Brioude, in Latin *Brivas*, a very ancient town ſeated on the river *Allier*, over which it has a bridge of ſtone which is looked upon as a *Roman* work, of whom it is not unworthy. This town is properly called *Old Brioude*.

Brioude Gliſe, lies alſo hard by the river *Allier*. In it is a collegiate church called *S. Julien*, the order of which is noble, and to it belongs the lordſhip of the town.

Saint Germain Lambron, ſmall, but the principal place of the little country of *Lambron*, which is fruitful in corn and wine.

Langeac, a ſmall town but the ſeat of a royal *prevoté*, and belonging at preſent to a branch of the houſe of *Rochefoucault*.

Ardes, a little town, the principal place of the ancient dukedom of *Mercœur*, and ſtanding not a great way from the *Mercœur* palace.

S. Amant and *S. Saturnin*, two little towns belonging to the marquis *de Broglio*.

The mineral waters and baths of *Mont d'Or* receive their name from the mountain of *Mont d'Or*.

Hermant, a little town, conferring the title of baron, and having a chapter.

Artonne, a ſmall town containing a chapter. Not far from this place, near the village of *Saint Myon*, are two mineral ſprings.

The GOVERNMENT *of* *LIMOSIN.*

LIMOSIN, or *Limouſin*, which derives its name from the ancient *Lemovices*, borders to the eaſt on *Auvergne*, to the ſouth on *Quercy*, to the weſt on *Perigord* and *Angoumois*, being bounded to the north by *La Marche* and *Poitou*. The extent of this country from ſouth to north is about twenty-five *French* leagues, and from weſt to eaſt ſomewhat leſs. *Upper Limoſin* is very mountainous, and conſequently cold: *Lower Limoſin* is more temperate. The former produces but little wine and that too very indifferent, but the latter is very good. It produces ſuch numbers of cheſtnut-trees, that the inhabitants derive their principal maintenance from them. The grain growing here is rye, barley, and *Turkiſh* corn. Their principal trade conſiſts in horned-cattle and horſes. Its chief rivers are the *Vienne*, the ſource of which lies in the borders of *Lower Limoſin* and *La Marche* in the pariſh of *Millévanches*; the *Vezere*, which riſes in the ſame country, and becomes navigable near *Saraſſon*; the *Coureze*, which has its ſource above *Maignac*, and falls into the *Vezere*; and the *Dordogne* which divides *Limoſin* from *Auvergne* and *Quercy*. In this province have been diſcovered mines of lead, copper, tin, and ſteel; it alſo has ſome iron-works, but not ſo profitable as thoſe of *Angoumois*. This country was formerly an earldom, and afterwards became a viſcounty, which *Henry* IV. united to the crown. It is governed by the *Roman* law, and is ſubject to the parliament of *Bourdeaux*. Subordinate to its governor are one general-lieutenant, and two ſub-governors. The country is divided

I. Into UPPER LIMOSIN, in which are

Limoges, in Latin *Lemovicæ*, the capital of the country, ſtanding partly on a hill and partly in a valley on the river *Vienne*, being but an indifferent place. It is notwithſtanding a biſhop's ſee, and contains an intendancy, an election, a bailiwick, a country, a *prevoté*, a royal and a *marechauſſée* court, together with a mint. Its biſhop is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of *Bourges*, with a dioceſe which extends itſelf over *Upper* and a part of *Lower Limoſin*, *La Marche*, and a part alſo of *Angoumois*, and contains nine hundred pariſhes, with a revenue of 20,000 livres, out of which its taxation at the court of *Rome* is 1600 florins. Excluſive of its cathedral, in it are one collegiate church, three abbeys, one convent, one college of Jeſuits, and a ſeminary.

Souteraine, a little town.

S. Junien, a ſmall town ſeated on the *Vienne*, belongs to the biſhop of *Limoges*, and contains a chapter.

S. Leonard, a little town lying on the *Vienne*, partly belonging to the King and to the biſhop of *Lemoges*. In it is a chapter, with a manufacture of cloths and paper.

Pierre Buffiere, a little town, bearing the title of the firſt barony of *Limoſin*; but this the barony of *La Tour* diſputes with it.

S. Irier de la Perche, anciently *Atanus*, a ſmall town containing a collegiate church.

Chalus, a little town bearing the title of an earldom.

II. Into LOWER LIMOSIN, containing

Tulle, properly *Tuelle*, and in Latin *Tutela*, a town ſituate near the conflux of the little rivers *Coureze* and *Solane*, has a biſhop's ſee, an election, a viſcounty, a bailiwick, a country-court, *&c.* Its biſhop, who is lord and viſcount of the town, is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of *Bourges*, and enjoys a dioceſe of ſeventy pariſhes, with a revenue of 12,000 livres, out of which his taxation to the court of *Rome* is 1400 florins. In it is a college of Jeſuits and ſix convents.

Brive la Gaillarde, properly *Brive*, on the *Coureze*, contains an election, a country court of juſtice, a bailiwick, a collegiate church, and a college. Its firſt name it probably derives from its pleaſant ſituation and beauty; but the ſecond ſignifies properly a bridge over the *Coureze*.

Uſerche, in Latin *Uſerca*, a ſmall town, containing three pariſh-churches and one abbey, the abbot of which is lord of the place.

The dukedom and peerage of *Ventadour* comprehends

Ventadour, an ancient caſtle.

Uſſel, a little town, the capital of the dukedom, and the ſeat of a court of juſtice.

Bord, a ſmall town lying on the *Dordonne*, and containing a convent.

III. The viſcounty of *Turenne*, which is eight *French* leagues in length and ſeven broad, was in ancient times independent; but towards the beginning of the 10th century, the viſcount thereof did homage to the King, with this proviſo that the viſcounty ſhould not be given out of the King's hands, and the viſcounts ſhould ſtill enjoy all the *regalia*. At preſent the duke of *Bouillon* is proprietor of this viſcounty. The taxes in it are impoſed by the States, and he ſummons them together. Excluſive of the poll-tax, which uſually exceeds 30,000 livres, the viſcount has introduced here almoſt all the other impoſts uſual in the Kingdom. To this country belong the following places, *viz.*

Turenne, the capital, being ſmall but containing a caſtle and chapter.

Beaulieu, a little town containing an abbey.

Argentat, a ſmall town lying on the *Dordonne*.

Saint Cere, *Meſſat*, *Calonges*, &c. all little towns; together with

Ninety other market-towns and pariſh-churches, moſt of them in *Lower Limoſin*.

The GOVERNMENT *of* LA MARCHE.

THIS country borders to the eaſt on *Auvergne*; to the ſouth on *Limoſin*; to the weſt on *Poitou*, and northward on *Berry*; is about twenty-two *French* leagues in length and eight in breadth, being watered by the *Vienne*; the *Great* and *Little Creuſe*, which runs into the *Vienne*; and the *Cher* and the *Gartempe*, the latter of which joins the *Creuſe*. About *Bellac* and *Dorat* are vineyards; and the upper parts of this diſtrict are pretty fruitful in grain. This country had formerly counts of its own. In 1316 it was erected into a peerage, and by *Charles* IV. into a dukedom and peerage. Ever ſince the year 1531, it has been united to the crown. It contains two bailiwicks, and is governed by its own laws. Subordinate to its governor is one general-lieutenant, and two ſub-governors. It conſiſts of the following parts; *viz.*

I. UPPER MARCHE, containing

Gueret, in Latin *Waractus*, the capital of the *Upper* and whole *Marche*. It ſtands on the river *Gartempe*, and has an election, a bailiwick, a provincial, a royal *caſtelany*, a *marechauſſée*, a foreſt-court, *&c.* In it are one pariſh-church, one priory, two convents, one college, and one hoſpital.

Aubuſſon, in Latin *Albucum*, or *Albucium*, a ſmall but pretty populous town ſeated on the river *Creuſe*, thrives by its manufactory of tapeſtry.

Felletin, a little town ſeated on the *Creuſe*, containing a *caſtelany* and college. This place alſo makes tapeſtry.

Chenerailles, *Jarnage*, *Ahun* on the *Creuſe*, having an abbey, and *Bourganeuf*, containing an election, are ſmall towns.

Grandmont, a ſmall town, containing a celebrated abbey, which is the head of a religious order.

II. The LOWER MARCHE contains

Bellac, the capital of this part of the *Marche*, and the ſeat of a bailiwick and provincial court of juſtice, taking its name from an old fortified caſtle.

Souteraine, a market-town.

III. The little country of *Franc Allen* lies on the borders of *Auvergne*, and belongs to the bailiwick of *Upper Marche*. It contains the little towns of

Bellegarde and *Croc*, which has a collegiate church, together with the market-town of *Pont Charrod*.

The GOVERNMENT *of* BERRY.

THE county of *Berry*, which derives its name from the *Cubi Vituriges*, is bounded to the ſouth by *Bourbonnois* and *Marche*; to the weſt by *Touraine*; to the north by *Orleanois*; and eaſtward by *Nivernois*. Its extent from weſt to eaſt is betwixt twenty-ſeven and twenty-eight *French* leagues; and from ſouth to north between thirty-five and thirty-ſix. The air here is temperate, and the ſoil produces wheat, rye, and wine. In ſome places, as at *Sancerre*, St. *Satur*, and *Lavernuſſe* is equal to that of *Burgundy*. Its other products alſo are good, and its rich paſtures feed great numbers of cattle, particlarly ſheep, which are remarkable for the fineneſs of their wool. It abounds likewiſe in hemp and flax. The pariſh of *S. Hilaire*, at *Vierzon*, yields an oker which is ſeldom met with in *France*; and at *Bourges* is a mineral ſpring. The principal rivers here are the *Loire*, the *Creuſe*, the *Cher*, which have been mentioned above; the *Large* and *Leſſer Saudre*; the *Nerre*, which riſes three leagues above *Aubigny*, falling into the *Larger Saudre*; the *Indre*, the ſource of which is in this country, becomes navigable at *Chatillon*, and runs into the *Loire*; the *Orron*, which iſſues from the only lake in *Bourbonnois*, and as well as the *Aurette* and the *Moulon*, falls into the *Evre*; which *Evre*, or *Yevre*, receives its ſource near *Neronde*, and runs into the *Cher*. In the neighbourhood of the little town of *Linieres* is the lake of *Villiers*, which is between ſeven and eight leagues in circuit.

This country had formerly counts of its own who were ſtiled counts of *Bourges*, and afterwards viſcounts, the latter of whom, in the year 1100, ſold the country to *Philip* I. ſince which it has been united to the crown. But in 1360, King *John* conferred it on his third ſon as a dukedom; and the like grant was alſo made to Princes of the blood in ſucceeding reigns. It is under the juriſdiction of the parliament of *Paris*, and is governed by laws of its own. Subordinate to the governor are one general-lieutenant and two ſub-governors, and it is divided into the *Upper* and *Lower Berry*.

I. UPPER BERRY, contains the following places, *viz.*

Bourges, anciently *Bituriges*, and *Bituricæ*, as alſo *Avaricum*, the capital of the whole country. It lies on the river *Evre*, is an archbiſhopric, an intendancy, and an election, with a ſalt-office, a *marechauſſée*, an independent royal tribunal, and ſeveral other courts, *&c.* Its univerſity was either founded or revived in the year 1463, and conſiſts of four faculties. Here is alſo a beautiful and large college of Jeſuits. Excluſive too of its cathedral, it contains four collegiate churches, beſides the two annexed to the ſeminary; ſixteen pariſh-churches, four abbies, *&c.* ſo that the clergy and

and their dependents form the greateſt part of the inhabitants. It is alſo the reſidence of ſeveral genteel families, all living in proper elegance and ſociableneſs. The old city ſtands higher than the new, the archbiſhop, who is ſtiled patriarch and primate of *Aquitaine*, has five ſuffragans, with a dioceſe of nine hundred pariſhes, and a revenue of 30,000 livres, out of which his taxation to the court of *Rome* is 4033 florins. One part of the old palace is appropriated to the reſidence of the governor, and the other to the above-mentioned courts. In it particularly is a moſt magnificent ſpacious hall where the States of the country hold their meetings. Here are alſo mineral waters.

Dun le Roi, a little town belonging to the royal demeſnes, and unalienable, contains a ſalt-office, a collegiate and a pariſh-church.

Chateauneuf, a ſmall town lying on the river *Cher*, is divided into the upper and lower; being an old barony, and containing one collegiate church.

Montrond, a caſtle ſtanding on a mountain, being once a conſiderable fortification.

Meun, or *Mehun*, in Latin *Magdunum*, a ſmall town ſeated on the *Evre*, contains a *prevoté*, a manor-court and a chapter.

Virzon, in Latin *Virſio*, a ſmall town lying on the rivers *Evre* and *Cher*, is an earldom containing a manor-court, an abbey, three convents, and one college.

Chatillon ſur Loire, a ſmall town.

Concorſault, *Concourceaut*, or *Concreſſaut*, alſo a ſmall town, little better at preſent than a large village.

La Chapelle Dam-Gilon, in Latin *Capella Domini Gilonis*, a town and barony, ſtanding high on the *Leſſer Saudre*, and containing a *caſtelany*.

Les Aix-Dam-Gilon, a market-town, having an old caſtle and a chapter.

Sancerre, in Latin *Sincerra*, called improperly *Sacrum Cæſris*, a town ſeated on the river *Loire*, and the capital of an ancient earldom, contains a ſalt-office, one pariſh-church, and one convent. In the years 1569 and 1572, this place was bravely defended by the Proteſtants, but in 1573, after another tireſome and bloody ſiege, they were compelled by famine to ſurrender; on which the fortifications were immediately demoliſhed.

II. LOWER BERRY, in which are the following places; *viz.*

Iſſoudun, in Latin *Exolidunum*, a large town, and the ſecond in rank in the province, lies in a beautiful plain on the river *Theols*, containing an election, a royal *prevoté*, a manor-court and a ſalt-office. It is divided into the upper and lower town, and has in it a caſtle, with four pariſh and two collegiate churches, one abbey, five convents, and two hoſpitals. It ſuffered extremely by fire in the years 1135, 1504, and 1651.

Charoſt, in Latin *Carophum*, a little town and dukedom ſeated on the river *Arnon*, containing a palace, a caſtle, one pariſh-church, and one priory.

Linieres, a ſmall town, containing a caſtle and one collegiate church. It had formerly lords of its own who ſtiled themſelves barons, *Sires*, and Princes of *Lineres*.

In

In this neighbourhood is the lake of *Villiers*, which is about ſeven *French* leagues in circuit.

S. Chartier, a little town.

La Chatre, a ſmall town lying on the *Indre*, being an old barony and the ſeat of an election, and a ſalt-office. In it are two churches, one of which is a collegiate; three convents, one hoſpital, and an old caſtle which ſerves for a priſon.

Chateau Meillant, a little town and earldom, containing one chapter, one pariſh-church, one priory, an hoſpital, and an old caſtle.

Agurande, or *Aigurande*, a little town, having a *caſtelany*.

Bouſſac, a ſmall town, containing a ſeat.

Argenton, a town ſeated on the *Creuſe*, by which it is divided into the upper and lower. In the former is a chapel and college; and in the latter a convent and church.

Blanc, in Latin *Oblincum*, a town lying on the *Creuſe*, and the ſeat of an election, together with a *marechauſſée* and a receiver's office, is divided into the upper and lower. In the former is the caſtle, and in the latter a priory and one convent.

Chateau-Roux, in Latin *Caſtrum Radulphi*, lying on the river *Indre*, contains an election and a dukedom, together with a chapter, three convents, four pariſh-churches, and a conſiderable manufactory of cloth.

Deols, or *Bourg-Deols*, called alſo *Bourg-Dieux*, a little town lying on the *Indre*, and bearing the title of a principality, once contained three pariſh-churches and a celebrated abbey. Of the former two are ſtill remaining, though one only is parochial, and of the abbey the chapel is ſtill to be ſeen.

Levroux, a little town containing a collegiate church.

Valençay, a ſmall town, having a caſtle ſeated on the river *Nahon*.

Saint Agnan, a little town ſtanding on the river *Cher*, and containing a caſtle, with one collegiate church and two convents.

Selles, properly *Celle*, a ſmall town, having a caſtle or ſeat on the river *Cher*, and excluſive of an hoſpital and convent, containing alſo an abbey.

Vaſten, or *Veſtan*, a ſmall town, having a caſtle and chapter.

Graçay, a little town and an ancient barony, the proprietors of which ſtiled themſelves barons, *Sires*, and Princes.

Lury, the ſmalleſt town in the whole province, belongs to the cathedral of *Bourges*.

* * * * * *

The ſovereign principality of *Bois-Belle*, or *Henrichemont*, lies within *Upper Berry*, and belongs, at preſent, to the duke of *Sully*, of the houſe of *Bethune*; being about twelve *French* leagues in circumference. The ſoil in moſt parts is none of the beſt, and the inhabitants are only ſix thouſand and ſome

odd hundreds. The prince's demeſnes ſcarce produce him 2000 livres; but this is made up by an annual preſent of 24,000 livres from the King's farmers-general for the monopoly of ſalt made here, and this is the only tax with which the ſubjects are burdened. To it belong the following places, *viz.*

Henrichemont, in Latin *Henricomontanum*, the capital, ſtanding on an eminence.

Boisbelle, a market-town near the former, making a part of the pariſh of *Menneton-Salon*, otherwiſe called *Fief-pot*, and conſtituting alſo a part of the pariſh of *Quantilly*.

The GOVERNMENT *of* TOURAINE.

THIS province and its capital derive their name from the *Turones*, being bounded to the north by the river *Maine*; to the eaſt by *Orleannois*; to the ſouth by *Berry* and *Poitou*; and to the weſt terminating on *Anjou*. Its greateſt length from eaſt to weſt is twenty-two *French* leagues, and its breadth from ſouth to north twenty-four. The air here is temperate, and the country ſo delightful, that it is called the garden of *France*; though notwithſtanding it is not every where alike. *Les Varennes*, which lies along the *Loire*, is a ſandy ſoil producing rye, barley, millet, and garden-plants, as alſo an herb which makes a good yellow die. The tract called *Le Verron* lies ſomething higher, being richer, and yielding corn, wine, very fine fruit, and particularly large plumbs. *La Champagne*, a ſmall ſtrip of land lying betwixt the rivers *Cher* and *Indre*, abounds in grain, particularly wheat. *La Brenne* is an uliginous ſwampy country. The eminences along the *Loire* and *Cher* are covered with vineyards. *La Gaſtine* is a harſh land very difficult to the plough. The country of *Noyers* contains ſome mines of iron, and one of copper in it. At *Rochepoſay* is a mineral ſpring. This province had formerly counts of its own. In the year 1044, it was taken by the counts of *Anjou*; in 1202, united with the crown; and in 1356, raiſed to a dukedom and peerage. It has frequently been granted to the royal children; and after the death of *Francis* duke of *Alençon*, brother to *Henry* III. was again united to the crown, ſince which it has never been alienated. It is governed by laws of its own, but with a right of appeal to the parliament of *Paris*. Excluſive of its governor, here is one general-lieutenant, and one ſub-governor. Of the twenty-ſeven towns or boroughs in this country, eight only are demeſnes; the others belong to particular proprietors.

Tours, the *Cæſarodunum*, or *Turoni* of the ancients, and the capital of the country, lies in a plain running along the river *Loire*, betwixt that and the *Cher*, being an archbiſhopric, an intendancy and an election, with two *marechauſſees*, a receiver's and a ſalt-office, a mint, a provincial, bailiwick, and a foreſt-court. Excluſive of its cathedral, in it are five chapters, three abbies, one college of Jeſuits, twelve convents, a caſtle called *Le Pleſſis les Tours*, with a ſtone bridge over the *Loire*, and a ſilk and cloth manufacture. Subject to its archbiſhop are eleven ſuffragans, three hundred pariſhes, ſeventeen abbies, twelve chapters, ninety-eight priories, and one hundred and ninety-one chapels. His revenue is 40,000 livres, and his taxation at the court of *Rome* 9500 florins. The houſes being well built and of a very white ſtone, form a very pleaſing appearance. The ſtreets too are pretty clean.

Luynes, anciently an earldom called *Maille*, but in the year 1619, raiſed to a dukedom and peerage under its preſent name; is a little town ſeated on the *Loire*, containing a caſtle, a chapter, two pariſh-churches, and two convents.

Langeai, *Langey*, or *Langez*, a ſmall town ſeated on the *Loire*, containing a caſtle and two pariſh-churches; one of which has a chapter.

Samblançay, *Villebourg*, *Bueil* and *Neufvi*, all market-towns.

Chateau Renaud, anciently *Carament* and *Villemoran*, a little town lying on the *Branſle*, and bearing the title of a marquiſate, contains one pariſh-church and one convent.

Amboiſe, in Latin *Ambaſia*, or *Ambacia*, ſituate at the conflux of the *Loire* and *Amaſſe*; is an election with a royal, a *marechauſſée*, and a foreſt-court, containing alſo a ſalt-office, *&c.* In it are two pariſh-churches, four convents, and one hoſpital. Near this town is a very large caſtle ſtanding on a high rock, in which are to be ſeen the ſtatues of *Charles* VIII. and his conſort *Anne*, as alſo a ſtag's head of very extraordinary dimenſions, being ten feet high, and from the extremity of one horn to the other eight feet broad: It is, however, only factitious, being made of wood. Some other curioſities are alſo to be ſeen here. It has likewiſe a chapel. In this town it was that *Charles* VIII. met with his death, either by running againſt a door, or according to others, by being ſhot through the head. This was alſo the place where the civil war in the year 1561 firſt broke out; and and where the name of *Huguenot* had its riſe.

Mont-Louis, a market-town ſeated betwixt the *Loire* and the *Cher*, where in the year 1174, a peace was concluded betwixt *Lewis* VII. and *Henry* II. of *England*.

Veret and *Chenonceau*, ſeats lying on the river *Cher*.

Mont-Treſor and *Paluau*, two little towns and earldoms ſeated on the river *Indre*.

Loches, in Latin *Luccæ*, a mean town, lying on the *Indre*, but an earldom, and the principal place of an election, with a bailiwick, a *caſtelany*, and a ſalt-

a ſalt-office. In it is alſo one pariſh-church and ſix convents. It has likewiſe a caſtle ſtanding on a rock, formerly a very important fortification. In this caſtle are four ranges of ſubterraneous paſſages running over each other, in the uppermoſt of which *Lewis Sforza*, duke of *Milan*, was kept priſoner for ten years, and where alſo he died. In a large tower in it are two cages or moveable rooms, with very ſtrong oak grates covered with iron, in one of which Cardinal *Balve*, biſhop of *Algiers*, was confined by *Lewis* XII. In the caſtle is alſo a collegiate church. By means of a bridge over the river *Loches*, this place communicates with

Beaulieu, a little town and barony.

Chatillon, a ſmall town lying on the *Indre*, and containing one collegiate church and two convents; is the capital of the little country of *Brenne*.

Cormery, a ſmall town lying on the *Indre*, and having an abbey.

Montbuzon, a little town on the *Indre*, being a dukedom and peerage, to which alſo belongs the little town of *Sainte Maur*, which is a barony, and the borough or market-town of *S. Catherine de Fierbois*.

Aſſay, or *Azay*, which bears the ſurname of *Rideau*, a ſmall town lying on the *Indre*.

Chinon, a town ſtanding on the river *Vienne*, and having a ſtrong caſtle, four pariſh-churches, and fifteen convents.

Cande, a little town ſeated at the conflux of the *Loire* and *Vienne*.

S. Eſpin, a ſmall town.

L'iſle Bouchard, a little town ſtanding on the *Vienne*, and containing a ſeat, belongs as a barony to the dukedom of *Richelieu*. In it are two pariſh-churches, and two convents.

Preſzigny, a ſmall town ſeated on the river *Clere*, and bearing the title of a barony, contains a ſeat, a chapter, and one pariſh-church.

Paulmy, a ſeat lying on the river *Brignon*.

Pruilly, a ſmall town and barony ſituate on the river *Claiſſe*, and containing five pariſh-churches.

La Haye, a little town and barony ſeated on the *Creuſe*, and containing two pariſh-churches.

La Guierche, a ſmall town ſtanding on the *Creuſe*, having a pretty ſtrong caſtle.

La Rochepoſſay, ſeated on the *Creuſe*, noted for its mineral ſprings.

Ligueil, a ſmall town and barony.

Champigny, a little town ſtanding on the *Vende*, or *Vetle*, and bearing the title of a barony, contains one pariſh-church, two convents, and a ſmall college.

The GOVERNMENT of ANJOU.

THIS country, which is ſo called from the ancient *Andes*, or *Andegavi*, is bounded to the eaſt by *Touraine*; to the ſouth by *Poitou*; to the weſt by *Bretagne*; and northward by the river *Maine*. Its greateſt length from weſt to eaſt is twenty-ſix *French* leagues; and from north to ſouth twenty-four. The country is a pleaſant ſucceſſion of hills and vallies, producing wine, grain, peaſe, beans, flax, hemp, and all kinds of fruit-trees, *&c.* Its fine paſtures too furniſh it with rich breeds of cattle. It yields alſo mines of coal, iron, and ſalt-petre, together with quarries of ſlate, ſtone, and marble. It has likewiſe ſeveral mineral waters, but theſe are neglected. In it are reckoned no leſs than forty-nine great and ſmall rivers; but of them only ſix are navigable, *viz.* the *Loire*, *Vienne*, *Toue*, *Maienne*, *Loir*, and *Sarte*. This country formerly conſiſted of two counties, which towards the end of the ninth century were united. In the year 1202, *Philip Auguſtus* annexed it to the crown. In 1256, St. *Lewis* conferred it on his brother *Charles*, founder of the firſt line of *Anjou* which aſcended the throne of *Sicily*. In the year 1297, *Philip the Handſome* raiſed it to a dukedom and peerage, and ſoon after the country devolved to the crown. King *John* gave this dukedom to his ſon *Lewis* I. the founder of the ſecond houſe of *Anjou*, ſome branches of which arrived alſo to be Kings of *Sicily* and *Naples*. In 1481, it eſcheated again to the crown; but *Henry* III. conferred it on his brother *Francis*. *Philip* of *France*, duke of *Orleans*, and brother to *Lewis* XIV. bore the title of *Anjou*, which ſeems properly to belong to the third Prince of *France*. This country is alſo under the parliament of *Paris*, but has a law of its own. Subordinate to the governor is one general-lieutenant and two ſub-governors; and in it are the following places, *viz.*

Angers, anciently *Juliomagus*, and in Latin *Andegavum*, the capital of the country, divided by the river *Maienne* into two parts. It is large and populous, and the ſeat of a biſhop, a manor, a bailiwick, and a provincial court, together with a mint, a ſalt-office, a *marechauſſée*, *&c.* It contains likewiſe an univerſity founded here by St. *Lewis*, together with an academy of *Belles lettres*, inſtituted in the year 1685. In it alſo is a ſtrong caſtle ſeated on a ſteep rock, with a cathedral, ſeven other chapters, ſixteen pariſh-churches, four abbies, ſeveral other convents, and one ſeminary. The biſhop of this place is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of *Tours*, with a dioceſe of ſix hundred and ſixty-eight pariſhes. His revenue is 26,000 livres, and his taxation at the court of *Rome* 1700 florins. This town makes camblets, ſerges, and mixed ſtuffs; and carries on alſo a conſiderable trade in other commodities.

Beauge le Vieux, and *Beauge* on the *Coeſnon*, two little towns lying near each other.

Le Verger, a regular caſtle.

Jarze, a ſmall town and marquiſate ſeated on a lake, and containing a collegiate church.

Briſſac, a little town lying on the *Aubance*: near it in the year 1667 was fought a battle. In 1611, this place was erected into a dutchy and peerage.

Vaujour, a dukedom and peerage.

Chateau Gontier, a pretty large and populous town ſeated on the *Maienne*, and bearing the title of a marquiſate, contains a collegiate and three pariſh-churches, with ſome convents.

Lude, a little town ſituate on the *Loir*, belongs to the duke of *Roquelaure*.

Durtal, a ſmall town and county belonging to the duke *de Rochefoucault*.

La Fleche, a town ſeated on the *Loir*; containing an election and a provincial court. In this town is the moſt celebrated college of Jeſuits in all Chriſtendom. It contains likewiſe a fine ſeat erected by the marquis of *Varranne*.

Le Pont de See, a ſmall town ſeated on the *Loire*, and having a caſtle.

Treves, a little town and barony ſtanding on the *Loire*, and containing a ſeat.

Poance, or *Pouance*, a ſmall town and barony ſeated on a lake.

Chateaux-Ceaus, in Latin *Caſtrum Celſum*, a ſmall town ſtanding on an eminence on the river *Loire*, and belonging to the duke of *Bourbon*.

Chollet, a little town and barony ſeated on the *Maine*, containing a fine ſeat, one pariſh-church, and three convents.

Doe, or *Doue*, a little town, having one pariſh and one collegiate church.

Ingrande, a little town and barony lying on the *Loire*.

Craon, in Latin *Credonium*, a ſmall town and barony, ſeated on the *Udon*. The proprietor of this place ſtiles himſelf premier baron of *Anjou*; and the whole country round it for ſome diſtance is called *Le Craonois*.

Chantoce, a barony ſituate on the *Loire*.

Chateauneuf, a ſmall town and barony lying on the river *Sarte*.

Cande, which bears the ſurname of *Lamée*, a little town ſeated on the rivers *Mandie* and *Erdre*, enjoys the title of a barony.

Chemille, a ſmall town and barony ſeated on the river *Irome*, contains one collegiate church.

Vehiers, a town and earldom ſeated on a lake, and containing four pariſh-churches.

Montſoreau, a little town and earldom ſtanding on the *Loire*, has a chapter.

Paſſavant, a market-town and earldom ſeated on the *Layon*.

Montrevau, a ſmall town and an earldom ſituate on the river *Iſere*.

Beaufort la Valée, a little town, but containing two pariſh-churches and one convent.

Beaupreau,

Beaupreau, a ſmall town, ſituate on the *Iſere*, contains two pariſh and one collegiate-church, and bears alſo the title of a dukedom and peerage.

Le Puy de la Garde, a celebrated convent of *Auguſtines*.

The GOVERNMENT *of* SAUMUR.

THE diſtrict of *Saumurois* contains a part of *Anjou* and *Upper Poitou*, being under the direction of a governor, a general-lieutenant and a ſubgovernor. In it is

Saumur, in Latin *Salmurus*, the capital and the ſeat alſo of an election, with a *prevoté*, a *marechauſſée*, a bailiwick and a ſalt-office. It contains alſo a fine caſtle, three pariſh-churches, nine convents and one royal college. It was much more opulent while in the poſſeſſion of the *Huguenots*, but has ſtill an univerſity. Near it is a moſt delightful abbey of *Benedictines* of the congregation of *S. Maur*.

Montreuil-Beilay, or *Berlay*, a little town and barony, ſeated on the *Toue*, contains an election, a foreſt-court and a *marechauſſée*, with a fine caſtle in which is a collegiate-church. It contains alſo an hoſpital and one convent.

Richelieu and *Mirebau* belong likewiſe to this government, but of theſe an account has already been given in *Poitou*.

The GOVERNMENT *of* FLANDRES,

COMPREHENDS certain tracts in the *Netherlands*, as, namely, a part of the earldom of *Flanders*, the *Cambreſis*, the county of *Hennegau*, or *Hainau*, the biſhopric of *Liege* and the county of *Namur*. Theſe are commonly called the *French Netherlands*. This government terminates, to the ſouth, on *Artois*; to the eaſt, on the *Auſtrian Netherlands*; to the north, on the *Seine*, and likewiſe on the *German* ocean; and, weſtward, is bounded alſo by that ſea. The quality and hiſtory of theſe countries ſhall be treated of in the *Netherlands*, where I ſhall give a diſtinct account of the ſeveral earldoms, of which this government includes certain portions. For the greateſt part of the government is ſubject to the parliament of *Douay*; and the judicial proceedings in it are grounded on royal edicts, uſages and the

the civil law. The taxes of the country are aſſeſſed by the intendants; the *caſtelany* of *Iſle* and *Cambreſis* excepted, in which the ſtates of the country ſtill retain that privilege. Subordinate to the governor is one general-lieutenant and three ſub-governors. The ſeveral parts of this government are as follow, *viz.*

1. *French Flanders*, *la Flandre Françoiſe*, being a part of the earldom of *Flanders*, which *Lewis* XIV. over-ran in the year 1667. It abounds in grain and garden vegetables of all kinds, as alſo in flax. Its paſtures are excellent and conſequently produce fine breeds of cattle; but for want of wood turf is their general fuel here. It is divided into three *quartiers*, viz.

1. The *quartier de Terre Franche*, containing three *caſtelanies*, which receive their names from ſo many towns. In it is

Gravelines, or *Gravelingen*, a ſmall but ſtrong town, lying near the ſea on the river *Aa*. This place, excluſive of its fortifications, is defended on the land ſide by a good citadel, and to the ſea by a fort. In the year 1383, it was deſtroyed by the *Engliſh*. In 1528, fortified again by *Charles* V. In the year 1558, the *French* were defeated here by the *Spaniards*. In 1644, it was taken by the *French*; in 1652, by the *Auſtrians*; in 1658, again by the *French*, who alſo retained it at the treaty of the *Pyrenees*; but, in the year 1694, it was entirely laid in aſhes.

Bourbourg, or *Broueborg*, a ſmall town, ſeated on the *Kolme*, but greatly reduced by the numerous calamities of war to which it has been expoſed; ſtill contains a nunnery of *Benedictines* and a convent of *Capuchins*.

Bergues, or *Berg*, ſurnamed *Saint Vinox*, or *Vynoxberge*, and ſeated on the river *Colme*, an ill built but well fortified town, not to mention two forts belonging to it called *Le Lapin* and *Suiſſe*. All the country round this place, from *Fort Suiſſe* to the canal of *Dunkirk*, may be laid under water. The town is the ſeat of a bailiwick, a viſcounty and a collection, together with an abbey and a college of Jeſuits. One *French* league from this place is

Fort Saint François, lying on the canal of *Dunkirk* but dependent on *Bergues*.

Hondeſchrote, a market-town, ſituate in the *caſtelany* of *Bergues*, but has belonged to the *French* ever ſince the year 1667.

2. The *quartier* of *Caſſel* contains

Caſſel, in Latin *Caſtellum Morinorum*, a ſmall town, ſtanding on a high hill in a very fine plain. This place is the capital of a large *caſtelany*, containing four towns and forty-ſeven villages; but by frequent fires has loſt a great part of its former proſperity. Some battles were fought here in the years 1072, 1328 and 1677. This town was ceded to *France* at the treaty of *Nimuegen*.

Watten, *Haſebroeck*, *Merville*, or *Merghem*, *Stegers*, or *Etaires*, all little towns belonging to the *caſtelany* of *Caſſel*.

Bailleul,

Beaupreau, a ſmall town, ſituate on the *Iſere*, contains two pariſh and one collegiate-church, and bears alſo the title of a dukedom and peerage.

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THE diſtrict of *Saumurois* contains a part of *Anjou* and *Upper Poitou*, being under the direction of a governor, a general-lieutenant and a ſubgovernor. In it is

Saumur, in Latin *Salmurus*, the capital and the ſeat alſo of an election, with a *prevoté*, a *marechauſſée*, a bailiwick and a ſalt-office. It contains alſo a fine caſtle, three pariſh-churches, nine convents and one royal college. It was much more opulent while in the poſſeſſion of the *Huguenots*, but has ſtill an univerſity. Near it is a moſt delightful abbey of *Benedictines* of the congregation of *S. Maur*.

Montreuil-Beilay, or *Berlay*, a little town and barony, ſeated on the *Toue*, contains an election, a foreſt-court and a *marechauſſée*, with a fine caſtle in which is a collegiate-church. It contains alſo an hoſpital and one convent.

Richelieu and *Mirebau* belong likewiſe to this government, but of theſe an account has already been given in *Poitou*.

The GOVERNMENT *of* FLANDRES,

COMPREHENDS certain tracts in the *Netherlands*, as, namely, a part of the earldom of *Flanders*, the *Cambreſis*, the county of *Hennegau*, or *Hainau*, the biſhopric of *Liege* and the county of *Namur*. Theſe are commonly called the *French Netherlands*. This government terminates, to the ſouth, on *Artois*; to the eaſt, on the *Auſtrian Netherlands*; to the north, on the *Seine*, and likewiſe on the *German* ocean; and, weſtward, is bounded alſo by that ſea. The quality and hiſtory of theſe countries ſhall be treated of in the *Netherlands*, where I ſhall give a diſtinct account of the ſeveral earldoms, of which this government includes certain portions. For the greateſt part of the government is ſubject to the parliament of *Douay*; and the judicial proceedings in it are grounded on royal edicts, uſages and the

the civil law. The taxes of the country are aſſeſſed by the intendants; the *caſtelany* of *Iſle* and *Cambreſis* excepted, in which the ſtates of the country ſtill retain that privilege. Subordinate to the governor is one general-lieutenant and three ſub-governors. The ſeveral parts of this government are as follow, *viz.*

1. *French Flanders*, *la Flandre Françoiſe*, being a part of the earldom of *Flanders*, which *Lewis* XIV. over-ran in the year 1667. It abounds in grain and garden vegetables of all kinds, as alſo in flax. Its paſtures are excellent and conſequently produce fine breeds of cattle; but for want of wood turf is their general fuel here. It is divided into three *quartiers*, viz.

1. The *quartier de Terre Franche*, containing three *caſtelanies*, which receive their names from ſo many towns. In it is

Gravelines, or *Gravelingen*, a ſmall but ſtrong town, lying near the ſea on the river *Aa*. This place, excluſive of its fortifications, is defended on the land ſide by a good citadel, and to the ſea by a fort. In the year 1383, it was deſtroyed by the *Engliſh*. In 1528, fortified again by *Charles* V. In the year 1558, the *French* were defeated here by the *Spaniards*. In 1644, it was taken by the *French*; in 1652, by the *Auſtrians*; in 1658, again by the *French*, who alſo retained it at the treaty of the *Pyrenees*; but, in the year 1694, it was entirely laid in aſhes.

Bourbourg, or *Broueborg*, a ſmall town, ſeated on the *Kolme*, but greatly reduced by the numerous calamities of war to which it has been expoſed; ſtill contains a nunnery of *Benedictines* and a convent of *Capuchins*.

Bergues, or *Berg*, ſurnamed *Saint Vinox*, or *Vynoxberge*, and ſeated on the river *Colme*, an ill built but well fortified town, not to mention two forts belonging to it called *Le Lapin* and *Suiſſe*. All the country round this place, from *Fort Suiſſe* to the canal of *Dunkirk*, may be laid under water. The town is the ſeat of a bailiwick, a viſcounty and a collection, together with an abbey and a college of Jeſuits. One *French* league from this place is

Fort Saint François, lying on the canal of *Dunkirk* but dependent on *Bergues*.

Hondeſchrote, a market-town, ſituate in the *caſtelany* of *Bergues*, but has belonged to the *French* ever ſince the year 1667.

2. The *quartier* of *Caſſel* contains

Caſſel, in Latin *Caſtellum Morinorum*, a ſmall town, ſtanding on a high hill in a very fine plain. This place is the capital of a large *caſtelany*, containing four towns and forty-ſeven villages; but by frequent fires has loſt a great part of its former proſperity. Some battles were fought here in the years 1072, 1328 and 1677. This town was ceded to *France* at the treaty of *Nimuegen*.

Watten, *Haſebroeck*, *Merville*, or *Merghem*, *Stegers*, or *Etaires*, all little towns belonging to the *caſtelany* of *Caſſel*.

Bailleul,

3. *Bailleul*, or *Belle*, in Latin *Balliolum*, and anciently *Balgiolum*, a ſmall open place, five or ſix times conſumed by fire, yet ſtill the principal town of a *caſtelany*. In it is alſo a college of Jeſuits and a *Capuchin* convent.

Nienkerke, a market-town.

3. The *quartier* of *L'Iſle*, or *Lille*, enjoys ſtates of its own, who are annually ſummoned together by the King for the aſſeſſment of the taxes. It conſiſts of three *caſtelanies*; viz.

1. The *caſtelany* of *L'Iſle*, or *Lille*, which takes its name from

L'Iſle, *Lille*, or *Ryſſel*, the capital of *French Flanders* and of all the *French* conqueſts in the *Netherlands*, being the reſidence alſo of the governor-general. It is called by the three above-mentioned names, the laſt of which is *Flemiſh*. Geographers are not agreed about the two firſt, ſome maintaining that *L'Iſle*, and the Latin *Inſula*, are the right name, the city lying betwixt the rivers *Lis* and *Deule:* others deny it to be an iſland, and juſtify the name *Lille* from the Latin *Iſla*. It is a moſt important fortification, with an admirable citadel and fort. The city too itſelf is large, handſome and populous. In it is an intendancy, a mint, a *caſtelany*, a bailiwick and a foreſt-court, with a collegiate-church and about thirty other churches, ſeven of which are parochial, a great number of convents and a noble hoſpital called *l' hopital comteſſe*. It carries on a large trade in its camblets, which are excellent, its cloths and other ſtuffs. In the year 1667, *Lewis* XIV. made himſelf maſter of it. The Confederates took it again in 1708, after a very long and bloody ſiege; but, in the year 1713, it was reſtored to *France* at the treaty of *Utrecht*. The *caſtelany* of *Lille* is divided into ſeven *quartiers*, to which belong one hundred and thirty-ſeven villages and ſome towns.

1. The *quartier Ferain* lies north of the city along the river *Lys*. In it is

Comines, a little town, divided by the *Lys* into two parts, of which that towards *L'Iſle*, by virtue of the peace of *Utrecht*, belongs to *France*, and that on the left to the houſe of *Auſtria*. It contains a collegiate-church, but its fortifications have been demoliſhed.

2. The *quartier La Wepe* lies alſo on the *Lys*, and contains

Armentieres, a ſmall town, ſeated on the *Lys*, but diſmantled by order of *Lewis* XIV. A good kind of cloth is made here.

Baſſée, a little town, ſtanding on the *Deule* and once fortified.

3. The *quartier Melantois*, the name of which is derived from *Medenantum*, contains

Seclin, in Latin *Sacilinium*, a market-town, having a chapter.

4. The *quartier Carembauld*, in which is *Phalempin*, the capital containing an abbey.

5. The *quartier la Peule*, containing

Bouvines, a market-town, ſituate on the river *Marque*, near which, in the year 1214, a great battle was fought.

6. The

6. The *quartier*, or earldom, of *Lannoy*, contains

Lannoy, a market-town, having a ſeat.

7. The *quartier* of *Auvede La Leſcaut*. In it are

Roubaix and *Turcoim*, two market-towns; their principal trade, the making half ſilk ſtuffs.

2. The *caſtelany* of *Orchies*, containing

Orchies, a little town and bailiwick noted for its woollen ſtuffs.

Marchiennes, a little town, ſtanding in a marſhy country on the *Scarpe*, but having a celebrated abbey.

S. Amand, a little town, ſeated on the *Scarpe*, and formerly belonging to *Tournaiſis*; the *French*, however, got it by the treaty of *Utrecht*. Its abbey is very famous, and the abbot here is lord of the place. At a little diſtance from it is a mineral ſpring.

Mortagne, a country-town, ſeated on the *Scheld* near its junction with the *Scarpe*. Before the peace of *Utrecht* this place belonged to the *Tournaiſis*.

3. The bailiwick of *Douay*, ſo called from

Douay, a pretty large and well fortified town, having a fort. It ſtands on the river *Scarpe*, being the reſidence of a parliament for *French Netherlands*, and alſo of a bailiwick-court. In it is an univerſity founded in the year 1559, one collegiate-church and ſeven parochial ones. In the year 1667, this place was taken by the *French*. In 1710, the Confederates made themſelves maſters of it, but loſt it again in the year 1712. A famous *Engliſh* ſeminary has been erected here.

2. The *Cambreſis*, from the village of *Arleux* to *Chatillon*, on the *Sambre*, is about ten *French* leagues in length, and from five to ſix broad, though in ſome places not above two or three. It is fruitful, populous, and has ſtates of its own. The principal places in it are

Cambray, or *Camerick*, in Latin *Cameracum*, and *Camaracum*, the capital, which lies on the *Scheld*, being a pretty, large, well fortified town, and defended moreover by a citadel and fort. This place is the ſeat of a collection and an archbiſhopric; and, excluſive of its cathedral, contains two chapters, ten pariſh-churches, two abbies and two hoſpitals. The archbiſhop ſtiles himſelf Prince of the holy *Roman* Empire, as indeed he formerly was, and count of *Cambreſis*. He is, however, lord of the city. His dioceſe conſiſts of near eight hundred pariſhes, and his revenue is 100,000 livres, out of which his taxation at the *Roman* court is 6000 florins. This town is famous, beyond any place in *Europe*, for a kind of fine linen made here which is called after its name. Ever ſince the year 1667, it has been in the hands of *France*.

Chateau, or *Cateau-Cambreſis*, the capital of the earldom of *Cambreſis*. The archbiſhop, who has here a very grand palace, is lord of this place. It was once fortified, but at preſent lies open and contains one abbey. A peace was concluded here, in the year 1559, betwixt *France* and *Spain*.

Crevecœur, a market-town, ſituate on the *Scheld*, makes ſerge.

Valincourt, a little place, but a peerage, contains a chapter.

Vaucelles, as ſmall, but having an abbey.

3. *French Hainaut*, or its part of the earldom of *Hennegau*, contains *Valenciennes*, in Latin *Valentinianæ*, which is large and populous, but the buildings and fortifications very irregular. It contains a good citadel, ſeated on the *Scheld*, and was once, together with its diſtrict, an independent country of *Hainaut*. It is the principal place of a juriſdiction called *Prevoté la Comté*. That part of the town on the right of the *Scheld* belongs to the dioceſe of *Cambray*, and contains one collegiate-church and one abbey; whereas the part on the left ſide belongs to the dioceſe of *Arras*. In the year 1677, this place was taken by the *French*.

Obſ. The country lying betwixt this city and the *Scarpe* is called *Oſtrevand*.

Famars, a village, formerly called *Fanomarte*, and having once a diſtrict belonging to *Valenciennes*.

Condé, in Latin *Condate*, a ſmall town, but an important fortification, ſituate on the *Haine* and *Scheld*. The neighbouring country may be laid entirely under water. In it is a receiver's office and a collegiate-church. In the year 1676, this place was taken by the *French*.

Denain, a village, ſituate betwixt *Valenciennes* and *Bouchain* not far from the river *Scheld*, containing a collegiate-church. In the year 1712, the Allies, after the departure of the *Engliſh*, were here ſurpriſed by the *French* and defeated with a conſiderable ſlaughter.

Bouchain, in Latin *Buccinium*, a ſtrong little town, divided by the *Scheld* into the *Upper* and *Lower*, was, in the year 1676, taken by the *French*.

Pequincourt, a ſtrong place.

Queſnoy, in Latin *Quercetum*, ſmall, but pretty ſtrong, contains a *prevoté*, a bailiwick-court and an abbey. In the year 1711, this place was taken by the Allies, but retaken again from them in the following year.

Bavay, in Latin *Bagacum*, a very ancient little town, containing a *prevoté* and a collection, with two convents and one college.

Maubeuge, in Latin *Malbodium*, a fortified town, ſeated on the *Sambre*, being the principal place of an intendancy, a *prevoté* and a collection, with two chapters, one college of Jeſuits and ſeveral convents. *Lewis* XIV. having obtained this place at the treaty of *Nimeguen*, cauſed it to be ſtrongly fortified.

Longueville, a peerage.

Landrecy, or *Landrechies*, ſmall but ſtrong, ſtands on the river *Sambre*, containing a royal *prevoté* and one convent. In the year 1655, this town was taken by the *French*. In 1711, Prince *Eugene* beſieged it, but was obliged to draw off his forces.

Aveſne, a fortified little town, ſituate on the river *Heſpres*, contains a collection, a royal bailiwick and a peerage, and alſo a chapter.

Solre,

Solre le Chateau, an earldom.

Marienbourg, a ſmall town, containing a *prevoté* and a collection. This place was built in the year 1547, by *Maria* of *Auſtria*, ſiſter to *Charles* V. the land having been procured, about a year before, by way of exchange from the biſhop of *Liege*. In the year 1554, *Henry* II. made himſelf maſter of it, and, at the treaty of the *Pyrenees*, it was ceded to *France*, on which *Lewis* XIV. in the year 1674, ordered it to be diſmantled, leaving only a bare rampart.

Philippeville, a well fortified little town, being the principal place of a collection and a *prevoté*. It was formerly only a market-town, called *Corbigny*, which *Mary* of *Auſtria* left fortified in the year 1577, calling it after *Philip* II. *Lewis* XIV. greatly augmented its fortifications.

The principality of *Chimai* belongs to the *Hennin* family, the little town of *Chimay* being its principal place.

IV. The *French* part of the earldom of *Namur* conſiſts of the following places; *viz.*

Charlemont, a fortified little town, ſtanding on a ſteep rock on the *Maas*, receives its name from its founder, *Charles* V. and its ſituation on a mountain. The land on which it ſtands, together with its territory, was purchaſed in the year 1555, of the biſhop of *Liege*, yet was the town annexed to *Namur*. At the peace of *Nimeguen* this place was ceded to *France*. At the foot of the mountain on which the fort is built lies

Givet Saint Hilaire, new, regular and handſome, and, together with *Givet nôtre Dame*, lying on the other ſide of the *Maas*, at the foot of *Mont d'Or*, which is alſo environed with works, forms a ſmall fortified place.

The GOVERNMENT *of* DUNKIRK,

CONTAINS only the town of *Dunkirk* and ſome neighbouring villages; but ſince the peace of *Utrecht*, when the fortifications were demoliſhed and the harbour filled up, no general-governor has been appointed over it, a particular governor only being inſtituted for the town. I do not find, however, that it is annexed to any other government. There is too much appearance therefore that this government will one day be revived.

I ſhall here give a full deſcription of this celebrated place.

Dunkerk, *Dunkirch*, or *Dunkerque*, lies on the ſea, or rather, as it is called, a canal, deriving its name from a church built there on the *Duns*, *i. e.* 'the ſand-banks,' and erected, as it is ſaid, by St. *Eloi*, who firſt

preached *Chriſtianity* among the *Flemings*. Some houſes gradually were built near it, ſo as to form a little town, which *Baldwin*, earl of *Flanders*, ſurrounded with a wall in the tenth century, and the place enjoying a commodious harbour for trade, engaged in commerce, by which it grew large and wealthy, and even had ſome ſhips of war; inſomuch that, in the twelfth century, it fitted out a little fleet againſt the *Norman* pyrates, who committed frequent depredations on the ſea. In this expedition it performed ſuch eminent ſervices, that *Philip*, earl of *Flanders*, conferred ſome conſiderable privileges on the town. In the thirteenth century it was ſold to *Godfrey* of *Condé*, biſhop of *Cambray*, who conſiderably enlarged it and likewiſe improved the harbour. In the year 1288, his heirs again transferred the town to *Guy*, earl of *Flanders*, whoſe ſon, *Robert de Bethune*, diſmembered it from the earldom of *Flanders*, and, in the year 1320, conferred it as a particular lordſhip on his ſon *Robert de Caſſel*, whoſe daughter *Jolanda* brought it, in the year 1343, to her huſband *Henry* IV. count of *Bar*. In the year 1395, this *Jolanda* held *Dunkirk* as a fief from *Philip* duke of *Burgundy* and earl of *Flanders*, which, together with ſome other places, ſhe conferred on her couſin *Robert*, earl of *Marle*, who, in the year 1400, fortified it. In 1435, it devolved by marriage from the houſe of *Bar* to that of *Luxembourg*, and, in the year 1487, from the latter to the houſe of *Bourbon*, upon the marriage of *Mary* of *Luxembourg* with *Francis* of *Bourbon*, count of *Vendome*; but the ſovereign juriſdiction of this place belonging to the houſe of *Auſtria*, the Emperor, *Charles* V. erected a caſtle here in the year 1538. In 1558, it was taken and deſtroyed by the *French*, and, in the following year, by the peace of *Cateau-Cambreſis*, fell again under the *Spaniſh* dominion, when *Antony* of *Bourbon*, King of *Navarre*, couſin and heir to the above-mentioned *Mary* of *Luxembourg*, received this town and ſome other places which he held as a fief from *Philip* II. King of *Spain*, as earl of *Flanders*. The town recovered itſelf again, but had a great ſhare in the diſturbances which aroſe in ſucceeding times in the *Netherlands*. In the years 1646 and 1658, it was taken by the *French*, and, in the laſt mentioned year, ceded to the *Engliſh*, for aſſiſting *France* againſt *Spain*. In the year 1662, *Charles* II. of *England* ſold the town to *France* for five millions of livres; by which means *Lewis* XIV. acquired alſo the villages which the *Engliſh* had built round *Dunkirk*, as, namely, the village and fort of *Mardik*, *Great* and *Little Sainte*, *Arenbouts-Capel-Capelle*, *Coudekerke*, *Teteghem*, *Uxem* and *Ghyvelde*, with *Lefferinchouke* and *Zuytcote*. Upon this *Lewis* ordered the town to be well fortified, erected a fine citadel, and built *Fort Louis*, which ſtands to the ſouth, on the canal of *Bergen*, about half a *French* league from the town. The harbour was alſo put into a moſt excellent condition, two moles of piles, forming a canal in the ſea, of 1000 toiſes in length and about forty in breadth, inſomuch that a man of war of ſeventy guns might at any time paſs through it; and at each end

end of the moles, two batteries were erected, one of which is called *Chateau verd*, the other *Chateau de bonne eſperance*. Excluſive of theſe, on each ſide of the dyke, was a fort, together with the battery of *Revers* on the weſt, the caſtle of *Gaillard* on the eaſt, and a little farther within *Fort Blanc*. Betwixt all theſe forts ſhips were to paſs in their way to the harbour, contiguous to which alſo was a large baſon. This town enjoyed a flouriſhing trade, and, in the year 1706, contained 1639 houſes, in which were 14,274 inhabitants. The *Engliſh*, for the ſafety of their commerce, which had ſuſtained immenſe damage from the *Dunkirk* privateers, at the peace of *Utrecht*, in the year 1713, compelled *France* to deſtroy all the fortifications of the town, at her own charge to fill up the harbour and demoliſh the dams and ſluices, and even never after, in the leaſt, to repair theſe works. Upon this a beginning was actually made, but it was found that, by filling up the harbour, the country round, for about ten *French* leagues, would be in danger of being overflown. To remedy this inconveniency ſeveral fruitleſs negociations paſſed betwixt *France* and *England*, and, in the mean time, a new canal was made at *Mardyk*. In the year 1717, in the treaty concluded at the *Hague* betwixt *France*, *England* and *Holland*, it was determined, that the large entrance of the new ſluice at *Mardyk*, which was forty-four feet broad, ſhould be entirely demoliſhed, and that no harbour, ſluice, or baſon, ſhould ever be made either at *Mardyk* or *Dunkirk*, or within two *French* leagues round, and what remained to be demoliſhed of the works at *Dunkirk*, ſhould be entirely accompliſhed: but *France* making no great haſte in the demolition, it was, in the year 1748, again made an article of the peace at *Aix la Chapelle*. *France*, however, not only never completed this demolition, but rather, under-hand, begun ſome new works, which gave freſh umbrage to the *Engliſh* court, who received certain intelligence that the town was again fortified on the land ſide, the baſon widened, and by that means rendered as commodious for the reception of ſhips as ever the harbour had been. The *French* court replied, that theſe works had no other view than to free the inhabitants from the exhalations of the ſtagnating water. Sir *Richard Steele*, an *Engliſh* gentleman, in an expreſs treatiſe, ſhews the great advantage which would accrue to *England* by the demolition of *Dunkirk*, as, by that means, ſeven ninths of the *Engliſh* trade would be ſecured, the *French* having no other harbour in the Channel than that of St. *Malo*, which is capable only of receiving ſhips of between thirty and forty guns. Since the demolition of its harbour, this town has greatly declined.

Mardyk, a village lying on the ſea, about a league and a half weſt to *Dunkirk*, was noted only for a fort on the *Duns*, about one mile from hence towards *Dunkirk*. Over againſt this fort of *Mardyk*, in the ſea, ſtood *Fort de Bois*. Fort *Mardyk* has been frequently beſieged and taken, namely, in the years 1645, 1646, 1652, and 1657. But in the years 1664 and 1665,

1665, it was demoliſhed, and *Fort de Bois* alſo ſuffered to fall to ruin. In later times *Mardyk* became celebrated for the noble canal there, which, after the peace of *Utrecht*, *Lewis* XIV. cauſed to be erected under the direction of *Le Blanc*, being the length of 3338 toiſes and two feet. This canal began at the canal of *Bergen* near *Dunkirk*, extending itſelf with a breadth of between twenty-five and thirty toiſes, no leſs than 1500 from eaſt to weſt in length, at which place it winded from ſouth to north, and 300 toiſes farther had an incomparable ſluice with two baſons on it, one of which was forty-four feet broad, being contrived for the reception of large veſſels, the other twenty-ſix feet in breadth, and intended for ſmall. After this it extended ſtill farther through the *Duns* to the main ſea. *England* reſenting this new canal, inſiſted at the above-mentioned treaty in the year 1717, that *France* ſhould engage to demoliſh the large paſſage of the new ſluice, the ſmall ſluice to be continued of the ſame depth but with a reduction of its breadth to ſixteen feet; and all the other works, together with the dams and ſluices of the new canal to be deſtroyed and levelled, and none erected any more on that coaſt, within two leagues of *Dunkirk* and *Mardyk*.

The GOVERNMENT *of METZ,*

CONSISTS of the countries of *Meſzin*, *French*, *Barrois*, *la Saare*, and French *Luxembourg*. Its principal rivers are the *Maas*, of which mention has been made in *Champagne*; the *Moſel*, which takes its ſource in the *Faucilles*, one of the *Waſgau* mountains, and is navigable all the year from *Metz*, diſcharging itſelf into the *Rhine*; the *Meurte*, which riſes alſo in the *Waſgau* chain, being navigable for two or three miles above *Nancy*, and runs into the *Moſel*; the *Orney*, or *Ornain*, having its ſpring at *Meureaux* in *Champagne*, and loſing itſelf in the *Marne*; the *Saare*, which has its ſource near *Salme*, becomes navigable at *Saralbe*, and runs into the *Moſel*; the *Seille*, which iſſues from the lake of *Lindre*, and falls likewiſe into the *Moſel*; the *Saone*, which receives its ſource in the *Waſgau* mountains, becomes navigable near *Traves* above *Auſſonne*, and receiving the *Crone* with ſome other ſmall rivers, falls into the *Rhone*.

1. The *Meſzin*, or the country round the city of *Metz*, is of tolerable fertility, and produces a little wheat. It was anciently a part of the Kingdom of *Auſtraſia*, of which *Metz* was for a long time the capital, and the uſual reſidence of the King. When the children of *Charles the Great* and *Lewis the Pious*, divided the dominions of that crown, the Kingdom of *Lorrain* roſe out of the remains of that of *Auſtraſia*, and towards the end of the ſecond royal line of *France*, *Metz*, *Toul*, and *Verdun*, three principal towns, ſhook off the yoke, and put themſelves

as free cities under the protection of the Emperor. The power was divided betwixt the biſhop and the magiſtrates; but the latter, with the aſſiſtance of the people, got the ſuperiority over the former, inſomuch that the biſhop had no other power remaining to him in the city of *Metz* and country of *Meſzin* than a ſhare in the election of the magiſtrates, and in the adminiſtration of the oath of office. The magiſtrates enjoyed an unlimited authority in the city and in the country of *Meſzin*, and the biſhop in the demeſnes of his biſhopric on this ſide the *Vis*; though in certain caſes appeals lay to the Imperial chamber, which they acknowledged as the ſupreme power of the empire. In the reign of the Emperor *Charles* V. the members of the *Smalcaldean* union applied to King *Henry* II. for aſſiſtance; upon which it was ſtipulated that the cities of *Metz*, *Verdun*, and *Toul*, ſhould be delivered up by way of ſecurity into the King's hands; but upon his auxiliaries getting poſſeſſion of *Metz* in the year 1552, the city was obliged to put itſelf under the protection of the *French*, which example was followed by the two others. Thus *France* kept poſſeſſion of theſe three cities under the name of the protected-diſtrict till the year 1648, when at the peace of *Weſtphalia*, the three biſhoprics were abſolutely transferred to *France*. In the year 1556, the biſhop was obliged to cede to the King the right he had in the election of the magiſtrates, and the adminiſtration of the oath to them. In the *Meſzin* are the following remarkable places, *viz.*

Metz, in Latin *Metæ*, and *Metis*, the capital of the country and the ſeat of a biſhopric, a parliament, an intendancy, a collection-office, a chamber of accounts and impoſts, a country, mint, a foreſt-court, *&c.* It lies betwixt the *Moſel* and *Seille*, which unite their ſtreams in this place. The old town is large, but the ſtreets are narrow. The houſes, however, though old faſhioned are handſome. The new town is likewiſe large, and of much more beauty than the former. Excluſive of its fortifications it has three citadels. The biſhop, who ſtiles himſelf a Prince of the *Roman* empire, is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of *Treves*, with a dioceſe of ſix hundred and thirteen pariſhes, and a revenue of 120,000 livres, out of which his taxation at the court of *Rome* is 6000 florins. Beſides the cathedral, it contains three chapters, ſixteen pariſh-churches, ſix abbies, and a college of Jeſuits. In this city are alſo a great number of *Jews*, who have a ſynagogue here. It was formerly a free Imperial city.

Montigny, a caſtle.

Ennery, *Ury*, *Bionville*, and *Borliſe*, all little places.

Obſ. The biſhopric of *Metz* and its diſtrict muſt be diſtinguiſhed from the city of *Metz*, and its diſtrict the *Meſzin*. It is a long but irregular tract of land, the lord of which is the biſhop, but he has been deprived of this temporal juriſdiction, which at preſent belongs chiefly to the duke of *Lorrain*, particularly the ſalt-works, in lieu of which he only receives 30,000 livres and 400 buſhels of ſalt, which the duke, or at preſent the King, is obliged

obliged to deliver annually into the biſhop's magazine. What little of it belongs yet to the biſhopric conſiſts of the following *caſtelanies*, lordſhips and places, *viz.*

Helfedange, *Hauboudange*, and *Inqueſſange*, lordſhips, and held as fiefs from the biſhop.

Remilli, a *caſtelany*, never diſmembered from the biſhop's board-land.

Vic, a town lying on the *Seille*, the ſeat of the biſhop's chancery, of a ſupreme-diſtrict and a *caſtelany*. Salt was formerly made here.

La Garde, a lordſhip, the caſtle of which lies on a lake, out of which iſſues the river *Saulnon*.

Fribourg, a *caſtelany*.

Rechicourt, or *Richecourt*, an earldom, which, together with the lordſhip of *Marimont*, belongs to the counts of *Leiningen*; but is a fief ſubject to the biſhop.

Turqueſtain and *Chatillon*, ſeated on the *Vezouze*, are lordſhips.

Bacara, a *caſtelany*, and a lordſhip of conſiderable produce, belonging to the biſhop, but the juriſdiction to the duke of *Lorrain*.

Rambervillers, a little town ſtanding on the river *Mortagne*, and the ſeat of one of the fineſt *caſtelanies* belonging to the biſhopric.

II. French Barrois forms a part of the dutchy of *Bar*, and contains

1. The *prevoté* of *Longvic*, or *Longwi*, formerly an earldom, ceded at the peace of *Nimeguen* to *France*. This *prevoté* derives its name from

Longwi, a little town, which is the ſeat of the *prevoté* and a diſtrict. The upper or new town which ſtands high is regularly fortified; the lower or old town lies in a valley, being ſurrounded only with an ancient wall. To this *prevoté* belong ten villages.

2. The *prevoté* of *Jametz*, its principal place

Jametz, a little town, formerly fortified. In the year 1641, this place was ceded to *France* by *Lorrain*, and conferred by *Lewis* XIV. on the houſe of *Condé*.

Invigny, an abbey of *Benedictines*.

3. The *prevoté* of *Dun*, belonging formerly to the country of *Dormois*, or *Doulmois*, and the property of duke *Godfrey the Crooked*, who, in the year 1066, beſtowed it on the biſhopric of *Verdun*. But in the following century it was ſold to the duke of *Bar*, and afterwards united to that dutchy.

Obſ. The *prevoté* of *Stenay*, which had its ſeat in the ſmall and formerly fortified town of *Stenai*, anciently *Sathenai*, on the *Maas*, was ſold by *Godfrey* of *Bouillan* to the biſhop of *Verdun*, from whom it deſcended to the duke of *Bar*, and in the year 1641, was ceded by the duke of *Lorrain* to *France*. This *prevoté* was conferred by *Lewis* XIV. on the houſe of *Condé*, and though in *Barrois*, belongs to the government of *Champagne*.

III. French Luxembourg has been diſmembered from the dutchy of the ſame name, being ceded to *France* by the peace of the *Pyrences* in the year 1659. To it belong 1. The

1. The *prevoté* of *Thionville*, containing

Thionville, or *Diedenhofen*, in Latin *Theodonis villa*, a fortified little town, ſeated on the *Moſel*, over which is a beautiful bridge of ſtone. This place is the ſeat of a diſtrict and a *prevoté*, the inhabitants being principally *German*. In the years 1558 and 1643, it was taken by the *French*.

Budingen, or *Budange*, a lordſhip.

2. The *prevoté* of *Damvilliers* lies in the circuit of *Verdunois*, and excluſive of ſeven villages, contains

Damvilliers, a little town ſituate in a marſhy country, fortified in the year 1528, by *Charles* V. but taken by the *French* both in the reign of *Henry* II. and *Lewis* XIII. and by the peace of the *Pyrenees* ceded to *Lewis* XIV. who in 1673, demoliſhed its fortifications.

3. The *prevoté* of *Marville* and *Arancey*, the principal place of which is

Marville, a little town ſeated on the river *Ottin*, being defended only by an old wall and a few towers.

4. The *prevoté* of *Montmedy* has its ſeat in *Montmedy*, a fortified little town on the river *Chier*, which divides it into the upper and lower. This place was taken by *France* in the year 1657.

5. The *prevoté* of *Carignan*, formerly *Yvoy*; erected into a dukedom in the year 1662, has its ſeat in

Carignan, a little town lying on the river *Chier*, and formerly called *Yvoy*, *Ipſch*, *Epuſus*, or *Epoiſus*. This place being conferred by *Lewis* XIV. on the count of *Soiſſons* of the houſe of *Savoy*, he altered it from that count to its preſent name.

6. The dutchy of *Bouillon* belongs alſo to this place, and is an ancient lordſhip which was diſmembered from the earldom of *Ardenne*. The dukes of *Bouillon* had long diſputes about it with the biſhop of *Liege*, who alſo poſſeſſed it for a conſiderable time; but *Lewis* XIV. having taken the town of *Bouillon* in the year 1676, conferred it two years after on the duke of *Bouillon*, then firſt lord of the bed-chamber.

The town of *Bouillon*, in Latin *Bullio*, which ſtands on a rock on the river *Semois*, is fortified, and on the ſteepeſt part of the rock, contains a ſtrong caſtle.

IV. The town and territory of SAAR-LOUIS.

Saar-Louis is a new town and fortification, begun by *Lewis* XIV. on the river *Saar* in the year 1680, and finiſhed about four or five years after. Its ſtreets are regular, and the fortifications a regular hexagon. It is the ſeat of a country-court, contains one pariſh-church and two convents. By the peace of *Ryſwick*, *France* continued in poſſeſſion of this place, and in the year 1718, the duke of *Lorrain* ceded alſo to *France* the ſite of the town of *Valderſange*, *Vaudreſange*, or *Valderſingen*, now in ruins, with the villages of *Liſtorf*, *Emſtorf*, *Fraloutre*, *Roden*, and *Beaumaris*, which conſtitute the diſtrict of this town.

Valdegaze, or *Valdegaſk*, an abbey of *Premonſtratenſes*.

The GOVERNMENT *of* *LORRAIN and BAR.*

THE dutchy of *Lorrain*, called alſo *Lothier*, derives its name from *Lotharius* II. grandſon to the Emperor *Lewis* I. to whom it was aſſigned by his father *Lotharius* in the partition made betwixt him and his brothers, and is by the *Netherlanders* called *Lothar's Ryk*, which in time was changed into *Lothring*. This Kingdom was formerly of very conſiderable extent, comprehending in it *Germania prima* and *ſecunda*, as alſo *Belgica prima* and a part of *Belgica ſecunda*, and being likewiſe looked upon as a part of the Kingdom of *Auſtraſia*. It was afterwards divided, all that part of it lying between the *Rhine*, *Maas*, and *Scheld* as far as the ſea, being included in *Lower Lorrain*, *Upper Lorrain* compriſing the countries betwixt the *Rhine* and the *Moſel* as far as the *Maas*, and which form the preſent *Lorrain*. To the eaſt this country is bounded by the *Lower Palatinate* and *Alſace*, from the latter of which it is ſeparated by the *Vogean* mountains; to the north it terminates on the provinces of the *Netherlands*; weſtward on *Champagne*; and ſouthward on *Franche Comté*. Its greateſt breadth from ſouth to north is about twenty-ſix common *German* miles, and its greateſt length from weſt to eaſt nearly the ſame. It is a very temperate climate and a fruitful ſoil, abounding particularly in grain, though with many woods and mountains, in which, however, we meet with good game, and yielding alſo excellent paſture. This country has likewiſe its ſalt-ſprings, together with ſome mines of iron, copper, tin, and ſilver. Its lakes too abound in fiſh, particularly the lake of *Lindre*, the profits of which are ſaid to amount to 16,000 livres *per annum*; and in the mountains of *Waſgau* are found agates, granates, chalcedonies, and other gems, as alſo a particular ſubſtance for making cups and other veſſels. Concerning the above-mentioned lofty mountain of *Waſgau*, which lies between the country of *Lorrain*, the *Sundgau*, *Alſace*, and *Burgundy*; a further account ſhall be given in *Alſace*. The moſt noted rivers in this dutchy are the *Maas*, the *Moſel* and the *Saar*; the *Saone*, indeed, has its ſource likewiſe in the *Waſgau* mountains betwixt *Burgundy* and *Lorrain*, but ſcarce touches the borders of the latter: In this province are alſo the little rivers of *Voloy*, *Mortaire*, and *Meurte*. The inhabitants have in times of old been reputed brave ſoldiers, and its modern dukes have always kept on foot a particular army, which performed ſignal ſervice, and *France* has not been wanting in policy to turn the power of *Lorrain* frequently to its own great advantage, but to the unſpeakable prejudice of the duke. The language uſed here is *French*, the *German* diſtricts only excepted, where *German* is ſpoken, and the *Romiſh* religion

gion prevails over all the country. The revenue of both dutchies is ſaid to be about two millions of *Rheniſh* guilders.

Lotharius, younger ſon to the Emperor of the ſame name, may be looked upon as the firſt founder of the State of *Lorrain*, its name being derived from him. After his deceaſe the country was divided among his relations, *Lewis* King of *Germany*, and *Charles* King of *Neuſtria*, the former of whom obtained all that part which we here include in *Upper Lorrain*. Soon after alſo the remaining part of the State of *Lorrain* was given by the ſons of *Lewis the Stammerer*, to the younger *Lewis*, ſon to *Lewis* the *German*, by which means it came entirely into the *German* family. *Arnolph* the Emperor conferred it on his natural ſon *Zwentipold*, under the title of a Kingdom, but he held it only five years, being ſlain in the year 900, in a battle. Upon this *Lorrain* devolved to *Arnolph*'s ſon, Prince *Lewis*, afterwards Emperor, and then was laid the foundation of the continual diſputes which afterwards aroſe betwixt the Emperor's of *Germany* and the Kings of *France* concerning the country of *Lorrain*. The Emperor *Henry the Fowler* created his ſiſter's huſband *Giſelbert* (who was a powerful lord of *Lorrain*) duke of the country and the Emperor *Otho* I. conferred this dutchy on his ſon-in-law *Conrad the Wiſe*, of *Franconia*. The Emperor *Otho* II. made *Charles*, brother to *Lewis* V. King of *France*, heir to the dutchy of *Lorrain*, inveſting him with it as a fief; but he having no iſſue, nominated for his ſucceſſor *Godfrey the Younger*, count of *Verdun* in *Lorrain*, after adopting him with the conſent of the Emperor, as lord paramount of the fief. The Emperor *Henry* III. in the year 1048, granted the inveſtiture of this dutchy to *Gerhard* of *Alſace*, who is ſaid to be the original founder both of the preſent houſe of *Lorrain* and that of *Auſtria*. His deſcendants are interwoven in the hiſtory of the *German* Emperors according to their inclinations towards the empire. But a later, and indeed a more remarkable period in the hiſtory of *Lorrain* is that of *Charles the Bold*, who dying in the year 1430, without heirs male, his daughter *Iſabella* married *Renat* of *Anjou*, titular King of *Naples* and *Sicily*, in whoſe time the dutchy of *Bar* having been conferred upon him as a preſent by Cardinal *Lewis*, the laſt duke of that country, it became united with *Lorrain*. *Renat* II. grandſon to count *Antony* of *Vaudemont*, whoſe ſon *Frederick* had married *Jolantha* daughter to the above-mentioned *Iſabella*, ſucceeded to the government, and in 1477 defeated his enemy *Charles the Bold* of *Burgundy*, who had formed a deſign upon *Lorrain*, and from him are deſcended various families, his ſons *Antony* being the founder of the chief line and *Claudius* of the collateral, which ſpread greatly in *France*. *Antony* died in 1544, and his eldeſt ſon *Francis* ſucceeded him in the government, but *Nicolas* the other obtained the dutchy of *Mercœur*. *Charles*, ſon to the former, in 1558, married *Claudia* daughter to *Henry* II. King of *France*, but loſt the biſhoprics of *Metz*, *Tull*, and *Verdun*, theſe being taken from him in 1552, by King

Henry II. and afterwards by the peace of *Weſtphalia*, ſettled for ever on the crown of *France*. Of his three ſons, *Henry* the eldeſt, ſucceeded him, and left two princeſſes behind him who were married to *Charles* and *Nicholas Francis*, ſons to Prince *Charles*, upon which the government came into the hands of *Charles*, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf greatly both by his intrepidity and amours; but ſiding in the thirty years war with the houſe of *Auſtria*, *France* levelled its whole malice againſt him, till he was driven at length out of his country. In the year 1659, he was reſtored to it upon very hard conditions. In 1662, he entered into a treaty with *France*, in which it was agreed that *Lorrain* ſhould deſcend, after his death, to *France*; and, on the other hand, that the whole houſe of *Lorrain* ſhould be reckoned among the Princes of the blood; but new differences ariſing betwixt him and *France*, he was driven a ſecond time out of his country in the year 1670, and died in the Emperor's ſervice in 1675. *Charles Leopold* IV. ſon to his brother *Nicolas Francis*, ſucceeded indeed to his dominions, but never enjoyed the ſovereignty, as he could not brook the conditions on which he was to be reſtored to them by the peace of *Nimeguen*. His eldeſt ſon, *Leopold Joſeph*, was, by the peace of *Ryſwick*, put again in poſſeſſion of his father's dutchy, after it had been twenty-ſeven years in the hands of the *French*. *Francis Stephen*, his ſon, after his father's deceaſe, in the year 1729, entered indeed upon the government, but, in 1733, *France* took poſſeſſion of his dutchy; and, in the preliminaries of the peace, in 1735, it was concluded, that not only the dutchy of *Bar*, but likewiſe that of *Lorrain*, the earldom of *Falkenſtein* alone excepted, ſhould be ceded to *Staniſlaus*, King of *Poland*, and father-in-law to *Lewis* XV. and after his demiſe, both dutchies, together with the abſolute ſovereignty of them, for ever to the crown of *France*. On the other hand, the Emperor *Charles* VI. engaged, in return for this, to cede the great dutchy of *Tuſcany* to his ſon-in-law Duke *Francis Stephen*. All this was ſettled in 1736, and the following year not only *Staniſlaus* arrived to the actual poſſeſſion of the dutchies of *Bar* and *Lorrain*, but likewiſe the duke of *Lorrain* to that of *Tuſcany*.

The dukes of *Lorrain* bear the following title, N.N. by the grace of God, duke of *Lorrain* and *Mercœur*, King of *Jeruſalem* and *Marchis*, duke of *Calabria*, *Bar* and *Guelders*, margrave of *Pont à Mouſſon* and *Nomeny*, and count of *Provence*, *Vaudemont*, *Blamont*, *Zutphen*, *Saarwerden* and *Salen*. From this may be ſeen not only the countries which the dukes actually poſſeſs, but likewiſe their pretenſions. The eldeſt ſon, during his father's life-time, is ſtyled count of *Vaudemont*, and alſo writes himſelf, whilſt unmarried, margrave of *Pont à Mouſſon*, but after his marriage he gives himſelf the title of duke of *Bar*. The houſe of *Lorrain*, by virtue of a treaty in the year 1736, retains all the titles, arms and privileges with the rank and quality of ſovereign Princes, which it formerly had; yet without any claim to the ceded countries.

We

We ſhall give an account of each dutchy in particular.

I. The dutchy of LORRAIN conſiſts of

1. Three large diſtricts; namely,

1. The diſtrict of *Nancy*, by ſome called alſo the *French* diſtrict. To it belongs

Nancy, the capital of the dutchy and the ancient reſidence of the dukes, being ſituate in a delightful plain, not far from the river *Meurte*, and divided into the old and new town. The former is both the ſmalleſt and makes the meaneſt appearance, being built with narrow ſtreets; but in it ſtands the palace, which was begun indeed by Duke *Leopold Joſeph*, but only the main body finiſhed. The ſpacious long ſquare, or wide ſtreet, before it has a fine aſpect. The new town is larger, contains broad and ſtraight ſtreets, with ſeveral beautiful houſes, only that, according to the faſhion of this country, they are generally low. In this town are three pariſh and three collegiate churches, with two abbies, ſeventeen convents, one college, one noviciate of Jeſuits, one hoſpital and one commandery of the knights of *Malta*. Among the collegiate-churches, here is the new ſtately cathedral, or primate-church, which is immediately ſubject to the Pope. In the collegiate-church of St. *George* ſtands not only the monument of *Charles the Bold*, duke of *Burgundy*, who was ſlain during the ſiege of this city in the year 1476, but alſo the ſeat of the ancient dukes of *Lorrain*. The latter dukes are interred in the church of the *Capuchins*. It contains alſo an academy of ſciences. The city was formerly fortified; but, by the peace of *Ryſwick*, diſmantled; the works of the old town excepted, which were left untouched.

Malgrange, a ducal ſeat, ſtanding on a little eminence about half a mile diſtant from the city, and very magnificently begun, but never finiſhed.

Perni, or *Prenei*, a market-town, the ſeat of a *prevoté*, was formerly fortified.

Fruart, or *Frouart*, a little place, ſituate on the *Moſel*, belonging to which is a *prevoté* and a *caſtelany*.

Condé, a market-town, ſeated on the *Moſel*.

Amance, in Latin *Eſmantia*, an open place, formerly fortified, and the ſeat of a *prevoté* or *caſtelany*.

Gondreville, a ſmall town, ſituate on the *Moſel*, the ſeat alſo of a *prevoté*.

S. Nicolas, a market-town, formerly a village, called *Port*, and owing its reputation to the reliques of St. *Nicolas*, which are kept here in the fine church dedicated to him. This town is the ſeat of a *prevoté*, has a houſe of Jeſuits, four convents and one hoſpital.

Roſieres aux Salines, the principal place of a *prevoté*, lies on the *Meurte*, having ſome very profitable ſalt-ſprings.

Einville, alſo the capital of a *prevoté*.

Luneville,

Luneville, in Latin *Lunaris villa*, a ſmall, very ancient, and once fortified town, on the river *Veſouze*, ſtands in a low marſhy country. This place was formerly a county, and is, at preſent, the capital of a *prevoté*, having a fine palace, in which not only the two laſt dukes of *Lorrain* chiefly lived, but which was likewiſe the reſidence of *Staniſlaus*, till, in the year 1755, the right wing of this palace was entirely burnt down. In it is alſo an abbey, with a commandery of *Malta* and three convents. The gymnaſtick academy here is altered to a foundation for Cadets, one half *Lorrainers* and the other *Poles*.

Beaupré, an abbey of Proteſtant *Bernardines*, but following the *Ciſtercian* rule of St. *Benedict*, ſeated in a delightful country, about an hour's diſtance from *Luneville*, has an abbot, nine prieſts, nineteen religious and twenty-three lay-brothers, with a yearly revenue of 80,000 *Lorrain* livres.

The *prevoté* of *Raon* and *S. Diei* lies among the mountains of *Waſgau*, being ſo called from the little towns of *Raon*, ſurnamed *L' Etape*, ſituate on the *Meurte*, and St. *Diei*, which is ſeated in a valley, on the ſame river, called *Val de Galilee*, and contains a chapter.

Eſtival, or *S. Eſtival*, an abbey, ſeated on the river *Meurte*.

2. The diſtrict of *Voſge*, *Voge*, or *Vauge*, ſo called from the *Waſgau* mountains, is of conſiderable extent, comprehending in it all the ſouth part of *Lorrain*. This diſtrict conſiſts of ſeveral *prevotés* and *caſtelanies*. In it is

Mirecourt, in Latin *Mercurii Curtis*, a little town, ſeated on the river *Madon*, containing a bailiwick and a *prevoté* court, with four convents.

Chatenoi, a market-town, giving name to a *caſtelany*.

Neuf-Chateau, a little town, ſeated on the *Maas*, but the principal place of the *caſtelany* of *Chatenoi*, contains one abbey, one priory, one houſe of knights of *Malta*, one hoſpital and five convents.

Darney, a market-town, lying on the *Saone*, and the principal place of a *prevoté*.

Charmes, a little town, ſtanding on the *Moſel*, and containing one *prevoté* with two convents.

Dompaire, a little town, alſo a *prevoté*.

Arches lies on the *Moſel*, and is the principal place of a *prevoté*, or *caſtelany*, which extends to the frontiers of *Alſace*, and contains the whole country of *Havend*, lying in the *Waſgau* mountains. Part of the lordſhip of this town belongs to the chapter of *Remiremont*.

Plombieres, a ſmall place, but its mineral waters of great reputation.

Remiremont, a market-town, ſituate on the left ſhore of the *Moſel*, and containing a celebrated chapter of ladies of noble deſcent, as alſo a convent and an hoſpital. The lordſhip of *Remiremont* was once an imperial fief.

Bruyeres, the principal place of a *prevoté*.

3. The *German* diſtrict, which lies along the *Saar*, or *Sarre*, being ſo called from the inhabitants ſpeaking *German*. In it is

Chateau

Chateau Salins, the capital of a *prevoté*, ſeated on the river *Seille*, and containing good ſalt ſprings.

Guemunde, or *Saarguemines*, a little town, lying on the *Saar*, and the ſeat of a *prevoté*, was once fortified.

Boulai, *Boula*, or *Bolſhen*, a little place, which is the ſeat of a *caſtelany*.

Beltain, or *Beaurain*, a market-town, the capital of a lordſhip.

Bouzonville, a lordſhip.

Feiſtorff, a *prevoté*.

Sirque, or *Sirck*, a ſmall town, ſtanding on the *Moſel*, and the principal place of a *prevoté*, was once fortified.

Schauenburg, the ſeat of a conſiderable *prevoté*, in which lies the *Benedictine* abbey of *Tholei*, in Latin *Theologia*.

2. Several other lordſhips and diſtricts, acquired from time to time by the dukes of *Lorrain*, particularly the dioceſe of *Metz*. Among them is

Nomeni, a little town and marquiſate, ſtanding on the *Seille*, belonged formerly to the biſhopric of *Metz*. In the ſeventeenth century the dukes received this marquiſate as a fief of the Empire.

Delme, a ſmall place and lordſhip belonging to the marquiſate of *Nomeni*.

The county of *Vaudemont* was erected in the eleventh century, and afterwards became a fief of the county and dutchy of *Bar*. *Renatus* united it with the dukedom of *Lorrain* and *Bar*, and the dukes afterwards made it the title of their youngeſt ſon. To it belong

Vaudemont, a little town, or market-town, once the capital place.

Vezeliſe, a little town, ſeated on the river *Brenon*, at preſent the principal place of an earldom and the ſeat of a *prevoté*, with two convents.

Chaſtel, or *Chatte*, a lordſhip, which has always been ſeparated from *Lorrain*, being a fief of the dutchy of *Bar*. From the counts of *Vaudemont* it deſcended to the houſe of *Neufchatel*, and from thence to the counts of *Iſenburg*, of whom *Antony*, duke of *Lorrain*, procured it, by way of exchange, in the year 1543. The little town of this name lies on the *Moſel*, and was once fortified.

The town and territory of *Epinal*, or *Eſpinal*, lies on the *Moſelle*, and was one of the moſt ancient demeſnes belonging to the church of *Metz*. In the year 1444, the inhabitants of this place revolted from the epiſcopal authority and put themſelves under *Charles* VII. King of *France*; but, in the preſent century, this place devolved to the houſe of *Lorrain*, which had alſo been put in poſſeſſion of it at the treaty of the *Pyrenees*, in the year 1659, and at that of *Vincennes* in 1661. The town is but ſmall, though once fortified. It is divided by the *Moſel* into two parts, is the ſeat of a *prevoté*, and contains one ſecular abbey, four convents, one college of Jeſuits and two hoſpitals.

The *prevoté* of *Deneuvre*, or *Denevre*, was alſo formerly a demeſne of the biſhopric of *Metz*, and firſt eſcheated to the lords of *Blamont*, pertaining afterwards

afterwards as an epiſcopal fief to the dukes of *Lorrain*, who, in the year 1561, obtained by compact the full ſovereignty of it.

Deneuvre is a market-town, ſeated on the *Meurte*, and containing one collegiate and pariſh-church.

Blamont, once a lordſhip, at preſent a county, was formerly an epiſcopal fief; but, in the year 1542, became a fief of the Empire, and was bequeathed as a legacy by biſhop *Oulry* to *Renat*, duke of *Lorrain*. The little town of *Blamont*, or *Blankenberg*, lies on the river *Vezouze*, containing one collegiate-church and two convents.

The lordſhip of *Chatillon* borders on the *Vezouze* and is a dependency of *Blamont*.

The *caſtelany* and lordſhip of *Marſal* belonged formerly to the biſhop of *Metz*. The town of *Marſal*, which lies in a marſhy country, but has good ſalt ſprings, is the ſeat of this *caſtelany*.

The little town of *Moyenvic*, containing alſo ſome ſalt ſprings, was once fortified, and belonged to the dioceſe of *Metz*; but at the peace of *Munſter*, in the year 1648, was ceded to *France*.

The *caſtelany* of *Dieuſe* was firſt held by the dukes of *Lorrain* as a fief of the dioceſe of *Metz*; but ever ſince the year 1347, the fief duties have been diſcontinued.

The little town of *Dieuſe*, in Latin *Decempagi*, is very old and contains fine ſalt ſprings. The village of *Aſſurange*, belonging to this *caſtelany*, was ceded to *France* at the treaty of *Vincennes*, in the year 1661. The lordſhip of *Sarbourg*, or *Sarbruck*, in which lies the town of *Kaufmanns-Sarbourg*, or *Sarbruck*, belonged formerly to the church of *Metz*; but, in the year 1475, the duke of *Lorrain* made himſelf maſter of it; and, in 1561, the biſhop was obliged to give it up entirely; as, in the year 1661, the duke was alſo compelled to give up *Sarbourg* and *Niederſwiller* to *France*, retaining only *Sareck* and ſome villages.

The lordſhip of *Fauquemont*, or *Falkenburg*, belonged formerly to the dioceſe of *Metz*, but the dukes of *Lorrain* afterwards made themſelves maſters of it, and even ſo long ago as the beginning of the fifteenth century were in poſſeſſion of a part of it.

The town of *Fauquemont*, or *Falkenburg*, is but ſmall.

The *caſtelany* of *S. Avod*, or *Avau* and *Homburg*, belonged once to the dioceſe of *Metz*, but was frequently alienated, and ſometimes poſſeſſed by the dukes of *Lorrain*, who, in the year 1582, purchaſed it for ever.

S. Avod is a little town and abbey, formerly called *S. Nabor*; but this name was afterwards changed into that of *S. Navau*, *S. Avau*, *S. Avold* and *S. Avod*.

Hombourg, a little town, about two miles diſtant from the former.

The lordſhip of *Albe*, or *Aube*, is alſo an old fief of the biſhopric of *Metz*, which the duke of *Lorrain* procured, together with the full ſovereignty of it, in the year 1561.

Sar

Sar-Albe, the principal place of this lordſhip, lies on the river *Saar*.

The earldom of *Sarwerden*, part of which was formerly a fief of the biſhopric of *Metz*, and the ſubject of a long diſpute betwixt the duke of *Lorrain* and the houſe of *Naſſau Sarbruck*. In the Dyet of the year 1669, it was determined by an agreement, that *Lorrain* ſhould keep the towns of *Sarwerden* and *Bockenkeim*, or *Bouquenon*, on the *Saar*, and deliver up the reſt to its competitor.

The earldom, or lordſhip, of *Bitſch*, which lies on the other ſide of the *Saar*, on the borders of the dutchy of *Zweybruck*, or *Deuxpont*, and *Lower Alſace*, belongs alſo to *German Lorrain*, and is an old inheritance appertaining to the ducal houſe, which beſtowed it as a fief on the counts of *Deuxpont*. Count *James* dying in 1570, this earldom deſcended to the counts of *Hanau*, Duke *Charles* beſtowing the fief on them, but ſoon after reaſſumed the earldom, which from that time has been conſtantly annexed to *Lorrain*.

The little town of *Bitſch* being taken by *Lewis* XIV. he fortified it; but, on his reſtoration of it at the peace of *Ryſwick*, his firſt care was to demoliſh the fortifications.

The earldom of *Falkenſtein*, anciently an imperial fief; but the Emperor, *Frederick* of *Auſtria*, in 1458, inveſted the houſe of *Lorrain* with the feoffment; and, in 1667, the property of it was alſo ſold to the ſame houſe by *William*, count of *Falkenſtein*. On the ſurrender of *Lorrain* to *France*, in the year 1736, this dutchy was excepted as appertaining to the duke.

3. The following lordſhips, lying in *German Lorrain* and belonging to the *German* Empire, *viz.*

1. *Crichingen*, in *French Creange*, ſituate near *Falkenburg*, a ſmall town, though once a barony. In the year 1617, it was erected into an earldom by the Emperor *Matthias*. The ancient barons of *Crichingen* had by marriage and inheritance obtained

The lordſhip of *Pitlingen*, in *French Putelange*, which was an old fief of the biſhopric of *Metz*.

The lordſhip of *Morchingen*, in *French Morhange*, has for ſome centuries belonged to the foreſt-counts; and by the daughter and heireſs of the laſt of them, *John Simon*, devolved to the *Rhine*-count *John*, her ſpouſe.

The lordſhip of *Finſtringen*, in French *Feneſtrange*, formerly belonged to a houſe which bore the ſame name. On the death of its laſt lord, *Nicolas*, his two daughters divided the lordſhip. *Barbara*, the eldeſt, brought her ſhare to *Nicolas*, count of *Sarverden*, and, by their daughter *Johanna*, it devolved to *John*, count of *Salm*. *Margaret*, the youngeſt, carried hers to her huſband *Ferdinand* of *Neufchatel*, by whoſe daughter it deſcended to the Baron *de Fontenoy*, of the houſe of *Dommartin* in *Lorrain*, and from his family devolved by marriage to *Charles Philip de Croi*, marquis of *Havrec* in *Hanau*; and the male iſſue of the *Havrec* family failing, the daughter of the laſt brought it to *Philip Francis de Croui*.

Finſtringen, the capital, is but ſmall and ſtands on the *Saar*.

4. The earldom of *Salm*, in the *Waſgau* mountains, formerly a fief of the biſhops of *Metz*, but belonging at preſent to the Empire. Count *John* of *Salm* had two ſons; namely, *John* and *Simon*, who divided this earldom into two equal parts. *Paul*, the laſt male deſcendant of Count *John*, left a daughter, by name *Chriſtina*, who married to *Francis* of *Lorrain*, count of *Vaudemont*, bringing him half of the earldom of *Salm* as a portion, together with other eſtates pertaining to his father. The only daughter and heireſs of Count *Simon* brought the ſecond half of the earldom to her huſband *John*, *Foreſt* and *Rhine*-count, from whom deſcended the *Rhine*-count *Philip Otho*, lord of half the earldom of *Salm*, who, in the year 1623, was raiſed to be a Prince of the Empire. The eaſt part of this earldom, which lies near *Alſace*, belongs to the dioceſe of *Straſburg* and the weſt, which borders on *Lorrain*, belongs to the dioceſe of *Toul*.

II. The dutchy of BAR, or BARROIS, was formerly an earldom, ſo called from the caſtle of *Bar*, built in the year 964, by *Frederick* I. whom the Emperor *Otho* created earl of *Bar*. It has been a long diſpute among the *German* and *French* hiſtorians, when, and by whom, the county of *Bar* was raiſed to a dukedom. The *Germans* affirm, that the Emperor *Charles* IV. being at *Metz* in the year 1354, raiſed this earldom to a dukedom at the ſame time with the earldom of *Luxembourg*, and in the ſame year erected the earldom of *Pont à Mouſſon* into a marquiſate. The latter is certain, but vouchers are wanting to the former. Some *French* hiſtorians are very fond of attributing the erection of this dutchy to *John* II. King of *France:* but the weakneſs of this pretence is acknowledged even by ſome experienced *French* writers; yet even theſe, on the other hand, aſcribe the erection to *Charles*, ſon of the above-mentioned King. This is unqueſtionable, that, as early as the year 1355, *Robert de Bar* ſtyled himſelf duke of *Bar*. No leſs true is it, that the lordſhip of *Bar*, or the country on the other ſide of the *Maas*, was, in the year 1354, a fief of *France*, and continued as ſuch; but, in more ancient times, it was a fief of the Empire as well as the country on this ſide the *Maas*, for which homage had always been done to the Empire as a fief of it. How the dutchy of *Bar* came to be annexed to *Lorrain* has been ſhewn above in the article of this dutchy, and ſince that time it has ſhared the fate of *Lorrain*.

The *French* divide this dutchy into

1. *Barrois Mouvant*, which was formerly detached from *France* as a fief, and is compoſed of two large diſtricts, *viz.*

1. The diſtrict of *Bar*, conſiſting of two *prevotés*.

1. The *prevoté* of *Bar le duc*, containing the following places; namely,

Bar le duc, the capital of the dutchy of *Bar*, which conſiſts of the upper and lower town with ſome ſuburbs, and lies on the river *Ornei*. In the upper town once ſtood the caſtle, and to this day the ducal palace. In it

it are alſo two chapters, and in the whole town are one pariſh-church, one priory, ſeven convents, one college of Jeſuits and one hoſpital.

Loupi le chateau, a ſmall town, bearing the title of a lordſhip.

2. The *prevoté* of *Souilliers* contains only ſome mean country towns and villages.

3. The earldom of *Ligni*, in which is

Ligni, the capital, and the ſecond town of the dutchy, lying on the river *Ornei*, and containing a pariſh and collegiate-church, with one college and five convents.

Dammarie, a little place, having a priory. The ſupreme juriſdiction of this town belongs to the counts, the middle and lower to the prior.

2. The diſtrict of *Baſzigni* includes only one part of the lands, or heaths, of *Baſzigni*, the other belonging to the government of *Champagne*. It conſiſts of ſix diſtricts or juriſdictions.

1. The *prevoté* of *Gondrecourt*, the ſeat of which is in the market-town of that name.

2. The bailiwick of *La Motte* and *Bourmont* contains

La Motte, or *La Mothe*, once an important caſtle, ſituate among mountains, but taken, in the years 1634 and 1648, by the *French*; and the laſt time totally deſtroyed.

Bourmont, a little town, the ſeat of a manor and a bailiwick-court, containing a pariſh-church, two chapters and two convents.

3. The *prevoté* of *La Marche*, the ſeat of which is

La Marche, a ſmall place, containing a convent; and a quarter of a *French* league diſtance from it a priory.

4. The *prevoté* of *Chatillon*, in the little place of the ſame name.

5. The *prevoté* of *Conflans*.

6. The lordſhip of *S. Thieboud*, its principal place, but inconſiderable.

2. *Barrois non mouvaut, i.e.* 'not ſeparated from *France*' as a fief, and comprehended in the bailiwick of *Michel*, being ſo large that it extends betwixt the *Maas* and *Moſel* as far as the frontiers of *Luxemburg*. The ſeat of it is

S. Mihel, or *S. Michel*, a little town, lying on the *Maas*, and owing its origin to an old *Benedictine* abbey there. To this manor belong the following *caſtelanies* and lordſhips; *viz.*

1. The *caſtelany* of *Sanci*.

2. The *caſtelany* of *Foug*, or *Fau*; its ſeat

Foug, in Latin *Fagus*, a country-town.

3. The *caſtelany* of *Bouconville*, its ſeat in the little place of the ſame name, ſituate on the river *Maid*. To it belong the lordſhips of *Trognon* and *Thiaucourt*.

4. The lordſhips of *Mandre aux quatre tours ſur Amermont*, formerly fiefs of the church of *Metz*, but ſince the ſixteenth century the dukes have poſſeſſed it independently.

5. The *caſtelany* of *Chauſſée*, ſeated on the river *Iron*.

6. The *caſtelany* of *Conflans*, formerly a demeſne belonging to the dioceſe of *Metz*; and in the year 1561, ceded by the biſhop to the duke of *Lorrain*. Its ſeat is *Conflans*, ſurnamed *Jerniſi*, which lies betwixt two ſmall rivers.

7. The *prevoté* of *Eſtain*, or *Etain*, belonged formerly to the chapter of *Verdun*, which in the year 1224, was compelled to cede it to *Henry* count of *Bar*. In it is

Eſtain, an old little town.

8. The *prevoté* of *Briei*, once an earldom, in the year 1225 conferred as a fief by the biſhop of *Metz* to *Henry* count of *Bar*, the grant being afterwards made abſolute.

9. *Muſzi*, or *Muſzei*, a town formerly having a caſtle, and once the principal place of a *caſtelany*, which the counts of *Bar* held as a fief of the biſhop of *Verdun*; but they afterwards cancelled that dependance.

10. The *prevoté* of *Longuion*, an ancient demeſne of the counts of *Bar*.

11. The marquiſate of *Pont à Mouſſon* conſiſts of the *caſtelany* of *Mouſſon*, and the *prevoté* of *Pont à Mouſſon*. In it is

Pont à Monſſon, or *Mouſſon*. This town is divided by the *Moſel* into two parts, containing two pariſh-churches, one chapter, an univerſity, founded here in the year 1573, one college of Jeſuits, one ſeminary, one abbey, one hoſpital, and nine convents. In the year 1354, *Charles* IV. raiſed it to an Imperial city and a marquiſate.

12. The *caſtelany* of *Condé* lies on the *Moſel*, and formerly belonged to the demeſnes of the biſhop of *Metz*, but in the year 1561 was wholly ceded to the dukes of *Lorrain*.

13. The lordſhips of *Avantgarde* and *Pierre-forte*, old fiefs of *Barrois*.

Avantgarde lies on the *Moſel*.

3. The earldom of *Clermont* in *Argonne* belonged anciently, under *caſtelanies*, to the biſhopric of *Verdun*, who raiſed themſelves to independency. About the beginning of the 13th century, *Thibaud*, count of *Bar*, made himſelf maſter of it, and not only his deſcendants but the dukes of *Lorrain* alſo held it as a fief of the biſhop of *Verdun*. The lords of *Clermont*, on account of ſeveral fiefs belonging to it lying in *Champagne*, did homage for it to the counts of *Champagne*, and afterwards to the Kings of *France*. In the year 1564, the biſhop of *Verdun*, for a ſmall ſum of money purchaſed the feudal juriſdiction, but the earldom remained a fief to the empire. Duke *Charles* III. transferred it to *France*, and *Lewis* XIV. beſtowed it on *Lewis* of *Bourbon* Prince of *Condé*.

The town of *Clermont* lies on the river *Air*; the lordſhips of *Varennes* and *Vienne* belong alſo to this earldom.

4. Betwixt the *Maas* and *Moſel* lie ſeveral lordſhips, dependent neither on *Lorrain* nor *Bar*; but which may moſt properly be treated of here.

1. The

1. The lordſhip of *Apremont* and its barony borders on the manor of *S. Michel*, and is one of the oldeſt fiefs of the biſhopric of *Metz*, but was divided among ſeveral proprietors. In the 16th century it deſcended to the houſe of *Lorrain*.

2. The lordſhip of *Commerci* is an ancient fief of the biſhopric of *Metz*, which has been in ſeveral hands, and by degrees has ſhaken off the biſhop's feudal power. The property to this lordſhip was purchaſed of the *Gondi* family by the houſe of *Lorrain*. The town of *Commerci* lies on the *Maas*, and contains a pariſh and collegiate church, with two convents and one hoſpital.

3. The marquiſate of *Hatton-chaſtel* lies in the country of *Vaivre*, and belonged formerly as a lordſhip to the church of *Verdun*, which in the year 1564, ceded it to *Lorrain*, with its full juriſdiction and ſovereignty. In 1567, duke *Charles* II. was inveſted with it as a fief of the empire; and the Emperor *Maximilian* II. raiſed it to a marquiſate. The town of this name had formerly a caſtle noted for its ſtrength.

4. The lordſhip of *Dieulonard* lies on the *Moſel* not far from *Pont à Mouſſon*; being one of the moſt ancient demeſnes of the church of *Verdun*, but came into the poſſeſſion of the houſe of *Lorrain*.

Dieulonard, in Latin, *Deſlonardum*, is ſmall, and was formerly fortified.

5. The lordſhip of *Gorze*, lying betwixt the *Meſzin* and *Verdunois*, belongs to the ſecularized abbey of *Gorze*. The dukes of *Lorrain*, in the year 1621, annexed the lands belonging to it to the cathedral of *Nancy*, in which it continued till the year 1661. At the peace of *Vincennes* duke *Charles* III. ceded the lordſhip of *Gorze* to *France*, when the abbey was again ſeparated from the cathedral; to which the King has the nomination.

6. The little town and diſtrict of *Malatour*, anciently *Mars la Tour*, has paſſed through ſeveral proprietors; but all ſubordinate to the archbiſhop of *Metz*. The duke of *Lorrain* relinquiſhed the independent poſſeſſion of it: But at the peace of *Vincennes* was compelled to cede it to *France*.

The GOVERNMENT *of* *VERDUN and the VERDUNOIS.*

THE country of *Verdunois* extends itſelf along the *Maas*, and abounds in large boroughs and villages, which are divided into ſeveral *prevotés*; but its only city is *Verdun*, from which it receives its name. At the peace of *Munſter*, in the year 1648, the empire yielded up to *France* the full ſovereignty of the biſhopric, the city, and its diſtrict. In it is

1. The

1. The city of *Verdun* and its diſtrict.

Verdun, in Latin *Verodunum*, or *Veredunum*, the capital of the country and the ſeat of a biſhop, a provincial and a manor-court, together with a collection, is large and well peopled, and conſiſts of three parts, *viz.* the upper, lower, and new town. Excluſive of its fortifications, this place is further defended by a fine citadel. The biſhop, before the city and diſtrict was annexed to the crown of *France*, was a prince of the empire; and ſtill ſtiles himſelf ſuch, as alſo earl of *Verdun*. The archbiſhop of *Triers* is his metropolitan. This dioceſe conſiſts of one hundred and ninety-two pariſhes. The biſhop's revenue is 50,000 livres, and his taxation to the court of *Rome* 4466 florins. Excluſive of the cathedral, in this city is one collegiate and nine pariſh-churches, ſix abbies and one college of Jeſuits. *Verdun* was formerly an Imperial city. In the year 1552 it put itſelf under the protection of *France*, and in 1648 fell abſolutely under its power. To the diſtrict of this city belong ſeveral hamlets.

2. The proper biſhopric of *Verdun*, or the diſtrict over which the biſhop has a juriſdiction ſubordinate to *France*; is compoſed of one hundred and ſix pariſhes. The marquiſate of *Hatton-chaſtel*, the lordſhip of *Sampigny* on the *Maas*, and the feudal juriſdiction of the lordſhip of *Clermont*, *Vienne*, and *Varenne* belonged formerly to the biſhops of *Verdun*, but do not at preſent.

The GOVERNMENT *of* *TOUL and TOULOIS.*

THE earldom of *Toulois*, being ſmall, is quite hemmed in by *Lorrain*, and together with the city of *Toul*, and the two other biſhoprics of *Metz* and *Verdun*, put itſelf, in the year 1552, under the protection of *France*, which, in 1648, got the abſolute ſovereignty over them. In it are

1. The city of *Toul*.

Toul, in Latin *Tullum*, the principal town of the government, and the ſeat of a biſhop, a provincial and diſtrict-court, together with a collection, lies on the *Moſel*, over which it has a fine bridge of ſtone, with a regular fortification. It was formerly an Imperial city, and its biſhop a Prince of the empire; which title, together with that of earl of *Toulois*, he ſtill aſſumes. He is a ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of *Triers*, with a dioceſe of 1400 pariſhes; yet his income little exceeds 17000 livres, and at the court of *Rome* he is taxed in 2500 florins. Excluſive of its fine cathedral, in this town is one collegiate and four pariſh-churches, three abbies, two priories, ſeven convents, two hoſpitals, one commandery of *Malta*, and one ſeminary.

The

The city has its particular diſtrict.

The biſhopric or diſtrict of *Toul*, the temporal lord of which is the biſhop, is ſubordinate to *France*, conſiſts of ſix *prevotés*, including only market-towns and villages, the two principal of which are *Luverdon* and *Vicheri*.

The GOVERNMENT *of* *ALSACE.*

ALSACE terminates weſtward on *Lorrain* and *Burgundy*, ſouthward on *Swiſſerland* and *Elſgau*; eaſtward on *Ortenau* and *Briſgau*; and northward on the *Palatinate*. The beſt map of it is that by *Homann*'s heirs, in two ſheets, called *Alſatia* —— *Unà cum Sumgoviâ*. Its extent from ſouth to north is about eighteen common *German* miles. It was anciently inhabited by the *Rauraci*, *Sequani*, and *Mediomatrici*. Its name firſt occurs in the hiſtory of *France* under the *Merovingian* Kings, being of *Frank* original; and the moſt juſt derivation of it deduced from the river *Ell*, or *Ill*, the inhabitants of whoſe borders were called *Elſaſſen*, from whom afterwards the country itſelf came to be called *Elſas*, in Latin *Eliſatia*, *Aliſatia*, *Alſatia*, *&c.* The country is in general very pleaſant, and abounds in all kinds of grain, fruits, eſculent vegetables, flax, tobacco, wood, *&c.* Its paſtures alſo are rich; and its wine very palatable, and of a good body. The country betwixt the *Ill*, *Haardt*, and *Rhine* is narrow, and but of indifferent fertility; having wine, and few paſtures; rye, barley, and oats being its only grain. But that part lying betwixt the mountains, the *Ill*, and the plain of *Soults* in *Upper Alſace*, to the diſtance of two *French* leagues beyond *Hagenau*, yields an exuberance of grain, wine, and paſtures. The country beyond *Soults* and *Befort*, running along the mountains in a breadth from two to three *French* leagues, abounds in wood, but little corn land; which is in ſome meaſure made up by its good paſtures and large breeds of cattle. The country towards *Switzerland*, or about *Altkirchen*, *Baſel*, and *Muhlhauſen* is very fertile. The diſtrict about *Hagenau*, which is called the plain of *Marienthal*, is a ſandy heath, yielding only *Turkiſh* corn. The country from mount *Saverne*, and the levels about *Strasburg* to the *Rhine*, is incomparably fertile and delightful, being rich in all kinds of grain, tobacco, culinary vegetables, ſafron and hemp. The tracts betwixt the *Hagenau* mountains and the *Rhine*, to *Landau* and *Germerſheim*, is moſtly a woody and uncultivated country; affording more forage than other conveniences. But the fine plain about *Landau* produces a great deal of corn. From *Landau* to *Weiſſenburg* is a wine country. The chief chain of mountains in this country is the *Waſgau*, in

in *French* called *La Voſge*, *Les Voſges*, and *Vauges*, in Latin *Vogeſus*. This chain begins in the neighbourhood of the town of *Langres*; and ſtretching itſelf at firſt from weſt to eaſt towards the country of *Befort*, ſeparates the country of *Burgundy* from *Lorrain*, being called *Montagne de Bourgogne*, as it is alſo on account of its good paſtures, named *Mont de Faucilles*. After this it winds towards the north, ſeparates *Lorrain* from *Alſace*, and forms another curve towards the Electorate of *Triers*. Its length is from ſouth to north, as its breadth from weſt to eaſt; and the narroweſt part of the latter is at *Zaberner Steeg*; ſo that here is the ſhorteſt and eaſieſt road from *Alſace* into *Lorrain*. It contains the ſources of great numbers of rivers and ſtreams. Its higheſt pikes are the *Belg* or the *Balon*, which is the higheſt of all, the mountain of *S. Odilia*, and the pike of *Frankenberg* or *Framont*. Both the ſummits and the vallies of the *Waſgau* chain, as well as the plains of *Alſace*, produce one hundred and fifty kinds of trees and ſhrubs, and fifteen hundred and fifty ſpecies of herbs, which all grow wild. They have alſo ſome excellent paſtures, and the eminences where the ſoil is favoured by a ſunny expoſure, produce a very agreeable red and white wine, of which is made a great deal of brandy, vinegar, and tartar. The large foreſts here are the *Haardt*, or *Hart*, which lies betwixt the *Ill* and the *Rhine*; extending from *Sundgau* to *Upper Alſace*, a length of about eight miles and a breadth of two, and belonging to the King. The *Hagenau* foreſt, which is five miles in length and four broad, belonging half of it to the King, and half to the town of *Hagenau*; and the *Bewald*, properly called the *Bienwald*, or *Foreſt of Bees*, which is of the ſame largeneſs with the preceding, and lies on the frontiers of *Lower Alſace*, belonging to the biſhop of *Spires*. Theſe foreſts abound in deer and game of all kinds.

The *Waſgau* chain contains alſo its inward treaſures; and for ſeveral centuries has been famous for its ſilver, copper, and lead. The mine-works of ſilver in *Leber* or *Hagenthal*, at *Furtelbach*, were richer in the 16th century than at preſent, the neat produce of the *Markirch* mines being at preſent only 1500 marks of metal. In *Weiler-vale* is alſo a ſilver ore. In *Upper Alſace*, towards *Burgundy*, in the vale of *Roſenberg*, which belongs to the diſtrict of *Befort* at *Giromany*, and *Upper Auxelles*, are alſo profitable mines of ſilver. Several parts alſo abound in iron mines, yielding a very good metal. Near *Dambach* is a mine of ſteel, and alſo of copper and lead; not to mention antimony, cobalt, ſulphur, and many other minerals which are found here. In *Weiler-vale* is dug a reſinous coal, and at *Nieder-Ebenheim* turf. From the *Waſgau* chain alſo iſſue mineral waters. Among the moſt noted baths are thoſe of *Niederbronn*, *Watweiler*, and others ſituate not far from *Benfeld*, as thoſe alſo at *Sulz*, and near *Molzheim*. Laſtly, of theſe mountains it muſt be further obſerved, that they are thick ſet with a very uncommon number of churches, convents, and chapels.

The principal rivers in *Alſace* are the following, *viz.*

1. The *Rhine*, of the ſource and courſe of which an account ſhall be given in the third volume. This river ſerves as a ſecurity to the country; but frequently cauſes terrible devaſtations and thoſe not only in winter, but even in the middle of ſummer, when the ſnow melts on the *Alps*. Its inundations ruin the fields by covering them with ſand. The violent torrents of the *Rhine*, which happen generally every year, frequently alter the ſituation of the iſlands in it, and the banks on the *Alſace* ſide, which *Old Briſac*, *Rheinau*, and the convent of *Honau* have particularly experienced. One ſinuglarity of this river is, that in its ſand are found particles of gold which the torrents in their fall waſh from the *Alps*, and bring into the *Rhine*. Accordingly it is only below *Baſel* that the ſand contains this precious mixture, which, in ſome depths called the *gold-grounds*, run together, and in autumn and winter, when the river is at the loweſt, are drawn out among the ſand. After this, paſſing through ſeveral waters, they are worked by means of quickſilver into lumps or *laminæ*. The golden particles are much more ſcarce betwixt *Briſac* and *Strasburg* than betwixt *Strasburg* and *Philipsburg*; and betwixt *Fort Lewis* and *Germerſheim* are in much greater quantity; the ſtream here abating of its rapidity. It is very ſeldom that they are equal to a grain of millet. The gold is indeed very fine and beautiful; but at preſent ſo ſcarce that the city of *Strasburg*, which has a right of gathering gold for the length of 4000 paces, ſcarce collects five ounces in a year. The proprietors of the village of *Blobſheim*, which is three *French* leagues from *Strasburg*, make but three guilders a year of the gold-waſh there, though they ſweep the river for near a *French* league. The *Rhine* alſo contains many cryſtals, and particularly pebbles, which receive a poliſh like diamonds, with other gems. They are much uſed in *France* under the name of *Rhine-pebbles*. The following rivers iſſue from the *Waſgau* chain, and run into *Lower Alſace*.

2. The *Leber* in *Leberthale*, which runs into the *Scher*.

3. The *Cher*, in Latin *Scara*, in *Weilerthale*, running into the *Andlau*.

4. The *Andlau*, which joins the *Ill*.

5. The *Ergers*, in Latin *Ergitia*, at its beginning called the *Ehn*, mingling alſo with the *Ill*.

6. The *Breuſch*, in Latin *Bruſca*, and *Bruſcha*, iſſuing from the earldom of *Salm*, and dividing itſelf in the diſtrict of *Dachſtein* into two branches; one of which receives the *Moſly*, and through the canal cut by *Lewis* XIV. to the length of four *French* leagues with a breadth of twenty-four feet and a depth of eight for the more commodious tranſportation of all materials for building, falls into the *Ill* above *Strasburg*, whilſt the other runs through that city, and below it joins the *Ill*. The *Breuſch* receives the leſſer rivers of *Sauvel*, *Moſzig*, or *Moſig*, *Haſel*, &c.

7. The *Sorr*, in Latin *Sorna*, diſcharging itſelf into the *Rhine*.

8. The *Motter*, in Latin *Matra*, which receives the rivers *Zinſel* and *Sauer*, or *Sur*, and falls into the *Rhine*.

9. The *Seltzbach* and *Lauter*, which run into the *Rhine*.

10. The *Queich*, which traverſes *Landau*, and near *Germerſheim* falls into the *Rhine*. From this river, before it comes into the plain, not only a canal has been cut as far as *Landau*; but likewiſe by means of it and ſome leſſer ſtreams has been made a conſiderable fortification of moats and ramparts, which extends from *Landau* towards the market-town of *Herte* as far as the *Rhine*.

In *Upper Alſace* are the following rivers, *viz.*

11. The *Ber*, or *Berre*, which runs into the *Rhine*.

12. The *Ill*, anciently the *Ell*, which has its ſource at the market-town of *Winkel* in *Sundgau*, receives the rivers *Larg*, *Tolder*, *Thur*, *Lauch*, *Fech*, *Zembs*, *Scheer*, *Andiau*, *Ergers*, and *Breuſch* in its paſſage, and runing through *Strasburg* falls below *Wanzenaw* into the *Rhine*.

In *Alſace* are alſo ſeveral lakes, the moſt noted of which are the *Schwarze*, *Weiſſe*, and the *Daren-See*, in *Upper Alſace*, and the *Waſgau* mountains.

The number of inhabitants in *Alſace* is computed to be about half a million; in *Upper Alſace* and *Sundgau*, are thirty-two large and ſmall towns, and in *Lower Alſace* thirty-nine, and in both upwards of 1000 market-towns and villages. The common language of the inhabitants is the *German*, and they are partly *Lutheraus* and partly *Roman* catholics.

This country from the *Celtæ* fell under the dominion of the *Romans*, becoming ſubject next to the *Franks*. *Lewis the Pious* conferred it on his ſon *Lotharius*, after whoſe deceaſe it fell to *Lewis the German*, and in 870 was a province of *Germany*. It bore anciently the title of an earldom, and for a long time belonged to the counts of *Egenſheim*; after the extinction of which family, the Emperor divided this country as a fief betwixt the counts of *Oettingen* and the counts of *Habspurg*. In the year 1359, the former ſold their ſhare to the biſhop of *Strasburg*, who ſtiled himſelf landgrave of *Alſace*, which title the counts of *Habspurg* alſo aſſumed. The government of *Alſace* was afterwards conferred by the Emperors on ſeveral houſes, till *Ferdinand* I. gave it to the *German* line of his own houſe; and accordingly it continued in the houſe of *Auſtria*. At the peace of *Munſter*, in the year 1648, the Emperor, not only in behalf of himſelf but alſo of the houſe of *Auſtria* and the empire, ceded for ever to the crown of *France* all right to the town of *Briſac*, the landgravate of *Upper* and *Lower Alſace*, *Sundgau*, and the diſtrict of the ten united Imperial cities in *Alſace*, with the whole ſovereignty belonging to them. On the other hand *France* engaged that not only the biſhops of *Strasburg* and *Baſel*, but alſo all the immeditate States of the holy *Roman* empire throughout *Aſace*, together with the abbies of *Murbach* and *Luders*, the convent of *S. Georgenthal*, the *Pfalzgraves* of

of *Lutzelſtein*. The counts and barons of *Hanau*, *Fleckenſtein* and *Oberſtein*; the nobility in *Lower Alſace* and the above-mentioned ten imperial cities of the diſtrict of *Hagenau* ſhould continue unmoleſted in the enjoyment of their freedom, and to be contented with the power which the houſe of *Auſtria* had over them, and ceded to it by that treaty, yet without any prejudice to the ſovereignty which at the ſame time was transferred to *France*. In the ſucceeding wars *France* took the ten imperial cities in *Alſace*; and, as by the peace of *Nimeguen* no expreſs ſtipulation was made for their reſtitution, the King looked upon himſelf as entitled to treat them as part of his acquiſitions. He alſo erected at *Briſac* a chamber of appeal, to which not only theſe cities but alſo the immediate nobility of the Empire, and all ſubjects holding imperial lands in *Alſace*, were to bring their proceſſes, and no longer to the imperial chamber or tribunal of the Empire. At the peace of *Ryſwick*, in the year 1697, the Emperor and the Empire ceded to *France* the perpetual ſovereignty of the city of *Strasburg* and of all its dependencies on the left ſide of the *Rhine*.

To the government of *Alſace* belongs

1. *Lower Alſace*, containing

Straſburg, in Latin *Argentoratum*, the capital of the whole country, being a royal, free, imperial city, and the ſeat of a mint-court. It lies a good quarter of a *French* league from the *Rhine*, and is ſurrounded by the rivers *Ill* and *Breuſch*, which alſo run through it, beſides an arm of the *Rhine* which is conveyed to the city. It is not only very well fortified but may be laid under water; and eaſtward, or towards the *Rhine*, has a regular citadel, the canon of which reaches *Kehl*. It is likewiſe large and populous, and contains about 32,000 houſes, 4300 families and 40,000 inhabitants. The ſtreets are in general narrow, two only excepted, and adorned with few handſome houſes. The public buildings in it are the town houſe, the epiſcopal palace, the intendant's reſidence, the arſenal and the play-houſe. The city hoſpital is a building in which is alſo kept grain of a great age, and wine which is ſome hundred years old. The *French* hoſpital is likewiſe a fine building, being erected by *Lewis* XIV. for the reception of ſoldiers. The cathedral here is indeed an old edifice, but contains ſomething remarkable in it, its foundation being laid in water and a clayey ſoil. A boat might formerly paſs under the loweſt vaults of it, but the entrance has been now for ſome years walled up. In the church is not only a very curious clock and organ, but more particularly a very ſplendid altar-cloth, which was a preſent from *Lewis* XIV. and ſaid to have coſt 600,000 dollars. To it, excluſive of a triple ſet of miſſal veſtments and altar furniture, belong ſix large ſilver chandeliers, each of which requires a ſtrong man to carry it, and a crucifix of double that weight. All theſe ſeven pieces of plate put together weigh 1600 marks, or 1066 pounds eight ounces. The church-tower is of a pyramidal figure, being five hundred and ſeventy-four feet in height. Excluſive of theſe, in it are three chapters, or collegiate-churches, two of

which are alſo parochial, together with four others belonging to the *Romiſh* community; but the *Lutherans* are in poſſeſſion of St. *Thomas*'s church, in which, in the year 1751, the illuſtrious Count *Maurice* of *Saxony* was buried. To the *pediger*, or 'new church,' belong the churches of St. *Nicolas* and St. *Aurelia*. The Proteſtants perform their public worſhip at *Wolfiſheim*, and not in the city. The univerſity and gymnaſium here is *Lutheran*, and it has alſo an anatomical theatre, a phyſic garden, a college of Jeſuits, and a royal ſociety founded in the year 1752, and particularly inſtituted for the natural hiſtory of *Alſace*; as alſo ſix convents. The city-council is half *Lutheran* and half *Roman* Catholic, but moſt of the burghers are *Lutherans*. The college of magiſtrates conſiſts of three orders, or chambers. To the firſt belong the *Dreyzehner*, or thirteen, who preſide over matters of juſtice; to the ſecond, the *Funfzehner*, or fifteen, who look to the rights and privileges of the city, the hoſpitals, police and finances; and, in the *Gin* and *Zwanziger*, or twenty-one, is lodged the ordinary government of the city. Over theſe is the great council, which conſiſts of thirty members, *viz.* ten noblemen and twenty burghers. It has alſo an inferior council for the determination of leſs important affairs. The ſupreme magiſtrate here, ſince the city has fallen under the dominion of *France*, is the royal *prætour*, who takes care of the King's rights, and ſees that nothing be done in the college of magiſtrates repugnant to his Majeſty's pleaſure. The inhabitants pay nothing to the King, but all the impoſts levied here are expended in the ſupport of the city. The nobleſſe of *Lower Alſace* ſtill hold their monthly meetings in it. It was formerly an imperial free city. In the year 1681, it ſubmitted to *Lewis* XIV. who confirmed to them all their rights and privileges.

The long wooden bridge over the *Rhine* belongs to the city, as alſo the five following diſtricts or lordſhips; namely, thoſe of *Ilkirch*, *Werlenheim*, *Marlenheim*, *Waſſenheim*, *Herrenſtein* and *Bar*.

2. The diſtrict, or government, of *Hagenau* includes the ten cities of *Alſace*, formerly imperial, which are now entirely diſmembered from the Empire and reduced to the obedience of *France*. Their deſtiny has already been ſpoken of. *Lewis* XIV. gave this diſtrict to Cardinal *Mazarin*, with full power of transferring it by inheritance to his ſiſter's ſon and his deſcendants. The ſix following towns lie in *Lower Alſace*.

Hagenau, a little town, ſeated on the *Motter*, and formerly the reſidence of the imperial bailiwick, but at preſent is the ſeat of a royal *prevoté* and a foreſt-court. In it is alſo a college of Jeſuits. It was anciently better fortified than at preſent, being environed only with a rampart and moat. In the year 1673, this place was taken by the *French*, and, in 1675, diſmantled by the Imperialiſts; but, in the year 1706, it fell again into the hands of the *French*. Its preſent condition is very indifferent. To the diſtrict of *Hagenau* belong upwards of ſixty good villages.

Weiſſenburg,

Weiſſenburg, or *Kron-Weiſſenburg*, a little town, lying on the *Lauter*, is the ſeat of a diſtrict, and contains a chapter, the probſty of which was annexed to the biſhoprick of *Spires*, together with an abbey of *Benedictines*. In the year 1673, its fortifications were demoliſhed. *Staniſlaus*, king of *Poland*, reſided here a conſiderable time, and near it, in 1744, the *Auſtrians* were defeated by the *French*.

Landau, an important fortification, ſituate on the river *Queich*, and, though betwixt five and ſix *French* leagues from *Alſace*, yet, being ſurrounded by the Palatinate, belongs to *Lower Alſace*. The town, in general, is well built and regular, and contains four churches and a chapter. As it is almoſt commanded on every ſide by the eminences ſurrounding it, *Vauban* exerted all his ſkill in fortifying this place, and near it ſtands a fort on a hill. In the year 1702, it was taken by the *Auſtrians*; and, in 1703, recovered again by the *French*. In the year 1704, the Imperialiſts made themſelves maſters of it a ſecond time; and, in 1713, it was again taken from them. In 1714, by the treaty of *Baden*, this town, together with the three villages and fortifications belonging to them, was ceded to *France*. Its canal, which is chiefly ſupplied with water from the river *Queich*, comes from *Anweil*.

Roſheim, a little town, ſeated on the river *Magel*.

Ehenheim, or *Upper-Ehenheim*, ſo called with reſpect to the village of *Nieder-Ehenheim*, is a little town, ſtanding on the river *Ergers*, and containing a chapter.

Schletſtat, a fortified town, ſeated in a marſhy country on the *Ill*. The Jeſuits have a college here. In the year 1673, *Lewis* XIV. ordered it to be diſmantled, but, in 1679, its fortifications were again repaired.

3. The diſtrict of *Fort Louis* receives its name from, and has its ſeat at

Fort Louis, a very handſome fortification, ſituate on an iſland in the river *Rhine*, being partly within the territory of the Empire, and partly in that of the baron of *Flectenſtein*. It was erected in the year 1686, and conſiſts of a ſpacious and regular quadrangle, with four large baſtions and the ſame number of half-moons. Near it is a little town with ſtraight ſtreets, and the whole iſland is fortified round. At the peace of *Ryſwick*, and alſo at that of *Baden*, *France* retained this fortification.

4. Eccleſiaſtical foundations; namely,

1. The biſhopric of *Strasburg*, which comprehends a conſiderable tract of territory ſubject to the biſhop as temporal lord; but this tract lies ſcattered in *Upper* and *Lower Alſace*, and on the other ſide of the *Rhine*. The biſhop has alſo two diſtricts. I ſhall here give an account of the whole biſhopric. He ſtyles himſelf a Prince of the Empire and Landgrave of *Alſace*; and, though at preſent ſubject to the dominion of *France*, yet, by virtue of the two diſtricts on the other ſide of the *Rhine*, is actually a ſtate of the Empire with a ſeat and vote in the Dyet; and his ſovereignty over both

both theſe diſtricts is the ſame with that of other Princes of the Empire over their territories. He has alſo a great many vaſſals under him, and among them belong almoſt the whole nobility in the *Lower Alſace*, together with a great part of thoſe in the *Upper*. His revenue is ſaid to amount annually to 250,000 livres, and it was formerly much more conſiderable. As a biſhop he is ſubordinate to the archbiſhop of *Mentz*.

Belonging to him in *Lower Alſace* is

1. The diſtrict of *Zabern*, containing

Zabern, or *Alſace-Zabern*, in Latin *Tabernæ Alſatiæ*, a little town, lying on the river *Sor*, which was the uſual reſidence of the biſhop of *Strasburg*, till this city embraced the *Lutheran* religion. His palace and gardens are delightful; but what is more particularly remarkable, is the beaten broad road carried behind the city up to the top of a high mountain, which contains ſo many windings in it that a perſon may either deſcend or aſcend with the greateſt eaſe. In it is a collegiate-church one hoſpital and two convents.

2. The diſtrict of *Rochersberg* derives its name from an old ruined caſtle and near, it is covered with fine villages.

3. The diſtrict of *Wanzenau* contains

Wanzenau, a market-town, near the conflux of the *Ill* and the *Rhine*.

4. The half of the market-town of *Marlenheun*, noted for its excellent red wine; the other half belonging to the city of *Strasburg*; and a part of the little town of *Wangen*.

5. The diſtrict of *Dachſtein*, in which is

Dachſtein, a little town, ſeated on the *Breuſch*.

Bergbietheim, a large market-town.

Sulz, a village, formerly a town, and famous for its medicinal waters.

Molzheim, a little town, containing a college of Jeſuits.

Biſchofſhelm, a large market-town.

6. The diſtrict of *Schirmek* contains

Mutzig, a little town.

Hermolſheim, a village and convent of *Franciſcans*, near which begins the canal leading to *Strasburg*.

Haſlach, a collegiate-church and probſtey.

Schirmek, a village and ancient caſtle.

7. The diſtrict of *Benfeld* contains

Benfeld, a little town, ſtanding on the *Ill* and anciently fortified.

Rheinau, formerly a large town, but more than one half of it at preſent carried away by the *Rhine*. There being ſeveral iſlands in that river, the *French* in their wars have generally made uſe of them, for throwing bridges over the *Rhine* into *Breiſgau*.

Epfig, a large market-town.

Dambach, a little town, ſeated on the *Scheer*.

Eberſheim,

Eberſheim Munſter, a ſmall town, having an abbey, lies betwixt two branches of the *Ill.*

In *Upper Alſace* is

8. The diſtrict of *Markolſheim*, or *Margelſheim*, having its ſeat in a little town of the ſame name, and comprehending alſo ten large villages.

9. The *Upper-Mundat*, as it is called, conferred by King *Dagobert* on the biſhopric, includes

Egiſheim, a little town, having a very ancient caſtle.

Geberſweiber, a handſome market-town, ſurrounded with vineyards.

Pfaffenheim, a large market-town, containing an old caſtle.

Ruffach, a little town, the ſeat of the upper diſtrict of *Mundats*, containing one college of Jeſuits, one convent of *Franciſcans*, a commandery of the *Teutonick* order and one hoſpital.

Iſenburg, a caſtle, ſtanding on a hill which is covered with vineyards.

Weſthalten, a handſome market-town.

Sulzmath, a market-town, containing a mineral ſpring.

Sulz, a little town and the ſeat of a juſticiary. In it is alſo a commandery of the knights of *Malta*.

On the oppoſite bank of the *Rhine*, on the *Breiſgau* ſide, lies

10. The diſtrict of *Oberkirch*, in which is

Oberkirch, a little town, ſtanding on the river *Renich*.

Oppenau, a ſmall town, ſituate on the ſame river.

Wald-Ulm, a market-town.

11. The diſtrict of *Ettenheim*, containing

Ettenheim, a little town.

The chapter of the cathedral of *Strasburg* conſiſts of twelve *Capitularians* and the ſame number of *Domicellarians*, among whom the *Germans* muſt all be Princes or counts of the Empire, and the *French*, Princes, dukes, peers or marſhals of *France*. To the cathedral belong the following places; *viz.*

Lampertheim, a large village.

Geiſpolzheim, commonly called *Geispitzen*, a large market-town.

Erſtein, one of the largeſt market-towns in *Alſace*, containing a convent. To it alſo belongs the inn * and brick-kiln of *Kraft*.

Borſch, a ruinous little town.

Upper and *Lower Munſterhorf*, in the town of *Upper-Ehenheim*.

Eberſheim, a large village.

Scheerweiler, a large market-town.

* We do not know what uſe it may be of for the ſettling of the boundaries in a conteſted country which is divided among ſo many potentates, to be preciſe in mentioning circumſtances of this nature; but, in *England*, we ſhould hardly think a brick-kiln or inn worthy notice, even though the one ſupplied us with the beſt of materials for building, and the other with the beſt of liquor.

Roſtenholz,

Roſtenholz, alſo a large market-town, with a manſion-houſe for the uſe of the ſteward of the chapter.

3. The probſtey of *Kron-Weiſſenburg* has its ſeat in the once imperial city of *Kron-Weiſſenburg*, and was once an abbey. The Emperor *Charles* V. and Pope *Paul* III. added it to the board-lands of the biſhop of *Spires*. To it belong a great many fiefs and the following places; *viz.*

Lauterburg, a little town, ſituate not far from the *Rhine*, and the ſeat of a diſtrict.

Salmbach, a market-town.

The villages of *S. Remich*, part of *Altſtadt*, *Babenthal*, *S. German*, *S. Paul Lehn*, *Vierthurnen*, *S. Walpurg* and *Weiller*.

4. The *Ciſtercian* abbey of *Neuenburg* lies near the *Motter*. To it belongs the convent of *Baumgarten*, with two villages.

5. The nunnery of *Andlau*, inſtituted for ladies of noble extraction, ſtands in the little town of the ſame name, which was formerly an imperial free city. To it alſo belong the caſtle of *Freudeneck*, together with the convent of *Hugſhofen*.

5. The lorſhip of *Lichtenberg* and *Ochſenſtein*, after the failure of the lords of *Lichtenberg*, deſcended by marriage to the counts of *Hanau*, the laſt of whom ceded it, during his life-time, to his ſon-in-law the landgrave of *Heſſe-Darmſtadt*, &c. It conſiſts of the following ſcattered diſtricts; *viz.*

1. The diſtrict of *Hatten*, or the little country of *Hatgau*, the capital of which is the market-town of *Hatten*, lying on the *Rhine*.

2. The diſtrict of *Word*, containing

Word, a little town, ſeated on the river *Sor*.

Gerſdorf, or *Gerlingſdorf*, a ſmall town.

3. The diſtrict of *Niederbrun*, in which is

Niederbrun, a little place, having a medicinal ſpring containing ſulphur and copper.

Waſſenburg and *Arnſperg*, two old caſtles ſeated on hills.

Reichſhofen, a ſmall town.

4. The diſtrict of *Jugweiler*, to which belongs

Lichtenberg, a ſtrong caſtle ſtanding on a hill.

Jugweiler, a little town, lying on the river *Motter*.

5. The diſtrict of *Pfaffenhofen*, containing

Pfaffenhofen, a ſmall town, ſeated on the river *Sor*.

6. The diſtrict of *Buſchweiler*, in which is

Buſchweiler, the beſt town in this lordſhip, with a ſeat.

Neuweiler, a little town, having a collegiate probſtey.

7. The diſtrict of *Brumath*, containing

Brumath, or *Brumpt*, a market-town, having a ſeat.

8. The diſtrict of *Offendorf*, in which is

Druſenheim, a market-town, ſituate at the conflux of the *Motter* and *Rhine*.

Offendorff, a large market-town, ſeated near the conflux of the rivers *Sor* and *Rhine*.

9. The diſtrict of *Lichtenau* lies on the other ſide of the *Rhine*, but belongs not properly to *Alſace*. In it is

Lichtenau, formerly a town, but now only a large village.

10. The diſtrict of *Wilſtadt* lies on the other ſide of the *Rhine*, containing

Wilſtadt, a good town, and ſeveral villages.

11. The diſtrict of *Wolfiſheim*, comprehending

Wolfiſheim, a little place, in which the Proteſtants of *Strasburg* and its neighbourhood are allowed the public exerciſe of their religion.

12. The diſtrict of *Weſthofen* contains

Weſthofen, a little town and the ſeat of the diſtrict.

Balbron, a ſmall town, through which runs the river *Moſig*.

13. The lordſhip of *Ochſenſtein* lies on the borders of *Lorrain*, near the *Sor*, below *Zabern*.

6. To the counts of *Leiningen* belong

Dagsburg, a ruinous caſtle, ſeated on a mountain on the borders of *Lorrain*.

Glaſhut, ſo called from its making a fine kind of glaſs.

Morzweiler, *Neifferen*, *Oberbrun*, *Zinſweiler*, *Weyherſheim*:

Rauſchenburg, containing a fine caſtle, and being in itſelf alſo a very pretty place.

Obſ. Of the lordſhip of *Kleeburg*, and the other places belonging to *Deux-ponts*, together with *Kopenum*, a diſtrict of *Baden*, an account ſhall be given in *Germany*, Vol. 4.

7. To the dutchy of *Birkenfeld* belongs

Biſchweiler, a handſome market-town, lying cloſe by the river *Motter*, with a fine caſtle, which was formerly the reſidence of the duke of *Birkenfeld*.

The barony of *Fleckenſtein* comprehends ſeveral places and little territories.

9. The ſmall town and mark of *Maurſmunſter* have different lords, who are called *Mark-lords*. In it is an abbey.

10. The lordſhip of *Thanweiler*, or *Thalweiler*, in which are the little towns of *Weiller*, or *Wiler*, together with the convent of *Hugſhofen*, and ſome other little places.

Obſ. The eſtates and diſtricts of the nobleſſe, which, though once belonging to the Empire and conſiderable, yet our brevity will not permit us to enumerate them here.

II. UPPER ALSACE contains

1. Four cities, once belonging to the Empire, and ſubordinate to the imperial bailiwick of *Hagenau*; viz.

Colmar, in Latin *Columbaria*, the capital of *Upper Alſace*, and the ſeat of the ſovereign council and intendancy of the country. It is the principal place of

a collection-office, lies on the river *Lauch*, and was formerly fortified, but in the year 1673 diſmantled. In it is a collegiate-church. This town belongs to the little town of *Heiligkreutz*, with a caſtle in which the chief magiſtrate of the bailiwick reſides.

Turkheim, a little town, near which, in the year 1675, Marſhal *Turenne* defeated the Imperialiſts.

Kaiſersbeg, a ſmall town, not far from which is produced an excellent wine. This place ſuffered much in the wars of 1652, 1674 and 1675.

Munſter, in the valley of *Gregorien*, a little town, containing a very rich abbey of *Benedictines*, and being formerly in immediate ſubjection to the Empire. To this town and caſtle belong ſeveral villages.

2. Eccleſiaſtical foundations and lands.

The diſtricts belonging to the biſhoprick of *Strasburg*, and lying here, have been already ſufficiently deſcribed. The cathedral of *Strasburg* has ſeveral incomes and contingencies ariſing to it from thoſe foundations, particularly at *Zellenburg*.

1. The princely imperial foundation of *Murbach*, inſtead of being tranſferred to *France*, by the peace of *Munſter* continued an immediate ſtate of the Empire; but, in the year 1680, fell under the dominion of that rapacious crown. To it belongs

Murbach, the *Benedictine* abbey itſelf, the abbot of which is a Prince. It was founded in the year 724. Not far from hence is the high mountain of *Belch*.

Gebweiler, a little town, ſtanding on the river *Lauch*, and containing a court of juſtice, a mint and a receiver's-office. *Sering*, a mountain contiguous to it, produces a delicious kind of wine. In this place alſo the *Murbach* and *Lauchbach* unite their ſtreams, by means of which, *Lewis* XIV. for the more ſpeedy conveyance of materials for building, cauſed a canal to be made which reaches to *New Briſach* by the way of *Ruffach* and *Herliſheim*, where it receives another canal from the river *Ill* in its way from *Enſiſheim*.

Angretſtein and *Hungerſtein*, ſeats and fiefs, ſituate on the river *Murbach*.

Lautenbach, a large market-town, containing an opulent canonſhip.

Watweiler, a little town, having a manour-court and medicinal bath.

S. Amarin, or *Damarin*, a ſmall town and the reſidence of a juſticiary. Of the old caſtle of *Friederichsburg*, near it, only one tower now remains. At the village of *Urbis* is a paſs leading towards *Lorrain*. Omitting many other villages and places belonging to it, its chief appendix is

The princely foundation of *Luders* in *Upper Burgundy*. The abbey and little town belonging to it, lie on an iſland in a lake. To this city alſo appertain the bailiwicks of *Blanchier* and *Paſſavant*; namely, the ſeat of *Paſſavant*, in the town of that name, with its dependencies and other lands.

2. The free Imperial foundation in the valley of *Gregorien*, which has already been mentioned in the town of *Munſter*. The juriſdiction of this valley

valley, in which are ſeveral villages, is lodged both in the abbot and the town.

3. The earldom of *Rappolſtein*, in *French Ribaupierre*, belonging to the duke of *Deux ponts*, contains

1. The bailiwick of *Goemar*, or *Gemar*, being a little town, having a ſeat near the *Ill*.

2. The bailiwick of *Berkheim*. In it

Berkheim, a little town, from which to *Gemar* runs a dry ditch, as the boundary betwixt *Lower* and *Upper Alſace*.

3. The bailiwick of *Rappolſweiler*; in it

Rappolſweiler, a town, lying lengthwiſe betwixt two mountains.

Rappolſtein, the name of three ruined caſtles which ſtood on a hill not far from the town, and are ſtill fiefs of the biſhop of *Baſſel*.

Dreykirchen, or *Duſenbach*, a convent with a church, much frequented by pilgrims.

4. The bailiwick of *Markirch* contains

Markirch, in French *S. Marie aux Mines*, a little town.

In *Leber-Thale* are ſome mine-works of copper and ſilver. In it alſo is

Leberau, a market-town, and *Furtelbach*. The mine-works here belong partly to *Rappolſtein*.

5. The bailiwick of *Hohenack*; in it

Hohenack, a ruined caſtle, ſeated on a hill. *Urbis*, a market-town, with ſome other places.

6. The bailiwick of *Zellenberg* contains

Zellenberg, a little town and caſtle, ſtanding on a mountain, which, together with the whole country, is almoſt one continued vineyard. The chapter of *Strasburg* have a ſeat here.

7. The bailiwick of *Weyer*. In it

Weyr, or *Wihr*, a caſtle, ſeated on a hill.

8. The bailiwick of *Heydern*, conſiſting only of ſome villages, lies near the *Rhine*.

4. The lordſhip of *S. Hippolite* belonged formerly to the biſhop of *Strasburg*, who was compelled, in the year 1372, to cede it to the duke of *Lorrain*, which ceſſion was confirmed to it, in 1718, by *France*.

S. Pild, or *Bild*, inſtead of *Hippolite*, a little town, containing a ſeat.

5. To the duke of *Wurtemburg* belongs

1. The lordſhip of *Reichenweyer*, containing

Biblſtein, a caſtle in ruins, lying not far from the town of *Rapolſweiler*.

Reichenweyer, a pretty town and ſeat, its neighbourhood noted for the beſt wine in all *Alſace*. The caſtle of *Reichenſtein*, which lies at no great diſtance from it, is now in ruins.

Nunnenweyer, *Mittelweyer*, and *Munchweyer*, all market-towns.

2. The earldom of *Harburg*, to which, among other places, belongs

Oſten, a market-town, ſeated on the *Ill*.

Biſchwihr and *Forſtwhir*, two little places.

Harburg, or *Horburg*, once a very ſtrong and beautiful caſtle, ſeated on the *Ill* and lying in ruins.

Obſ. In this earldom, and likewiſe in the *Wurtemburg* territories, ſtands *New Breiſach*, not far from the *Rhine* and oppoſite to *Old Breiſach*, being a regular octogon moſt admirably fortified, and of ſuch exact ſymmetry, that from the market-place a perſon may ſee the four gates of the place. It was built by *Lewis* XIV. after the peace of *Ryſwick*. Near it, on the arm of the *Rhine*, ſtands *Fort Mortier*.

Formerly, at a ſmall diſtance from this important fortreſs, ſtood *Jacobs Schanz*, or *James-fort*, on an iſland, near which, by order of *Lewis* XIV. was built a town with the name of *S. Lewis*, but ſince the peace of *Ryſwick* it is fallen to decay.

Here alſo mention may properly be made of *Fort Sponck*, which lies on the other ſide of the *Rhine*.

6. The barony of *High Landſperg*, ſo called from a ruined caſtle, belongs at preſent to Baron *Leyhen*. In it is

Ammerſweyer, a little town.

Kuhnſheim, or *Konigſheim*, another ſmall town.

Winzenen, or *Winzenheim*, a large market-town, ſeated among vineyards.

Wettelſheim, or *Wedelſheim*, alſo a large market-town.

7. The barons of *Schauenburg* poſſeſs

Schauenburg, a pilgrimage, ſtanding on an eminence.

Sulzbach, a little town, having a mineral ſpring of great repute.

Herliſheim, a little place, containing a ſeat, ſtands on the *Lauch*.

Hatſtat, a large market-town, but the caſtle called *Hohen-Hatſtat* lies in ruins.

8. The lordſhip of *Enſiſheim*. In it

Enſiſheim, a pretty town, ſeated on the *Ill*, and containing a college of Jeſuits.

9. The lordſhip of *Eiſenheim* contains

Eiſenheim, a little place, ſeated on the river *Lauch*.

10. The lordſhip of *Sennen* contains

Sennen, a ſmall town.

III. SUNDGAU, i. e. *Pagus Meridionalis*, in oppoſition to *Nordgau*, borders, to the north, on *Upper Alſace*; to the eaſtward, on the *Rhine* and the canton of *Baſel*; to the ſouth, on the biſhopric of *Baſel*, the earldom of *Mumpelgarde* and *Franche comté*; and, weſtward, on *Lorrain*. Its length, from weſt to eaſt, is twelve *French* leagues, and its breadth nearly the ſame. The whole country ſpeaks *German*, except the borders of *Elgrau* and *Burgundy*, where a corrupt *French* prevails. The inhabitants are principally Papiſts. This place was formerly a fief of the biſhopric of *Baſel*, and had counts of its own, the laſt of whom died in the year 1324, leaving only one daughter, by name *Johanna*; who marrying with *Albert*, duke of *Auſtria*, brought

brought him this earldom. At the peace of *Munſter*, In the year 1648, it was ceded by the Emperor and *Empire* to *France*. The King firſt granted it to the marquis *de Suſe*, afterwards Cardinal *Mazarin* procured it for himſelf and left it to the duke of *Mazarin*, whoſe deſcendants ſtill poſſeſs it under the King. This country conſiſts of the following bailiwicks; *viz.*

1. The bailiwick of *Landſer*, which extends itſelf along the *Rhine*, and includes a large foreſt called the *Hart*, being about five *French* leagues in length and, in ſome places, one broad. It contains

The market-towns of *Lanſeren*, *Habſen* and *Ottmarſen*, in the laſt of which is a foundation for ladies.

The fort of *Funingen* lies on the *Rhine* oppoſite to the city of *Baſel*, and ſo near that both towns are within gun-ſhot of each other. *Lewis* XIV. ordered this fort to be built in the year 1679.

3. The lordſhip of *Landſkron* lies in the *Blue* mountains called, in *French*, *Blaumont*, or *Laumont*, which is a branch of the *Jura* or *Jurten* chain, and contains not one remarkable place in it except

Landſkron, a ſmall fortification, ſtanding on a hill.

2. The bailiwick of *Pfird*, in *French Ferrette*, had formerly counts of its own, who were lords of the whole *Sundgau*. The places of note in it are

Pfird, the capital of the earldom of this name, being a ſmall town, containing a caſtle. *Alt-fird* is the ſuburb, and *Hohenpfird* a ruined caſtle, ſeated on a high rock.

Feldbach, a village and convent.

Liebenſtein, a village and caſtle, ennobling its proprietors.

Lupach, a convent and village.

Bietherthal, a caſtle and village, nobility annexed to it.

St. *Brix* and *S. Blaſi*, two pilgrimages.

Munchenſtein, a market-town and caſtle; its proprietor a noble.

The ancient lordſhip of *Morſperg* had formerly lords of its own, but at preſent forms a part of a bailiwick.

Morſperg is a market-town.

3 The bailiwick of *Altkkirch*, containing

Altkirch, a little town and caſtle, which, with ſome other villages, conſtitutes a lordſhip.

The noble villages and caſtles of *Lummeſweiler*, *Freningen* and *Blotzen*.

Our Lady zum grunen wald, a pilgrimage.

4. The bailiwick of *Thann*, in which is

Thann, or *Dann*, a town, not far from the river *Thur*, containing a foundation removed hither from St. *Amarin*. The church here is remarkable for the height of its tower, and without the town are two convents. A very ſtrong wine is produced here.

Rothenburg, *Brun*, *Morzweiler*, *Amerſweiler* and *Giltweiler*, villages and caſtles conferring nobility.

Dammerkirch, a large market-town.

5. The

5. The diſtrict of *Befort*, or *Betfort*, containing

Befort, a fortified town, ſeated on the *Hall*. In its neighbourhood are ſome excellent mines of iron. Cloſe by lies an old caſtle, which is ſeated on a rock, and oppoſite to it is a fort built in another hewn rock between which two places the road goes towards the town, and near them terminates *Alſace*.

Roſenberg, a little town, having an under diſtrict.

Dattenried, or *Dell*, a ſmall town, alſo containing an under diſtrict.

Grandvillar, a little town, belonging to the under diſtrict of *Dattenried*.

Laſtly, in *Sundgau* alſo lie

1. The lordſhip of *Blumberg*, in French *Florimont*, conſiſting of the little town and caſtle of *Blumberg*, with five villages, and belonging to the lords of *Pfird*.

2. The lordſhip of *Maſmunſter*, lying in a valley. *Lewis* XIV. made a preſent of this lordſhip to Baron *Ratſki*. To it belong

Maſmunſter, a little town, ſeated on the river *Tolder*, and containing a *Benedictine* foundation for ladies of noble birth.

Seeben, a large market-town, ſituate on a lake through which runs the river *Tolder*.

3. The town of *Muhlhauſen*, with its diſtrict, was formerly an imperial town, but, in the year 1506, entered into the union of the *Swiſs* cantons, in which it ſtill continues. In the year 1532, this town embraced the Proteſtant religion. It lies on the river *Ill*, and to its diſtrict belongs

Ilzach, a large market-town, which, together with *Montenheim* and the conſiſtory of *Sauſheim*, with all its dependences and the high and low juriſdiction, were, in the year 1437, bought by the town of *Mulhauſen* of the Counts *Ulrick* and *Lewis* of *Wurtemberg*.

4. The lordſhip of *Lutſzelſtein*, now belonging to the *Pfalſgrave*, of *Deuxponts*, comprizes,

Lutzelſtein, a little town, having a ſtrong caſtle, in which is the burial-place of the old counts of *Veldenz*.

Borſpach, *Rugelſtein*, *Birſingen*, *Inſtall*, *Eſperance*, *Matten*, *Briſlo*, *Little Biſch*, *Neupalberg*, *Dorſchweiler*, *Chamberic*, *Nettenweiler* and *Hanſbach*.

5. The principality of *Phalzburg* conſiſts of the villages and caſtles which belonged formerly to the lordſhip of *Lutzelberg*, and were diſmembered from the demeſnes of the biſhoprick of *Metz*. In the ſixteenth century, the ſovereignty of *Lutzelburg* fell to the duke of *Lorrain*, who built the caſtle of *Phalzburg*, which he ceded, in the year 1661, to *France*. *Lewis* XIV. cauſed this caſtle to be erected into an admirable fortreſs, and, in the year 1718, by the treaty of *Paris*, obtained from the duke the caſtle of *Lutzelburg* and the whole diſtrict of *Phalzburg*, which bore the title of a principality.

The GOVERNMENT *of* *FRANCHE COMTE.*

THE earldom of *Burgundy*, or *Franche Comté*, is bounded to the north by *Lorrain*; to the eaſt by the earldom of *Mumpelgard* and *Switzerland*; and to the ſouth and weſt borders on the government of *Burgundy* and *Champagne*. Its extent from ſouth to north is thirty *French* leagues, and from ſouth-eaſt to north-weſt twenty. Almoſt one half of it is a level country, abounding in grain, wine, paſtures, hemp, *&c.* The other half is mountainous, but produces a good breed of cattle, and alſo ſome corn and wine. Its principal rivers are the *Saone*, the *Ougnon*, the *Doux*, the *Louve*, and the *Dain*. This country contains mines of copper, iron, lead and ſilver, and at *Luxeuil* and *Repes*, are mineral ſprings. Near the village of *Touillon* is a ſpring which runs and ceaſes at ſtated times, and the town of *Salins* has very profitable ſalt-ſprings and marſhes. In this diſtrict are alſo quarries of alabaſter and marble. One *French* league from *Quingey*, about fifty paces from the river *Doux* is a large grotto, in which nature has formed pillars, monuments, and a ſurpriſing variety of figures. Near *Leugne* is a natural cavern of ice, which thaws in winter and freezes in ſummer.

This country was anciently a part of the Kingdom of *Burgundy*, and conferred by *Lewis the Pious* on his ſon *Lotharius*, to whom ſucceeded *Charles the Bald*, in whoſe time it was called *Upper Burgundy*. It had afterwards counts of its own, and was a fief of the *German* empire. Count *Rheinold* III. withdrew himſelf from his allegiance to the Emperor *Lotharius* II. and from this defection the country is ſaid to have acquired the name of *Franche Comté*. Count *Otho* aſſumed the title of Palſgrave. The country deſcended by marriage to *Philip* of *France*, ſurnamed the *Bold*, who was the founder of the ſecond ducal line of *Burgundy*, from whence the laſt duke, *Charles the Bold*, derived his pedigree. *Mary*, his daughter and heireſs, brought the country by marriage to *Maximilian* of *Auſtria*: *Charles* V. united the dutchy and earldom of *Burgundy* with the *Netherlands*, by which means it belonged as a part of the circle of *Burgundy*, to the *German* empire. In the years 1668 and 1674, *France* took and retained it by virtue of the peace of *Nimeguen*. *Franche Comté* has a parliament of its own; is ſubject to a governor, general-lieutenant, and a ſub-governor; and conſiſts of four large diſtricts; *viz.*

I. The diſtrict of BESANÇON, containing

Beſançon, in Latin *Veſontio*, and *Beſontium*, the capital of the country, and the ſeat of an archbiſhopric, a parliament, an intendancy, a collection, a bailiwick, a country and a mint-court, as alſo of a marble-table and a foreſt-tribunal, *&c.* being divided by the river *Doux* into the *upper* or *old town*, or *lower* or *new town*. Till the peace of *Weſtphalia* it was a free imperial

perial city, but at that time was transferred to *Spain*. *Lewis* XIV. made it an important fortification, which was afterwards ſtrengthened by the addition of two citadels. It contains two chapters, eight pariſh-churches, four abbies, one ſeminary, one univerſity, one college of Jeſuits, twelve convents, and three hoſpitals. The archbiſhop of this place ſtiles himſelf a Prince of the empire, has three ſuffragans under him, and a dioceſe of eight hundred and thirty-eight pariſhes, with a revenue of 36,000 livres, out of which his taxation at the court of *Rome* is 1023 florins.

II. The diſtrict of DOLE or MILIEU comprehends the three under diſtricts of DOLE, QUINGEY, and ORNANS.

Dole, a town on the river *Doux*, in a diſtrict, which for its beauty and fertility is ſtiled *Val d'Amours*, was formerly, while *Beſançon* continued an imperial free city, the capital of the country, the ſeat of a parliament, a chamber of accounts and an univerſity, being alſo fortified; but on its reduction by *Lewis* XIV. in the year 1668, he cauſed the fortifications to be demoliſhed; and the *Spaniards* having fortified it again, and *France* again in the year 1674, making itſelf maſter of the place, it was a ſecond time diſmantled, and the parliament and univerſity afterwards removed to *Beſançon*, but the chamber of accounts ſtill remain here. In it alſo is one chapter, one college of Jeſuits, eleven convents, and one hoſpital.

Samuans, a village noted for its quarry of marble.

Quingey, a little town ſeated on the *Louve*, and the ſeat of a bailiwick, one pariſh-church, and two convents.

Ornans, a ſmall town on the *Louve*, containing a bailiwick. This place, together with *Villafans* and *Bracons*, anciently formed a ſeparate lordſhip.

III. The diſtrict of AMONT or GRAY includes the three under diſtricts of VESOUL, GRAY, and BEAUME.

Gray, in Latin, *Gradicum*, is a little town on the *Saone*, the ancient works of which *Lewis* XIV. cauſed to be demoliſhed in the year 1668. In it is a collegiate and one pariſh-church, five convents, and one college of Jeſuits. In this place is ſhipped the grain and iron conſigned to *Lyon*.

Veſoul, in Latin *Veſolum*, or *Veſullum*, a little town ſtanding on a hill, at the foot of which runs the river *Durgeon*. In it is one collegiate-church, three convents, and one college of Jeſuits. This place ſuffered greatly by the wars.

Beaume les Nonnes, a little town lying on the *Doux*, almoſt entirely deſtroyed in the wars. In it is one pariſh-church and two convents.

Peſmes, *Marnay*, *Gy*, *Villers* on the *Scey*, *St. Hipolyte*, *Jonvelle*, *Dampierre*, *Hericourt*, the iſland in the *Doux*, *Clairevaux*, *Champlitte*, *Amance*, *Belvoir*, *Bouclans*, *Faucogné*, *Charié*, &c. are ſmall towns and larger villages.

In this diſtrict are included the three following places and tribunals, which are not ſubject to the bailiwick of *Amont*, but depend immediately on the parliament of *Beſançon*.

Luxueil, or *Luxeu*, a little town at the foot of the *Waſgau* mountains, owes its origin to a celebrated abbey founded there by St. *Colomban*, in the year

year 602, which embraced the rule of St. *Benedict*. The abbey was formerly an immediate ſtate of the empire. Near this town is a mineral ſpring.

Lure, an abbey of *Benedictines*, which was united to the abbey of *Murbach* in *Alſace*.

Vauvillers, a little place ſeated on the borders of *Lorrain*.

IV. The bailiwick of AVAL compriſes the under bailiwicks of POLIGNY, SALINS, ARBOIS, PONTARLIER and ORGELET.

Salins, in Latin *Salinæ*, a pretty large town in a valley on the little river of *Furieuſe*, is the ſeat of a country and a diſtrict-court, with a collection-office. In it are four chapters, four pariſh-churches, ten convents, one college, and one hoſpital. Its ſalt-ſprings and marſhes are of great advantage to it. In the neighbourhood of the town are quarries of jaſper, beautiful alabaſter, and black marble. Near it ſtands *Fort Belin*, which is ſeated on a hill, and on another the *Redoubte* of *Fort Bracon*, together with the caſtle of *Fort S. Andre*. This town had anciently lords of its own.

Arbois, a little town containing a chapter, a priory, and three convents.

Pontarlier, formerly *Pont Elie*, lies near Mount *Jurten*, on the borders of *Switzerland*, which forms here a commodious road, defended by a caſtle ſeated on a mountain at about half a mile's diſtance from the town, and called the caſtle of *Joux*. In it is one pariſh-church, four convents, and a houſe of Jeſuits.

Poligny, in Latin *Polemniacum*, a ſmall town in the country and earldom of *Woraſch*. In it is a chapter and five convents.

Lons, or *Lions le Saunier*, in Latin *Leodo*, a ſmall town, containing one pariſh-church and five convents. Its ſalt-ſpring is not uſed for want of wood.

Orgelet, a little town containing one convent.

Monmoret, *Chatel-Chalon*, *Clereval*, *Nozeroy*, *Jouge*, *Montfleur*, *Saint-Amour*, *Chavannes*, *Selieres*, *Bleterans*, *S. Julien*, *&c.* are all ſmall towns.

Immediately ſubject to the parliament of *Beſançon* is

S. Claude, or *S. Oyen de Joux*, a little town ſeated on a hill, and having a noble abbey belonging to it. Excluſive of the caſtle, in it are alſo three convents.

End of the SECOND VOLUME.

